ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, November 27, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers (other than authors) personal proof should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Branch Office, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Dulwich, to IRENE, wife of DUDLEY BENNETT—a daughter.

BROWELL.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Langley Close, Lanchester, County Durham, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. J. GEOFFREY BROWELL—a daughter.

BROWNE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at WEY Cottage, Cookham Dean, Berks, to EILEEN, wife of F. MYLES BROWNE—a daughter.

BURGIN.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at East Molesey, to SYLVIA, the wife of W. E. S. BURGIN—a daughter.

GREAVES-LORD.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at "Frowick," Uvedale-avenue, N.2, to MARGERY, wife of HAROLD GREAVES-LORD—a daughter.

HOWARD.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 7, Chesterfield-street, London, W.1, to LORNA, wife of the HONOURABLE ARTHUR HOWARD—a son.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Nov. 25, 1930, to VIOLET (nee Cottell), wife of IVONE KIRKPATRICK, British Embassy, Rome—a son.

ODGERS.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 96, Woodstock-road, Oxford, to MABEL, wife of P. N. B. ODGERS—a daughter.

RICHARDSON.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Buenos Aires, the wife of EDWARD COCKBURN RICHARDSON, of a daughter.

SHANNON.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Marseilles, to JEAN (nee Ballantyne), wife of S. LEONARD SHANNON, Harvard Estate, Kedah, Malay States—a son.

SIMPSON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Heslington House, Worthing, YVONNE, wife of W. H. SIMPSON, of daughter.

STONER.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to LEILA, wife of FRANK STONER—a son.

TOY.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to "A" and Mrs. SIDNEY TOY, 1, Cloisters, Temple, E.C.—a son.

WALES SMITH.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at the Brackens, Tymington, Hants, to EILEEN, wife of COMMANDER A. DOUGLAS WALES SMITH, R.N. (retired)—a son.

WISDEN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Bristol House, Brighton, to BETTY (nee Jackson), wife of FREDERIC WISDEN (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

WOODS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Oxhey Lodge, near Watford, Herts, to JENNY (nee Witney), wife of P. C. Woods—a son.

MARRIAGES

AARONS : COHEN.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at the New West End Synagogue, EMILE, the only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. AARONS, of Melbourne, to NANCY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. STUART COHEN, Sydney. (16, Upper Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.) (Colonial papers, please copy.)

GADE : PARTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, JULIAN GADE, son of the late W. R. Gade, Deans Place, Alfriston, to EDITH PARTON, 7, Priory-mansions, Kensington, W.8.

GILMOUR : KENYON-SLANEY.—On Nov. 26, 1930, in London, JOHN LITTLE GILMOUR to LADY MARY KENYON-SLANEY.

GROVES : GERARD-SMITH.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, MICHAEL PEER GROVES, the Moorings, Knutsford, to MARGARET MAY, younger daughter of the late GERARD SMITH, Wigthorpe House, Worksop, and Mrs. Gerard-Smith.

SILVER WEDDING

GOFF : BARR.—On Nov. 27, 1905, at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, by the late Rev. F. W. Holder, REGINALD CHAPMAN, only son of WILLIAM GOFF, to GLADYS ALICE, eldest daughter of the late ERNEST BARR, of Lee. (Present address, Fig Street, Sevenoaks.)

DEATHS

BARTLEY-DENNISS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Belmont, Uxbridge, MARGARET ELLEN, for 53 years the beloved wife of SIR EDMUND BARTLEY-DENNISS, K.C., and daughter of the late George Barlow, J.P., of Oldham. Funeral at St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BATEMAN.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at the Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, from injuries received in road accident, SAMUEL STRINGER BATEMAN (formerly Bate), aged 78.

BIGGART.—On Nov. 25, 1930, suddenly, at Sherne House, Withdean-road, Brighton, HUGH BIGGART. Funeral at the Extra Mural Cemetery, Brighton, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock.

BLACK.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Mutrix, only daughter of the late J. P. BLACK and Mrs. Black, Albert Mansions, Lansdowne-road, Croydon, Australian papers, please copy.)

BRADFORD.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Penn House, Yeovil, ANNIE BRADFORD BRADFORD, widow of Jabez Bradford, J.P., in her 79th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30, at Yeovil Cemetery.

BRETT.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Arle Bury, Alresford, AUGUSTA MARY PYRA BRETT. Funeral service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road, by 4, Cornwall-gardens, S.W., at 12.30 p.m. Flowers Alresford Church at 3 p.m. same day.

BRIGHTMAN.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at The Bungalow, Church End, Finchley, LLEWELLYN C. F. BRIGHTMAN, Funeral, Hendon Park Cemetery, to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m.

BUCKLAND.—On Nov. 24, 1930, suddenly, at Ramsgate, ROSE AUGUSTA BUCKLAND, of 59, Nevern-square, S.W.5, third daughter of the late C. T. Buckland, Esq.

CASSIE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ELSIE JANE CASSIE, of 410, Princes-gardens, West Acton, late of Duncosfield-place, Aberdeen.

CHARLTON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, after an accident, ADA MARY CHARLTON, 17, Neville-court, Abbey-road, N.W.8.

CLAY.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Colebrook House, Plympton, Devon, MAUD CLAY, of Coombe, Plymstock, Devon, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Hogarth Clay.

CLOUGH.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Penryn, Tavistock, GRACE, dearly loved daughter of ANNETTE CLOUGH, Fortified by the sacraments of Holy Church.

DAVISON.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at St. Thomas's Hospital, THOMAS HARRISON DAVISON, M.D., D.Ph., late of Newton-on-Tyne, London, and Odiham, Hampshire, aged 73. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery on Tuesday next, Dec. 2, train leaving the Necropolis Station, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, at 11.40 a.m. No flowers, by request. (Australian, New Zealand, South African, and American papers, please copy.)

DOUDNEY.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 58, Leyland-road, Lee, CLARA GERTRUDE, the second daughter of the late GEORGE DOUDNEY, of Albert Park, Dulwich. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

DOUGLAS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Fareham, Hants, suddenly, of pneumonia, JOHN KEMP DOUGLAS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Douglas, 34, Eunismore-gardens, London, S.W.7. Cremation at Woking Crematorium to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

DU BUISSON.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Ferney Close, Hartley Wintney, Hants, ARTHUR EDMUND DU BUISSON, late of Gibraltar, Carmarthenshire, dearly loved husband of Helen du Buisson, aged 70 years. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Friday) at 2 p.m.

DUNDAS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Sudbury, the Rev. CHARLES BENSON DUNDAS, B.A., formerly Vicar of Needham Market, in his 87th year. Funeral service to-day (Friday) at St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury, at 12 o'clock.

EAGER.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 22, Blakesley-avenue, Ealing, CATHERINE ELIZA EAGER, in her 84th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at All Saints', South Acton, 12.15 p.m. (Friends will accept this, the only intimation.)

ERNLE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 3, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, BARBARA JANE, beloved wife of the RIGHT HONBLE. LORD ERNLE, aged 78. Funeral at West Hendred, Wantage, Berks, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on the same day at 12.30.

FLOCKHART.—On Nov. 24, 1930, suddenly, at Annacroich, Kinross, JANE EDITH FLOCKHART, of Grange House, York-road, Edinburgh, and Annacroich, daughter of the late William Flockhart.

FREEMAN.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Savoy Hotel, Funchal, ARTHUR FREEMAN, lately of 30A, George-street, Hanover-square, W.

GANDY.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at a nursing home, Southbourne, MARY LESTER GANDY, Funeral Wimborne Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m.

GRAHAM.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Woodgate, Gerrards Cross, HELEN, widow of WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Ardgartan, Arrochar, in her 91st year.

GURDON REBOW.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Woodhall Park, Colchester.

HANDFORD.—On Nov. 24, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, ALEC, the only son of WILLIAM HANDFORD, of 4, Burnham-court, Moscow-road, W.2. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), at 1 o'clock.

JUDGE.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Vancouver (B.C.), HARRY MYLREA JUDGE, younger son of the late Daniel Judge, of Manuden (Essex), and 90, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

KIMPTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930, at 109, Earl's Court-road, W.8, after an operation, EDITH GWYNNE KIMPTON. Funeral arrangements will be announced to-morrow.

KYD.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 44, Marlborough-mansions, Cannon Hill, N.W.6, ELIZABETH SHERALD, beloved wife of A. MILES KYD. Funeral service Hampstead Cemetery, Saturday, Nov. 29, 11 a.m.

LESLIE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1930, at Alassio, Italy, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES RADCLIFFE ANTHONY LESLIE, of Balquhain, Aberdeenshire. Interment later at Alassio.

LLOYD.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at Glangwili, Caermarthen, SIDNEY SCOTT, MARY GWENDOLINE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LLEWELLYN LLOYD, aged 3.

DEATHS (continued)

MACBRAYNE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1930, DAVID ROBERT MACBRAYNE, of Alton Lodge, Troon, beloved husband of Jean Woodburn.

MAIR.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at 3, Chesterfield-street, Edinburgh, HARRIOT SARAH SIDDONS MAIR, daughter of the late Major Arthur Mair, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot, aged 89 years. Service at St. Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston-place, to-day (Thursday), at 2.30 o'clock afternoon. Funeral thereafter private, to St. Cuthbert's Churchyard.

MATHEWS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1930, at Elmodesham House, Amersham, Bucks, RANKER MATHEWS, C.V.O., LL.D., aged 83 years. Funeral tomorrow (Friday), at 2.30, at Amersham.

MAXWELL.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Dargavel, Bishopton, Renfrewshire, Miss MARY A. MAXWELL, M.B.E., of Dargavel, and Lawmarnock, only daughter of the late General Alexander Maxwell, C.B., and granddaughter of the late James McCall, Esq., of Dalduff. Funeral arrangements will be intimated later. No flowers, by request.

NOAKES.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 3, Woodbury Parkgardens, Tunbridge Wells, CAROLINE (nee Luck), widow of ALFRED NOAKES. Interment to-morrow (Friday).

POWELL.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 5, Redburn-street, Chelsea, WILLIAM POWELL, for over 70 years in the continuous employment in the office of Messrs. Hunt and Steward, 45, Parliament-street, Westminster, aged 83 years. Service at Christ Church, Chelsea, to-morrow (Friday), 11.30. Interment at Brompton Cemetery.

RICE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Bourne End Parsonage, Hemel Hempstead, ALWYNE COMPTON HOWARD RICE, formerly rector of Wolferton, Norfolk, retired Naval Chaplain. Funeral at Wolferton, after cremation, Saturday, 3.30. No flowers, by request.

SHAW.—On Nov. 25, 1930, DR. ARTHUR HEMANS SHAW, of Cranbrook, Kent, beloved husband of Mabel Shaw, aged 70 years. Funeral, 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Friday), Cranbrook Parish Church.

SKELTON.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Martin Eglise, Dieppe, France, ANNETTE, beloved wife of STANLEY SLEATH SKELTON.

SKRINE.—On Nov. 18, 1930, at Albany, N.S.W., CLAREMONT WILLIAM SKRINE, fifth son of the late Rev. Claremont Skrine, M.A., aged 75 years.

SNAPE.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Spring Garden Cottage, Gosport, after a brief illness, MARTIN SNAPE, aged 77 years. No flowers, please.

TWENTYMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, 1930, at Castlecroft, MARTHA (MATTIE) LOUISA, widow of ALFRED CHARLES TWENTYMAN, J.P., of Castlecroft, Wolverhampton, in her 88th year. Funeral at Penn Church (to-day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

VENABLES.—On Nov. 25, 1930, JULIETTE CAMILLE SUZANNE, wife of ROBERT VENABLES, of 5, Hartington-road, Chiswick.

WATNEY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Heatherview, Liss, DANIEL HERBERT, youngest son of the late ALFRED WATNEY, of Wandsworth, aged 72.

WEBB.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at 34, Belsize-road, N.W., EDITH ANNE CUNINGHAME WEBB.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1930, early in the morning, at a nursing home, ADA WILSON, of Fyvald, Elmodesham, widow of Alfred Wilson, passed away very peacefully. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, Saturday, 11 a.m. Address flowers 11, Baker-street, W.1.

WITHERS.—On Nov. 23, 1930, at Brighton, ALICE LOUISA WITHERS, aged 78 years. Interment Highgate Cemetery, Saturday, Nov. 29, at 11.45 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

CARLYLE.—In proud and loving memory of ROBERT CARLYLE CARLYLE, Major, R.A.M.C., "GEORGE," killed at Khartoum on Nov. 27, 1924.

GORDON.—In ever-loving memory of ALEXANDER JOHN MAXWELL GORDON, Capt., Queen's Westminster Rifles, killed in action at Mœuvres, Nov. 27, 1917.—

GORDON.—In loving memory of A. J. MAXWELL GORDON, Capt., Queen's Westminster Rifles, killed in action near Mœuvres, Nov. 27, 1917.—J.

WINDELER.—In proud and loving memory of HERBERT WHEELWRIGHT WINDELER, Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, only son of G. Herbert and Laura Windeler, killed in Bourlon Wood, near Cambrai, Nov. 27, 1917, aged 20.

"He played the Man."

MacGREGOR.—In dear memory of my beloved husband, DR. JOHN MACGREGOR, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, who passed on, Nov. 27, 1928.—MARSH.—In memory of my beloved husband, EDWARD CALDECOT MARSH, who died Nov. 27, 1926, late of Barstow.

TOMS.—In tenderest loving memory of my devoted husband, Col. HENRY TOMS, who passed away at Hove, Nov. 27, 1917.

"There came a mist and a blinding rain and life was never the same again."

WELDON.—In loving memory of EMILY M. WELDON, the beloved wife of Edward Weldon, who passed away Nov. 27, 1929.

FUNERAL

CORFIELD.—The funeral service for RHONA IRIS, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CORFIELD, of Woodstock, Sutton, Surrey, was held last Saturday at St. Laurence, Morden.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W. Padd. 3965. 12, Church-street, Kensington, W. Western 0757. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London." Telephone: 1830.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Easy). 1832). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited. 140, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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JOS. MAY'S RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. We have a large motor-pantechnicons delivering at Stafford between December 2nd and 10th; would cheapen removals from any of the Midland Counties.

1 empty from Worthing to London, December 18th.
2 empty from Reading to London, December 21st.
1 empty from Falmouth and Wiltshire, December 20th.
1 empty from E. Coast, Dec. 4th, 6th, 12th and 31st.
1 empty from London to Hastend, Essex, Dec. 16th.
2 empty from London to Uckfield, December 9th.
1 empty from London to Parkhurst, I.O.W., Jan. 5th.
Pianos, furniture, without packing, at our risk.—S. HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 2410-11.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BARGAIN in BULBS.—Hyacinths to colour, 15s.; 20s.; Lilium Candidums (Old Madonna Lily), 30s.; Snowdrops, Single and Double, 2s.; Galanthus Elwesii, Single Snowdrop, extra large, 4s.; Aconites, 2s.; Crocus, per str. Watkin, Horsefield, Barri (Inspic. Princess Ornatus, Queen of the North, White Lady, Double Van Zion, Double White, all at 5s.; Pheasant Eye, Lent Lily (English Wild Daff., 4s.; Mixed Daffs. and Narcissi, 4s.; Tulips, Early Flowering, Red, White, Yellow, to name, 4s.; Mixed, 3s.; Double Red, White, Yellow, to name, 5s.; Mixed, 3s.; Darwin Tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Edwards, Edmee, Baron de la Tonnaye, Bartigon, Princess Elizabeth, all at 5s.; Mixed, 4s.; Cottage Tulips, Inglescombe Yellow, Pink Yellow, La Merveille, Salmon Queen, 5s.; Mixed, 4s.; Caledonia, Bouton d'Or, Macrospahlla Picotee, Parisian Elizabeth, 3s.; Iris, Spanish, named, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. All per 100, carriage paid on orders £1 and over. Hundreds of other bargains in Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruit Trees, and everything for the garden will be found in our 80-page illustrated Catalogue sent post free on request.—CUTBUSH and Co., Elm-road, Wisbech.

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The Nurses on the private staff undergo the same rigorous training as those in the wards and their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every week for Candidates desirous to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally or by letter to the Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1837.

PERSONAL

TRUST absolutely. Cannot understand. Please make early opportunity explanation, as am miserable.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Cost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. for line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

WILL the friends who have sent beautiful flowers and beautiful letters to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CORFIELD, and family, in their bereavement of Rhona accept this their ACKNOWLEDGMENT and THANKS? They wish in time to answer them all personally.

BARRISTER'S WIDOW, good knowledge of literature and music, would take charge of and set out library or statistical department of private or business house, and prepare reports, &c., or would act as Secretary or Manager of literary or social club. Reasonable remuneration desired.—Write Box W.362, The Times, E.C.4.

SAILORS' ICE CARNIVAL, GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE, MONDAY, December 1st, 8.30 p.m. Lady Margorie Dalrymple Hamilton, Object: To provide funds for the immediate extension of the Sailors' Rest, Empire Memorial Hostel, Limehouse. Over 72,000 beds occupied in 1929. Many turned away daily. Tickets, £2, 5s. or 5s. for £10 10s., may be obtained from Miss Gibbons, British Sailors' Society, 680, Commercial-road, London, E.14.

UNIVERSITY MAN, British, returned from Russia, offers LESSONS in the RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, or ENGLISH LESSONS to RUSSIANS in London, by latest method ensuring pupil's progress; also open to translation work, including highest terminologically technical. —Write Box W.432, The Times, E.C.4.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, ask for £13 allowance for destitute lady, 69. Trying to live by letting rooms. Details given.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

TO PRINTERS.—1,500 zinc bottom GALLEYS, fitted with Easton adjustable quoins. Size 26in. by 6in. Box W.471, The Times, E.C.4. £75 to clear, carriage forward.—Write

"THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM in this country for men with a little capital and who don't mind hard work."—From a farmer settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

CRICKET.—Old pupils of THE FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET and others will be glad to hear that coaching commences on December 1st, with bookings for particulars to the Secretary, Two Acres, Elmbridge-road, Cranleigh, Surrey. The Faulkner School of Cricket, Ltd.

KENYA, NYASALAND, RHODESIA, ZANZIBAR, TANGANYIKA.—The Royal Mail Building, Farming and Trading Syndicate, Ltd., is forming a syndicate of settlers and Pupils with limited capital can be given instruction in farming in E. Africa.

AT THE TIMES West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

JEWELLERS.—Advertiser (exceptional salesman), having name respected in the city, with over 100 years' experience in the gem market, now in Brighton, with own connexion, seeks APPOINTMENT as Manager or Buyer with high-class Retail Establishment.—Write Box J.1625, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Booklet free.

GERMAN (colloquial). Private course by highly educated native.—Write Box W.434, The Times, E.C.4.

10 MILE.—ROLLS-ROYCE, 50 h.p., luxurious, privately owned, any occasion. (Chauffeur.)—Gerr. 0797.

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GENTLEMAN, good social position, no means, desires any work.—Write Box B.1821, The Times, E.C.4.

URGENT.—£10 promised if four others will give the same amount to pay off debt of gentlewoman's business particulars given; PLEASE HELP.—Write Box B.1857, The Times, E.C.4.

BABIES (from month) and CHILDREN up to 10 years received NURSERY HOME. Truby King View. Harrow 3704.) Santa Monica. Pinner

"COURTLANDS," HOVE.—Redecorated and refurnished. From rental. See Column five. Page four.

ANIMAL DEFENDERS "AT HOME and BAZAAR." RITZ HOTEL. To-day, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Come and buy attractive Christmas Presents. Come and be entranced by Sir Isaac Duane, and Music. Amongst the artists who will appear will be Mrs. Compton, Delysia, Eva Moore, Nancy Price, and Owen Nares. Entrance 1s.—Gifts and bequests to be sent to the Animal Defence Society, 35, Old Bond-street, W.1.

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD? If so, send a post-card to the Publisher of THE TIMES, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, for Specimen copies and subscription rates of the following publications, one of which is sure to interest you:—WEEKLY EDITION; MILITARY SUPPLEMENT; ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT; TRADE AND FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

WILL ANYONE please HELP lady financial straits? Two children; no relatives.—Write Box J.1661, The Times.

WANTED, LARGE Unfurnished ROOM, South Kensington, Harley-street districts, suitable bed-sitting room.—Write Box B.1350, 5, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

TO be LET FURNISHED, January, 6 or 12 months, excellent servants, sunny, labour-saving COUNTRY HOUSE, facing South on hills above Henley; three sitting, six bed rooms (fitted basins), loggia, bath room; central heating; electric light; own telephone; station one mile; golf; two acres garden, hard court; moderate rent.—Write Box W.1007, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for fortnight from December 15th, FURNISHED FLAT in KENSINGTON, with piano, drawing room, two or three bed rooms, kitchen (very careful); no children; perfectly safe after pets if left behind.—Write Box W.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

FINE OLD NEEDLEWORK will be purchased by private collector for his old manor house; good prices paid.—Write Box W.489, The Times, E.C.4.

BOY COMPANION welcomed for Officer's son aged 6; country mansion.—Write Box J.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Owner has 13 dozen VINTAGE PORT for DISPOSAL cheap.—Write Box J.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all Branches of His Majesty's Forces.

306,448. thankful Have you not many things to be gratitude by helping those less fortunate than yourself? HOMES will help to bring happiness to one of the 8,200 destitute children supported by these Homes. 600,000 men and women are required for the Children's Food Ship, the loan of which for 306,448 days is asked you to help us reach 350,000 last week, and you have generously sent 306,448. Thank you heartily. Please help us to reach 310,000 this week. Cheques, &c., payable Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Ship, and crossed, addressed Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway.

TO Commercial Houses with interests in India.—PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN, 34, 10 years' experience in India, fluent Hindustani, possessing gift of getting on well with Indians of all classes, desires APPOINTMENT to meet requirements. Interviews involve close contact with the bazaars; first-class references.—Write Box 9271, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PIANO any good maker WANTED.—Write particulars and price to Box B.1877, The Times, E.C.4.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET for six months; first part South Kensington; two reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen; telephone; £10 10s. a week.—Apply 35, Lyall-mews, S.W.

TUTOR REQUIRED, London and abroad, German, French, Latin essential.—Write Z.W.841, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

COAL FOR FIRELESS GRATES is urgently needed by the Sick and Poor living in one of London's most needy areas. Please send your gift to the Lord Mayor, King's Cross Central Mission, 5, Chesterfield-street, Aneyle-street, London, W.C.1.

UNFURNISHED ROOM (large), use of kitchen and bath room; nice position; suit business woman.—Apply Miss L., 25c, Holland Park-gardens, W.14. Phone, Park 5316.

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EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given by Mr. Chas. Seymour. Also Voice-Production, Elocution, Confidence. Estimates free of all charge or obligation. Telephone, 1001 Kingston.

MARGUERITE HOARE has VACANCY for PUPIL in her Beauty Salons, 19, South Molton-street. Premium 50gns. Phone, Mayfair 5786.

SAVE pounds by choosing your Gown or Coat at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). £4 WEEK of special offers begins Tuesday next, December 2nd.

HAVE you heard Mr. Vivian Caulfeild, the famous expert, explaining how to ski? He is assisted by a wonderful ski-ing film. Free demonstrations daily at Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly. Write for Catalogue of Ski-ing Equipment.

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EVERY ONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not every one can pay their original cost.—We have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, dressing gowns, furs, costumes, shoes, &c.; and therefore pay far above the average price for all we require effects. Cash by return for parcels or call at Pa'd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

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HOW TO DRESS WELL ON 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with SMARTWEAR. No deposit, no references required; no extra charge for outsizes. Visit our show rooms for latest fashions in Fur-trimmed Coats, Furs, and Two and Three Piece Suits, also Evening Gowns a Speciality, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. Phone, Regent 2371.

RHEUMATISM, particularly in joints, is quickly relieved by an application of "CREAM IODALB." Sent P.O. 1s. for trial jar.—S. and J. Coy., 50, Mortimer-street, W.1.

AN ECONOMY.—SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES at 6gns. to 8gns.—New garments that are left on tailor's hands. Call and inspect, no obligation.—ST. JAMES'S TAILORING Co., Ltd., 108, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

IF YOU WANT FLOWERS YOU GO TO A FLORIST. If you require an overcoat you should go to a tailor. My Head Cutter is talented with the touch of an artist. Let him build you a Winter Overcoat for £6 6s. You will be delighted or not a penny will be accepted.—Major Daniell, Ltd., 26, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

COLD WEATHER REMEDY.—A delicious Curry at Sevenoaks's Indian Restaurant. Regent-street.

LET SPORTSWEAR SALON at FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). Frock and Hat in the new Parisian shade, which is its lovely name, ready for immediate wear, 3½gns. In last January's Vogue Brown it is delightful. May we show you one to-day?

PIANO SALES.—Before deciding, visit MAPLE'S. 2,000 Pianos by all leading makers; lowest prices, cash or Tottenham Court-road, W.1. extended terms.—

PERSONAL (continued)

"IF any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."—John vii. 17.

DR. LIONEL VIRTUE-TERRIS, Deceased.—Will any Solicitor or other person having KNOWLEDGE or CUSTODY of any WILL made by the above-named deceased, late of Gold Hill Cottage, Shaftesbury, Dorset, please COMMUNICATE at once with Messrs. Burridge, Kent and

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.

Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 28	Nov. 29
†Dunvegan	15,000	Cartwright	Dec. 5	—
†Rajputana	17,000	Bolin	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
†Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Rampura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
†Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
†Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	17,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
†Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
†Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing London.	Sailing Marseilles.
‡§Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡§Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
‡Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
§Cathay	13,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
§Chitral	15,000	Sagues	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nasik (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Osmorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Kashgar	9,000	Sadell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
§ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers.
¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
**NORTHFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Dec. 29
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
†DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
*MANGALA	8,300	—	Nov. 29	—
†MERKARA	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 22	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

‡ Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MODASA	9,077	—	—	—	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
M-ELDA	9,060	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. Agents, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—

P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

R. Agents: GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.E.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Henderson, Grosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000	LONDON Dec. 20 / SOUTHAMPTON Dec. 30
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13
REMUERA	13,500	Mar. 13

† Cabin Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Telex Avenue 5220); or the Travel Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Vannes, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, by any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From	From
MONOWAI	†Vancouver.	†San Francisco, Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MARURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply, Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Vannes, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—	—	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—	—	—
BALDAVIS	13,000	—	—	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.

Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ORANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.

Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA and CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (h) Port Said. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Dec. 6	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Valencia	7,329	Dec. 20	Bay, East Lon-
City of Harvard	7,071	Jan. 17	don, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO PALESTINE, EGYPT, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
MAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

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(A Limited Company, incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1

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CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Actual Sailings: Dec. 4 and Dec. 16 (Postponed).
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Gen. Duguesclin, Dec. 11 and Dec. 25 (Postponed).
Gen. Bruat, Dec. 18 and Jan. 1.
PEIRCE, BRANDT & REYNOUX, 5, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Pasteur, Dec. 4 and Dec. 16 (Amalfitan).
Poussin, Dec. 18 and Jan. 1 (Amalfitan).
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
Chateaubriand, Dec. 2 and Dec. 9 (Via Gallipoli).
Lamartine, Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 (Via Gallipoli).
For passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 22, Pall Mall, and 61, Fenchurch-street, or 61, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
28	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
29	SAMARIA	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
3	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND	Southampton	Red Star
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
6	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	BRITANNIC	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
17	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
27	MINNEKAHDA	London	A.T.L.
27	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. ‡ Via Cherbourg. ¶ Via Belfast. ¶ Via Queenstown. § Via Moville. & Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE	Southampton	Can. Pac.
Dec.			
5	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CELTIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard

& Via Greenock. ¶ Via Belfast and Glasgow. ¤ Via Cherbourg. ¢ Via Belfast. † Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG

(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

DEUTSCHLAND	Nov. 28
NEW YORK	Dec. 5
ALBERT BALLIN	Dec. 12
DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 25

CROSS CHANNEL SAILINGS

Southampton to Hamburg

Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.

A number of these have been arranged for 1931.

The Itineraries include:—

THE MEDITERRANEAN & THE LEVANT

(January-June).

First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 14th.

Fares from £25 0 0

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, ICELAND and THE BALTIC (June-September).

WINTER VOYAGES TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE

of the

S.S. "RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.

January, 1931.

ENJOY 140 DAYS on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of impelling interest with all their individual fascinations are visited.—The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.

A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.

TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco from Southampton	..	..	Dec. 3
Magdalena from Southampton	..	..	Dec. 31
Reina from Plymouth	..	..	Dec. 18

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.

Regular Fortnightly Sailings from

Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp,

Rotterdam and Genoa.

Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

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CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 4	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (c)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (c)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

*THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.

The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO

NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS. PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "FLANDRE" ..... Dec. 4
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..... Dec. 29
and then: Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.

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‡†BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	‡**TUSCANIA	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA	Jan. 14	*CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
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"The Islands of Sunshine."

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Six Weeks' Round Voyage £67.

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE	—	Nov. 28
‡MONTROSERVICE	Dec. 4	—
†ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE	Dec. 11	—

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.

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at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.

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Six weeks' Cruises, 60 guineas up the Amazon.
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO	11,427	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,600	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

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LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	and	19 DEC.
"ARLONA STAR"	Glasgow	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	16 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN,

by the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19, FOR 19 DAYS, TO CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON, 38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

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Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.

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LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-st. ('Phone Gerrard 5071); 40, St. Mary-axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

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Largest and fastest ships on the Pacific Ocean.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)	Dec. 20
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Dec. 3
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(Fastest route to New Zealand).

To and across Canada by Canadian Pacific—and from Vancouver by Canadian Australasian R.M. Service, To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. Dec. 10 | AORANGI .. Jan. 7

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ONE CLASS ONLY.

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Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. —

Fares from £58 to £52.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

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*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only. † Cabin and 2nd Class only.

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ANTENOR	20 Dec.	AJAX	28 Feb.
HECTOR	31 Jan.	SARPEDON	28 Mar.

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Special Winter Rates—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	24th JAN.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.

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PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC.
BAHIA	S.S. "GELRIA"	8 JAN.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORANIA"	22 JAN.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	12 FEB.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information apply to the Agents,	
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VIA BOULOGNE, VIGO and LISBON.

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S.s. Patria	11,000	Dec. 9	

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PORTLAND COURT HOTEL, 4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted lighting, hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night nurse. Special Christmas arrangements. Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

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The majority of the rooms face South, thus receiving the maximum amount of sunshine. Should the day be chill or chilly, creature comforts are doubly inviting.
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Suites and reception rooms.
Central heating.
Hot water radiators to all rooms.
Sanitary arrangements entirely remodelled.
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Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
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TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from service.—Write for free booklet "The New Salesmanship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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SHORTHAND-TYPISTS EXAMINATIONS; Clerical Classes (General and Departmental), limited to Established Members of the Minor and Manipulative Grades of the Civil Service (under 30), 4th December. Shorthand-Typists and Clerk-Shorthand-Typists (Female), limited to Established Typists and Clerk-Typists (19 and upwards), and to Temporary Shorthand-Typists and Clerk-Shorthand-Typists (19-40) in the Civil Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-24, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington gardens, London, W.1.

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PHYSICS DEMONSTRATOR REQUIRED in January for three half-days a week. Apply by Dec. 10th to undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.
L. M. BROOKS, Warden and Secretary.
8, Hunter-street, W.C.1.

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Forms of application, with further particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, and must be completed and returned to him not later than 31st December, 1930.

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ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion; there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go behind the counter of big manufacturing company, must be expert shorthand-typist.—Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, and salary required. Box Ltd., 72, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.
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TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from service.—Write for free booklet "The New Salesmanship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
WIRELESS.—Youths required to train as Wireless Officers. The training is thorough, successful in the country, and positions are assured when qualified.—Details free, Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.
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ESTATE Agents, West End, have vacancy in S.W. London office for Articled Pupil; personal supervision; West End business later if desired; moderate premium, returnable in small salary.—Write Box B.1854, The Times, E.C.4.
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CONFIDENTIAL Lady Shorthand-Typist required; preference given to one with experience in the details of sales organization.—Write, giving full particulars as to experience, salary, &c., to Sales Manager, International Tobacco Co., Ltd., 338-346, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1.
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CHARTERED Accountant (29), experienced in all branches of profession, seeks progressive appointment.—Write Box B.1814, The Times, E.C.4.
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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple, Butler and Housemaid; age 28; experienced; good references. Mrs. Lucas, 51, Portland-road, W.11.

MARRIED Couple (40), good plain Cook and Butler; no children; first place; good character; now in Devon.—Write Box W.401, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER and Cook, daughter 16 as help.—Stribling, The Red House, Chorleywood, Herts.

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MIDDLE-AGED Married Couple, Plain Cook; daughter; domestic.—c., care of 11, Clayton-street, Birkenhead.

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MARRIED Couple, both 35; Mrs. Cowper will personally recommend, with her wives years; wife excellent cook; comfortable, competent house parlourmaid valet; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

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THOROUGHLY experienced Butler-Valet requires situation, temporary or permanent; highest references.—Apply West, 49, Ripley-grove, Copnor, Portsmouth.

VALET, 33, superior manservant to gentleman; good all-round worker, cooking, &c.—J. Chinn, 123, Marylebone-road, Baker-street.

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YOUNG Man seeks post; trained under butler; footman's duties, valet; drive car if required; smart appearance; 5ft. 10in.; excellent references.—Goode, Farm-cl, Cobham, Guildford, Surrey.

BUTLER, married, in Hants, wants South or Midlands; 34 to 45, 5ft. 8-9in.; three years butler where footman and odd-man in family; 3 servants; employer going abroad highly recommends; 3 years butler where footman and boy; free December 15th; cottage required.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

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CHAUFFEUR requires situation; single, aged 29 years; knows London and Continent well.—Turner, 'phone 1044.

CHAUFFEUR, or second, in London, prefers London or near; 26, 5ft. 9in.; last place over one year chauffeur-handyman; would prefer one year second chauffeur; good appearance; 30s. live in.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

CHAUFFEUR; long references; Austin, Humber, Packard, Morris; clean licence; knowledge London; abstainer.—A. Ellingworth, 32, Dynham-road, N.W.6.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-ELECTRICIAN, age 36; married; good appearance; 9 years' clean licence; first-class references; Rolls, Daimler, Lanchester, &c.; electric light and gas plants; Town and country, country preferred; free when suited.—Ox, The Garage, Heath End, Farnham.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks situation; five years' experience; abstainer, non-smoker; good references.—Fuller, 14, Townsend-lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, requires re-engagement, London; Rolls-Royce experience; highest references.—Ainsworth, 76, Windell-road, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, disengaged; Rolls School; any make of car; go anywhere; eight years' experience; age 25; 6ft.; references; single.—L. Hughes, 62, Dartmouth Park-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 35, single; disengaged; personally recommended; 16 years' town and Continental experience.—A. E. S., 15, Bathurst-mews, W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, very highly recommended by Daimler, Rolls, and many others; would take temporary or commercial; free now.—Watson, 97, Eastbourne-mews, Paddington, W.2.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; 15 years' private and workshop; good appearance; good character; knowledge of Town.—E. H. G., 5, Linver-road, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended; age 30; smart; married; country preferred.—Thompson, Garage, Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS: Town, country, or Continental preferences; Rolls course &c.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street, Sloane 3515.

BOY Scouts' Employment Scheme; 20 young men between the ages of 18 and 22 require situations at once as Chauffeur-Gardeners, Chauffeur-Grooms, Housemen, Kitchenmen, and Handymen; all these boys have been trained under the above scheme. Please apply to Miss Majendie, District Commissioner, Hedingham Castle, Halstead.

EXPERIENCED Lady Chauffeuse; careful driver, good mechanic; any make car; Town or country; excellent references.—Tucker, 124, Abbey-road, N.W.6. Maida Vale 2920.

LADY, disposing of Car, highly recommends Chauffeur Mechanic or Chauffeur-Butler; careful driver clean, conscientious worker.—Apply, 166, Earlsfield-road, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

LADY giving up car strongly recommends her Chauffeur; 40; married, no family; abstainer; completely trustworthy; clean licence; careful driver; any make of car.—Apply Mrs. Murray, 8, Wellington-square, S.W.3.

MAN, 25, single, requires post as Chauffeur; eight years' driving experience; four years private; excellent references; no hire work.—C. Ellis, 1, Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

USEFUL Chauffeuse desires post; driven various makes; clean licence; willing to help in any way; needlework, dogs; best references; 170.—No. 1893, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

Instituted 1758.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE,
Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O.

At the Half-Yearly Court of Governors, held at the Office, 34-40, London-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1930, the following 29 CHILDREN were declared to be ELECTED, subject to a scrutiny being demanded in writing to the Secretary within seven days of the date of the Election:—

SENIOR BOYS.

Hufford, Eric Stanley	2,169	Tarrant, Charles Donald	1,024
Hackman, Robert Peter	1,391	Gattrey, Frederick Frank	845
Bryan, Raymond George	1,358	Saltabank, Leslie C. T.	724
Bryan, Terence Frederick	1,347	Cnuch, Arthur Geo. B.	652
Adams, Ernest George	1,263	Twine, Adam	634

JUNIORS.

Toombs, Gordon Essex	1,520	Saltabank, Jean Katherine	660
Bean, Sidney Frederick	1,188	Twine, William Anthony	577
Henry, John Gordon	791	Sonnex, Geoffrey Paul	556
Fairweather, Dennis	673	Nash, Harold Edward	441
		Belgate, Leslie	434

NURSERY.

Silston, Richard George Albert ... 1,693

The Four Senior Girl Candidates were admitted without voting, viz.:—

Chalkley, Beryl Constance
Foord, Edith Sarah
Foard, Mary Joan
O'Brien, Margaret Beatrice

FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S., Secretary.
Offices, 34-40, London-street, E.C.4.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY,
38, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 264, Brixton-road, S.E.1.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE RT. HON. LORD LECONFIELD.

At the Half-Yearly Election, held at the Office of the Society, on Wednesday, 26th November, 1930, the following were ELECTED PENSIONERS, viz.:—

	Votes		Votes
Allen, Selina	539	Gibson, Francis E.	468
Astbury, John W.	478	Greenard, Mabel	474
Beck, Amelia L.	708	Jones, William V.	637
Bulmer, Margaret	699	Macleod, William	704
Carter, Minnie F.	645	Pitt, Mary A.	558
Chandler, Lilian	728	Turner, Ellen	1,055
Easby, Annie E.	716	Vaggers, William H.	1,403
Egan, Mabel	469	Wyatt, Helen F.	1,904
Gavin, Patrick W.	490		

The following Candidates, who have been among the longest seeking election, were declared Pensioners, according to the Society's 104th rule:—

Goffin, Annie	Trower, Elizabeth
Smith, Mary A.	Williams, Mary E.

Candidates Marie Elikal and Annie Maclean were granted the "A. B." Gift of 15s. per month until elected.

By Order,
E. JEFFERY HICKS, Secretary.

GREATER LONDON REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Notice is hereby given that the District Auditor has appointed the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the above-named Committee for the year ended the 31st March, 1930, to commence on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1930, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the aforesaid Committee at the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1, when and where any ratepayer in the area of the Committee may be present and may make any objection to the said accounts before the District Auditor. And Notice is hereby further given that the accounts of the Committee, duly made up and balanced, together with all books, accounts and documents relating thereto, will be deposited at the said office and be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven clear days immediately following the said audit.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1930.

C. MONTAGU HARRIS, Secretary to the Committee.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR or Married Couple.—Ideal FURNISHED SUITE; 2-3rds. Colonel just vacating.—5, Minster-road, N.W.2., near bus and Met.

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, superb class, facing South and garden; large private house; use of ordinary; breakfast, service, two guineas.—35, Devonshire-gardens, Leaconsgate, Paddington.

A Bare Five Minutes HYDE PARK.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 2gns.; inclusive.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road. (Bus 15, 28). Park 3127.

A Bare 3 Minute Kettrin.—Modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water, Welbeck 2083.

A Bare three minutes Earl's Court.—ROOMS, Bed and breakfast, other meals as desired; moderate; furnished or unfurnished; really good baths; every comfort, quiet.—10, Barkston-gardens. (Frobisher 6603.)

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s.; double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 23, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 4½s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—Two nicely appointed newly decorated Residences for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch); from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, sitting-room furniture; single 27s., double, 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.)

SAYES COURT,
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE.
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 5646.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,
60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautiful and most attractive RESIDENTIAL, noted for its Restaurant, excellent cooking, and Tudor Empire food; gas fires in all bed rooms; comfortable public rooms. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Park 3536.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Beautiful private Furnished DOUBLE SUITE, ground floor, central heating, in luxurious house; also bed-sitting rooms, double and single; excellent service and catering as desired. Western 2593.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and dinner if desired; permanent. Owner, Room 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

NEAR PARK-LANE.

A Charming HOUSE; running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings; central heating; cuisine arranged.—53, Seymour-street. Padd. 5787.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.
17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2,
HYDE PARK.
EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

A FEW minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses; BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; single from 35s.; double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, attendance; from 35s. fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking only, best catering; dinner (optional), 2s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3500.

LONDON

NEW MANSION -RESIDENTIAL
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 15s. 6d. WEEKLY, OR 10s. 6d. PER DAY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s.; double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 23, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 4½s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

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A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and dinner if desired; permanent. Owner, Room 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

NEAR PARK-LANE.

A Charming HOUSE; running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings; central heating; cuisine arranged.—53, Seymour-street. Padd. 5787.

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12, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

A Furnished Suite, Bed-Sitting Rooms; hot and cold water; partial board; close Baker-street and Regent's Park.

A GOOD FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, Sitting Room, Bed Room, with hot and cold running water, bath room; central heating; garden view; 'phone; valet, catering. Also pleasant Bed-sitting Room.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

A Quiet GUEST HOUSE.—Single and double bed rooms, with breakfast; dinner optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kens. 4300.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, half mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

A ACCOMMODATION in West-End Guest House by Marble Arch; artistically decorated and beautifully Furnished; running hot water and electric heating in every room; private bath rooms.—40, Seymour-street, W.1.

A ADJACENT HYDE PARK and Tubes, W.2.—For the discriminating; Bed and Breakfast-cum-Flat house, just opening. Hot and cold basins, charmingly furnished bedrooms. Only requires inspection. Meals arranged. From 25s. per week.—59, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Padd.9117.

A AMERICAN GIRL, SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8857.
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.

AN unusual chance for those out all day.—REFINED HOME, HYDE PARK, from 35s. weekly, including breakfast and dinner; English food.—Write Box B.1528, The Times, E.C.4.

A PERMANENT Lady Chauffeuse; careful driver, good mechanic; any make car; Town or country; excellent references.—Tucker, 124, Abbey-road, N.W.6. Maida Vale 2920.

A LADY, disposing of Car, highly recommends Chauffeur Mechanic or Chauffeur-Butler; careful driver clean, conscientious worker.—Apply, 166, Earlsfield-road, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

A LADY giving up car strongly recommends her Chauffeur; 40; married, no family; abstainer; completely trustworthy; clean licence; careful driver; any make of car.—Apply Mrs. Murray, 8, Wellington-square, S.W.3.

A MAN, 25, single, requires post as Chauffeur; eight years' driving experience; four years private; excellent references; no hire work.—C. Ellis, 1, Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

A USEFUL Chauffeuse desires post; driven various makes; clean licence; willing to help in any way; needlework, dogs; best references; 170.—No. 1893, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

A ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant. —19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

MARBLE ARCH.
OFF BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

A ATTRACTIVE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS (fitted basins), with service, in gentleman's well-equipped residence.—51, Upper George-street, W.1.

A ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, geyser baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Binda-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8694.

MARBLE ARCH.

A ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd.4688.

A ATTRACTIVE and charmingly FURNISHED SUITES. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Meals optional. —10, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

A ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, with full or partial board; first-class comfortable home, warm hearth, large gardens; gas fires, billiards, excellent cooking; convenient City and West End. Terms from £2 7s. 6d.—Cumberland House, 51 and 52, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

A ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with breakfast in quiet house and road; suit business gentleman; terms moderate.—11, Chanicarde-gardens, W.2. Park 4514.

A ATTRACTIVE SUITE with service.—Two large rooms well Furnished, bath adjoins; every convenience; well recommended; minute Park and Tube.—Ring Padd. 5238.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1391.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park); delightful business gentlemen's; constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1063.

AT 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. Well-appointed ROOMS; good food and service; constant hot water, gas fires, electric light. Full board £2 2s. 6d.; partial 25s. Frobisher 2129.

AT 32, DORSET-SQUARE, two min. BAKER-STREET STATION.—Attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms and Suites; meals; moderate. Ambassador 1814.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 125, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. — Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with balcony; newly decorated; service; cuisine. Western 4871.

AT 4, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, modernly equipped; inclusive with breakfast 35s. single, 3gns. double.

AT 34, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE-ROAD, W.2.—Well Furnished DOUBLE and Single Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s. weekly; every convenience; breakfast if desired; superior house.—'Phone, Abercorn 4061.

AT EARL'S COURT.—Fine BED-SITTING ROOMS with Breakfast and Bath, 26s. to 42s.; also Two-Roomed Suite.—30, Nevern-square. Frobisher 2422.

AT 40, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.—Cosy SUITE for two; 56 with board, or rooms 35s. with breakfast; facing gardens, close West End and Park. (Padd. 0131.)

AT 48, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.—Well FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, with breakfast; 21s. and 25s. each; all conveniences. Prim. 1690.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

NORLAND HOUSE.

AT 51, 52, NORLAND-SQUARE, W.11; gas fires, constant hot water; good food and cooking (five-course dinner); bridge; partial from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flat 3138.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT,
51 and 52, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A First-Class Residential Establishment.

Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.
Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
Highly recommended by guests in former residence.
Terms from 3 guineas per week.
One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.
Telephone, Park 2000.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

BACHELOR'S newly decorated and tastefully FURNISHED SINGLE-SERVICE ROOMS in quiet open position adjacent to Barracks; every comfort, quiet, —10, Barkston-gardens. (Frobisher 6603.)

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s.; double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 23, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 4½s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

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A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 23, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 4½s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

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NEAR PARK-LANE.

A

Law Report, Nov. 26

SUMMARY OF CASES

Mr. Justice Wright continued the hearing of the action by the Banco de Portugal claiming over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

The President and a special jury began the hearing of a probate action relating to the estate, valued at not less than £10,000, of Mr. Ralph Crookes, of Marton, Blackpool, who died on December 19, 1929, aged 78 years. (ASHBURN AND ANOTHER v. CROOKES.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
A HUSBAND'S PETITION: NO CONNIVANCE

MARKHAM v. MARKHAM AND SMITH

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

In this petition Mr. Douglas Bruce Walter Markham, of Alexander Court, Maida Vale, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Queenie Wynefryde Laura Markham, *née* Clements, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Herbert Maurice Crighton Smith. The petitioner admitted adultery with a named woman and asked the Court to exercise its discretion on his behalf.

By their answers the respondent and co-respondent formally denied adultery. The respondent alleged that the petitioner had been guilty of cruelty and desertion, and that if there had been adultery the petitioner had been guilty of conduct conducing and connivance. The co-respondent also alleged conduct conducing and connivance.

By his reply the petitioner denied the countercharges.

The marriage took place on May 14, 1919, at the Plymouth Register Office. The petitioner was then in the Army. In 1920 he went into business, and in 1921 the respondent went to live with her mother at Marlborough-road, Hampton-on-Thames, and there went in for dog and poultry breeding. Later the co-respondent, a married man, became a partner in the breeding business.

In 1924 the petitioner went to Scotland to see his father and obtain employment. It was alleged that the respondent refused to join him there or to live with him again, and that in fact an adulterous association had sprung up between the respondent and the co-respondent. Talk between husband and wife about a divorce was followed by the petitioner's going to an hotel with a woman. Evidence of that was sent to the respondent, but she took no proceedings.

On May 16, 1929, Mrs. Nellie Crighton Smith, the wife of the present co-respondent, was granted a decree *nisi* of divorce, the present respondent being an intervener in that case.

It was alleged that adultery had been committed between the respondent and co-respondent at Shallon, Junction-road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. B. L. A. O'Malley for the respondent; and Mr. J. S. Watts for the co-respondent.

The evidence having been concluded, the charges against the husband of cruelty, desertion, and conduct conducing were abandoned, and it was stated that the only issue left for the jury was that of alleged connivance, adultery as from July, 1928, being proved or admitted.

THE SUMMING-UP

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale), in summing-up, said that there were some curious characteristics about the case. It had been said that the respondent and co-respondent wanted to marry. As they had been living together in adultery for over two years, according to their own statements, there was nothing strange in that. But the respondent's counsel had asked the jury to find that the petitioner had connived at the adultery between his wife and the co-respondent, meaning that at any rate on the husband's petition there could not be a decree for dissolution of marriage.

On the other hand, if a husband was divorced and a decree made, then automatically inquiries would go on about his providing money for the wife who had divorced him. That fact would perhaps put the jury on the alert.

Shortly before matters between husband and wife came to a crisis the petitioner told the respondent that if she did not want to live with him he would put himself in the position of being divorced. Thereupon he committed adultery and sent her particulars. At the beginning of 1928 the petitioner wrote a letter to the respondent which was a proposal that she should divorce him.

Some time before June or July, 1928, the wife wrote her husband saying: "Has Mrs. Crighton Smith been writing to you? She has an awful tongue and I would so long to meet her. Someone has been sending her anonymous letters about me." At that time the co-respondent was not living with his wife, but in the same house as the respondent and her mother. In the summer of 1928 the wife came to London and she wrote to her husband as follows:—

"I am so fed up with everything, so I will write what I wanted to say. First of all, be sure and burn this letter. Seems person 'phoned me you were going to divorce me and name Captain Crighton Smith. Smith is at Shallon (the name of the house) now, so go ahead and get it over. I was told you wish to remarry now that you have made a lot of money. All I ask from you is to let me have back the money that I lent, which I think is only fair. I do not want anything from you. Don't mention to the Crightons that I wrote to you about this. Just tell them that you are citing Smith as co-respondent. Will you do this as soon as you can as I am going away, that is, if you wish to be free? I am just waiting until you get evidence and then I will be off, and Mrs. Crighton Smith can do what she likes with her husband. Some poor soul will get him, no doubt. I am trusting you to let me have some money as I have nothing, but I don't want to be unfair to you. You will find me living with Smith as his wife from now on, but I don't intend to do it for long, and will you please do it as quickly as you can? P.S.—I am going to Cheltenham on Monday night . . . with Smith."

The respondent and co-respondent, said his LORDSHIP, went to Cheltenham, where they stayed together at a well-known hotel. They then sent the hotel bill to the petitioner with a view to his taking divorce proceedings.

The divorce suit of the co-respondent's wife, filed in December, 1928, alleged adultery between the co-respondent and the respondent in the present case from September, 1926, until the date of the petition at Burgess Hill. The case was defended and a witness, a servant, stated that, so far as she knew, "Captain and Mrs. Smith" occupied the same room. Whenever the adultery began, the jury had to consider whether it was the result of a guilty passion between the respondent and co-respondent or whether it was brought about by reason of the conduct of the petitioner.

The jury having returned a verdict that there was no connivance, the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Herbert Smith and Co.; Messrs. Howard A. Laurence and Co.

SON CONTESTS FATHER'S WILL
ASHBURN AND ANOTHER v. CROOKES

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

In this probate suit, which concerned the estate, said to be worth not less than £10,000, of Mr. Ralph Crookes, of Newhouse-road, Marton, Blackpool, who died on December 19, 1929, aged 78 years, his daughter, Mrs. Dora Rushby Ashburn, of Blackpool, and Mr. Frank Barrett, solicitor, of Manchester, propounded as executors a will of October 17, 1929. The defendant, Mr. Harold Gill Crookes, of Meads-avenue, Blackpool, son of the testator, alleged that his father did not duly execute the will; that he did not know and approve of the contents; and that he was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. He asked the Court to pronounce in favour of an earlier will of the testator dated December 23, 1926.

Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. Allan Walmsley appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., Mr. Noel Middleton, and Mr. William Latey for the defendant; and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for children of one of the parties interested.

Mr. BAYFORD, in opening, said that, with two small exceptions, the effect of the two wills was the same. They left the estate to be divided up in a certain way between the testator's son and daughter, subject to certain benefits for grandchildren. The only material difference, and that was a small one, was that by accident a block of 280 shares worth £112, which was to have been in the list allotted to the son in the second will, was omitted from it. That amount went into residue. So the son was fighting this will over a question of £56, as the residue was divided equally between son and daughter. The other difference was that the former executor, Mrs. Crookes, wife of the testator, having died, the new executor in the will of 1929 was Mr. Barrett, the solicitor who drafted it on instructions. Evidence would show that there was nothing in the plea of undue execution. The testator was up and fully dressed, the will was read to him in the presence of his doctor, and after signing it, the testator said of his signature:—"That's not so bad for an old man." The doctor was one of the attesting witnesses.

It was alleged by the defence that the testator had had a stroke in 1927, and since then had suffered from progressive mental degeneration, and became unable to sign cheques or transact any business; that he suffered from delusions such as his late wife being still alive; and that he did not know where he was from time to time.

Mr. Barrett, the plaintiff, gave evidence as to the execution of the last will, when the testator gave the necessary instructions almost from memory. The testator was quite capable mentally.

Dr. William Duncan Howat, of Waterloo-road, Blackpool, said that he attended the testator during the latter's last illness. He was present when the last will was executed and, when asked, the testator said that he fully understood what the will meant. He was of opinion that the late Mr. Crookes was mentally capable.

Cross-examined by Mr. HEMMERDE, Dr. Howat admitted that if a man had been driven to Manchester and, when he got there, did not know where he was, and did not know the next day that he had been there, the man would be mentally abnormal.

Mr. HEMMERDE.—And if a man thought that he had been chasing rats about the house, would that shake your view with regard to the stability of his mental capacity?—Yes.

You never saw the testator when he put his two legs into one leg of his trousers?—No.

Mrs. Ashburn, the daughter of the testator, replying to Mr. HEMMERDE, said that her father never complained that he was in a Derbyshire cave.

Mr. HEMMERDE.—Did he try to put on his trousers back to front?—No.

And try to put his legs into the sleeves of his coat?—Yes, once. He tried to put his pyjama jacket on his legs, and laughed, saying, "I must be getting old."

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe and Co.; Messrs. Bower, Cotton, and Bower, for Mr. S. Sharpe Waterhouse, Blackpool.

LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 27

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Egan and ors. v. Attorney-General (consideration); Owners of s.s. Alexandra v. owners of s.s. Woodlea (the Tovarlesh) (consideration); Board of Trade v. Shaw Savill and Albion Co., Ltd. (hearing). Not before 2:—Nilon and ors. v. Attorney-General (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petition—Grissinger v. the Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, Ltd. Appeal.—Campbell v. the National Trust Co., Ltd., executors of E. A. Wallberg, deceased.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals—Seth Nanchand and anr. v. Umrao Singh and anr.; Shaikh Fazir Bakhsh v. Mahomed Ismail Khan; Padamlav Acharya and anr. v. Srimatyis Fakira Debya and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (Pallor v. the Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (30); re Same (Kane v. Same) (pt. hd.) (31); re Same (Sharman v. Randall (35); Same v. Same; Harrington v. W. S. Shuttleworth and Co., Ltd. (42).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—MacCaw v. MacCaw (pt. hd.) (39).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Trustee of Fisher (a bankrupt) v. Raceford (pt. hd.) (27); Mathieson (47).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Watson v. Davies (pt. hd.) (29). Not before 12.30:—Shaw, Lorld and Co. v. Dennett (41).

COURT VI. (RUSSELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Young and Co.'s Brewery, Ltd. v. the Wandsworth, Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Co. (pt. hd.) (11).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court.—Re (Chancel).—Manchester District Registry.—Frankenburg v. Famous Lasky Film Service, Ltd.; re Thomas Shack's Settlement and re the Trustee Act, 1925; re the Trusts of the Will of James Hanson, dec. and re the Trustee Act, 1925 (Hanson v. Hanson and ors.); re a solicitor and re the Solicitors Act, 1843. Liverpool District Registry.—Re Taylor's Marriage Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Taylor's Voluntary Settlement and re Trustee Act, 1925; re James Kirkham, dec. (Jones v. Jones). In Court.—Manchester and Liverpool District Registries.—Motions.—Manchester District Registry.—Re Thomas Tyrer, dec. (Tyrer and anr. v. Tyrer and ors.). Not before 12.30:—Motion.—The Reliance Manufacturing Co. (Broughton), Ltd., and Foy v. Mather and anr.

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (AVORY, ACTON, and TALBOT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Dover Harbour Board v. Assessment Committee of the Dover and Eastry Assessment Area and the Rating Authority for the Borough of Dover (rs. hd.) (93).

COURT VII. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Rhodes v. Richards. Same (consolidated) v. Same (pt. hd.) (1186).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Saddle Trust Co. v. Henderson (3981).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Order xiv.; Rule 8.—Secour Rotative Soul Co., Ltd. v. Howard (3784); Dalton v. Wilks, Ltd. v. Gordon (3084); Laycock v. Lindsay (3085); Mills Conduit Investments, Ltd. v. Graham (3086).

COURT I. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Hunter v. Mobil Motor Co. (1799); Mossnin v. Frush (1802); Hall v. Reeves and Isleworth U.D.C. (1808).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Christensen v. Rotherhithe Screw Wharf and Co. Fabriker and anr. (pt. hd.) (560); Caton v. Fobes (1969).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Not Attended by Counsel.—Hooton v. W. H. Smith and Co. Not Attended by Counsel.—New Rent Relief v. Argonaut Marine Insce. Co.; Akin Kazan Fabrik v. Jacquiarson Bros. Not before 10.45:—Credit Lyonnais and Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1617).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. need attend in that Court at 10.

Railway Rates Tribunal Court

COURT "B" (JUDGE'S QUADRANGLE) (SIR WALTER CLODE, K.C. (President). Mr. W. A. JEPSON, and Mr. G. C. LOCKETT).—At 11:—For Judgment.—Review of operation of railway freight rebates scheme.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Ashburn and anr. v. Crookes (pt. hd.) (6); Markham v. Markham and Smith (to be mentioned) (3). Defended Cause Without Jury.—Yerby v. Yerby and Wootton (51).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Elias, E. v. v. Elias, T. (14); Deacon v. Deacon and Marshall (45); Whitten, L. B. v. Whitten, W. J. (47); Grimsey v. Grimsey and Batley (48); Jeanes, F., F. E. M. v. Jeanes, T. (50); Moore, F. M. v. Moore, G. W.; Ward, F. E. v. Ward, W. H. (37); Hudson, G. M. v. Hudson, N. W. (Markham and Shaw intervening) (for hearing of supplemental petition only) (49).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Spittlehouse v. Spittlehouse and Lee (pt. hd.) (10); Beswick, F. v. Beswick, E. M. (Hobson intervening) (39); Parkin v. Parkin and Cutts (pt. hd.) (26). Ad. fd. first meeting of contributories.

Official Referee

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Callender's Cable Co. v. Newns, Ltd.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARRINGTON).—At 11:—Jeans, A. E., Derby, J. Greenhouse, C. H.; Hyman, M.; Jones, P. E. (orse. Sussex Egg Supplies); Harrarve, H. A.; Jonesco, B.; Kauffman, P., and Kauffman, C. (orse. Charles Kauffman); Goldwater, M.; Harrison, J. (orse. Jervis, F. J.; and Pollner, W. H. (orse. Abbey Radio Service); Kesselman, S. (orse. Kessly, S.).

IN CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Shirley, F.; Petition (1,016 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (967 of 1930); Petitions (985 and 954 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (961, 615, 685, 799, 935, and 930 of 1930); Petition (1,052 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petitions (934, 936, and 685 of 1930); Petitions (1,030 and 1,056 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (988 of 1930).

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Chaplin, S., first meeting. Room 85—Second Floor.—At 11.30:—Shackman, D., first meeting. At 12:—Sherratt, J., and Co., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STUBBS).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Central Import and Export Co., Ltd.; National House Purchase Co., Ltd.; Quarterly Dividend, Ltd. At 11.30:—Maurice Frères, Ltd. Sporting Times (1928), Ltd.; Peace v. Sporting Times (1928), Ltd. At 12:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.); Rumber Wheel Makers, Ltd.; Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.). At 12.30:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (Godfrey Phillips, Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.). Room 85.—At 11.30:—Shaw and Jackson, Ltd. Room 86.—At 11:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.15:—Associated Brick and Tile Works, Ltd. At 11.45:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Room 89.—At 11.15:—Oravor, Ltd. At 11.30:—Wivenhoe Cinema Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Shirley's (Neograph), Ltd. At 12:—Oxford Glove Factory, Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Cliffophone and Records, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meeting at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Permanent Reproductions, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 12:—Metal and Iron Corporation, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—London and Country Cinemas, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 3:—Inman's Club, Ltd., adjd. first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, Mosley, and Burnand.

TAXING MASTER.—Rivington.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); Jolly (on Eve, J.); Blake (on Maugham, J.); Ritchie (on Bennett, J.); Andrews (on Clauson, J.); Hicks Beach (on Luxmoore, J.); More (on Farwell, J.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (the COMMON SERJEANT).—At 11:—(1) R. S. Hudson, Ltd. v. Orlando; (17) Gosling v. Bamfylde; (20) Carlton Hall Club, Ltd. v. Cohen, the Chyrsopaia Paperstock Co., Ltd.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of banknotes from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Mr. BEVAN, continuing his opening of the case, described how the officials of the Banco de Portugal first had a hint of the origin of the notes which had been printed for Marang. The Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank, he said, were called before the tribunal which was investigating the passing of what were regarded as forged notes. The police had been active and the Governor and Vice-Governor were asked to go before the magistrate to examine a number of notes which had been seized. They found that the notes were packed in a way which was identical with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' packing and that the packers' initials were the same as initials which were familiar to the directors of the bank as having been attached to Messrs. Waterlow's authorized deliveries. That was the first indication that the bank had that the origin of the duplicated notes was Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

It had never occurred to the bank that the principals of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were aware that the unauthenticated notes had been put into circulation. The Governor and Vice-Governor of the bank admitted that the notes looked like Messrs. Waterlow's notes and they were both arrested.

His LORDSHIP.—I hope that they were not kept long in custody.

Mr. BEVAN.—They were released later in the day.

His LORDSHIP.—That was some consolation. (Laughter.)

AN INTERVIEW IN LISBON.

Mr. BEVAN, continuing, said that on December 14 Sir William Waterlow, Mr. Goodman (a director of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons), Mr. Walker (the firm's Lisbon agent), and Mr. Rose (an expert) arrived at the bank. The Governor said that he would prefer to see them in the presence of the authorities so that no one could say that he had had any private conference with them. The interview took place in the presence of the British Consul and the magistrate. A general discussion about the position took place, but neither Sir William Waterlow nor any of his associates said anything about Marang, nor about the duplication of the numbers of the Marang notes with those of previous authorized issues. No suggestion was made by any of the four visitors—who now said that the bank had been guilty of contributory negligence—about the marks on the notes which would have enabled the bank to distinguish between the authorized notes and the Marang notes. They left the officials of the bank as ignorant as they had been before.

On December 16 a Portuguese newspaper published copies of the Angola contract [the forged contract for the supply of notes which Marang had produced to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons when he asked them to print the notes] and some of the forged correspondence. For the first time the Banco de Portugal heard Marang's name and learned about the forged letters which had purported to be sent through Marang from the Governor of the bank to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

On December 19 Mr. Walker called at the bank and asked if he could express to the directors his profound regret for what had occurred, and whether the directors would receive Sir William Waterlow, who wished to express the same sentiments. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons offered to replace the notes which the bank had withdrawn from circulation, to pay "all the extraordinary expenses" occasioned, and to place £50,000 on deposit with the bank as a mark of confidence. In due course that money was placed on deposit.

Not until February, 1926, did the bank see the name of Marang in any document coming from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. The key to the identification marks on the notes was not, however, sent to the bank even then. It was sent to the Portuguese magistrate, and the bank were not informed about it until the following August.

After that the Bank of Angola went into liquidation. Marang was tried and sentenced. Two of his associates, Reis and Bandeira, were not tried until last July. In Portugal, by the judicious use of interlocutory proceedings, a criminal trial could be postponed. (Laughter.)

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—That, I understand, is also possible in another country. (Laughter.)

"SOME TRIPLICATE NOTES"

Counsel mentioned that, during the elaborate investigations and comparisons which took place, someone found some triplicate notes. A more modest forger must have been at work and produced 60 or 70 notes at the same time as the gigantic Marang fraud was going on. No one suggested that the triplicate notes were printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, but they were extremely good, and when they were first submitted to Sir William Waterlow he fathered them on to his firm. He thought that they were reproductions which had been made inadvertently and should have been thrown out.

"It is conceivable that the forger may have been a branch of the Marang firm, or he may have been an independent gentleman," said Mr. Bevan, amid laughter.

Mr. Bevan, in conclusion, said that the bank based its claim for damages for breach of contract on the contention that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were bound by the contracts under which they printed the authorized notes not to print any notes without the authority of the bank and that they had done so. The negligence alleged was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had not taken all reasonable and possible care to ascertain that the orders for the Marang notes were given by, or with the authority of, the bank. The claim for conversion was based on the fact that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had put the plates from which the notes were printed to improper use and had so converted the plates. In addition, any notes which were printed from the plates, whether with or without the authority of the bank, were the property of the bank, and, by delivering those notes to Marang, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had converted them.

Dr. Ruy Ennes Ulrich, of Lisbon, president of the Portuguese National Railways, giving evidence, said that from March, 1914, to July, 1928, he was a director of the Banco de Portugal. Since 1887 the bank had held an exclusive licence from the Portuguese Government to issue notes as legal currency in Portugal and the adjacent islands, Madeira and the Azores. The licence did not extend to the Portuguese Colonies, notes for which were issued by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. The Banco de Portugal was authorized to issue notes which were payable at sight and to bearer.

The Governor of the bank was appointed by the Portuguese Government and the other directors were appointed by the shareholders.

Before the War the bank printed its own notes, but when the amount of the note currency was largely increased they were unable to continue to do so. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were first employed to print notes in 1922. Letters written by the bank to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were signed by two directors of the bank, never by the Governor. The first contract for the supply of the notes was also signed by two directors of the bank, but subsequent contracts were signed by the Governor.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—Does the Portuguese public use banking accounts as much as people do in England?—No. They use banknotes for almost all their transactions.

Do Portuguese people keep large quantities of notes in their possession?—Yes.

In 1925 did you ever hear of anybody being given authority to manufacture notes for the Government of Angola?—Certainly not. I am sure that no such authority was given.

At that time, said the witness, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were still engaged in delivering notes to the bank under their previous contracts.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—Would there have been any difficulty in a representative of that firm getting an interview with the Governor or the Vice-Governor of the bank?—No.

HOW FORGERIES ARE DEALT WITH

Dr. Ulrich said that, when forgeries of notes occurred, the bank dealt with the matter in two ways. If the forgery was a bad one it was sufficient to issue a notice warning bankers and the public and drawing attention to the defects in the notes. Where, however, the forgery was not easily detected, the bank withdrew the issue of notes from circulation and so prevented any more forged notes being put out.

Before the Marang incident the worst case of forgery the bank had experienced was one in which 1,000 false notes were circulated. When the first of the Marang duplicate notes came into the hands of the bank the directors had no idea of the extent of the fraud. The directors decided to withdraw the issue.

Next morning crowds besieged the bank with notes which they wanted exchanged. The bank paid on all the notes which were presented.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—In your opinion was the decision reached by the directors to pay on all the notes of the issue in question presented to the bank a proper decision?—Certainly. It was the only possible decision.

Were you at that moment aware that any notes had been given to Marang?—No.

Had you any means of distinguishing the authorized from the unauthorized notes?—No.

Until you got information from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons were you in a position to distinguish all the Marang notes from all the authorized notes?—No.

The witness said that, if the bank had refused to pay on all notes when they were presented, they would, in his opinion, have acted illegally as they had to pay the authorized notes at sight and to bearer.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

U.D.C. CHAIRMAN'S DEATH

MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

WILLIAM THOMAS WHITLOW, 30, of Stokoe-avenue, Altrincham, Cheshire, was charged at Altrincham yesterday with the wilful murder of Mr. Arthur Boardman, chairman of the Altrincham Urban District Council, who died in hospital on Tuesday. Whitlow was remanded in custody for eight days.

Police Superintendent Lees stated that about 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Boardman was walking along the footpath in Regent-road, Altrincham, when Whitlow, who occupied a house on the council's estate, went to him and demanded to know what the council were doing about reducing rents. Mr. Boardman, said the superintendent, did not appear to have answered Whitlow to his satisfaction, whereupon, it was alleged, he struck Mr. Boardman a violent blow in the face, which knocked him down. Whitlow then walked away. Mr. Boardman was moved to hospital in an unconscious condition and died about three hours later.

After the alleged assault Police-constable Lennox went in pursuit of Whitlow, who, when he saw that the constable was about to arrest him, took off his overcoat and jacket and struck the officer a violent blow in the face. At the police station Whitlow was cautioned, and when charged with wilful murder said, "Is he dead? I am sorry."

DETECTIVES IN FACT AND FICTION

A SCOTLAND YARD COMPARISON

"Detective fiction and fact" was the subject of the speeches at a dinner of the University section and the Authors' and Journalists' section of the Forum Club on Tuesday night. Mrs. HOWARD was in the chair, and the guests included many authors of detective stories.

Miss DOROTHY SAYERS said that murder haunted the thoughts of detective novelists: to them it was sheer hard bread-and-butter work. (Laughter.) For their realistic and blood-curdling descriptions they made great efforts, and if the public only realized the agonies of mind writers of crime stories endured more sympathy would be felt for detective novelists.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARTER, of Scotland Yard, said that real detectives—he had lived and worked with them in India and London for 25 years—were just ordinary and rather nice human beings. They were not freaks at all. The modern detective had to be quite an adept in preparing cases for trial. The detective in the novel was freed from all the ordinary conventions that the real detective had to uphold. What surprised him was the ease with which the detective in fiction was able to spend Government money. (Laughter.) He had noted that some of the novelists' detectives, on a quarter of an hour's notice, would be off in a first-class sleeper to Berlin, and from there double back to Copenhagen, and that they were often to be seen smoking big cigars In real life detectives had to face the audit department, and it was not so easy to journey about all over the Continent in first-class sleepers. (Laughter.) Then there was the inclination of the detective in fiction to be telling everybody all about the crime. That seemed quite wrong from the point of view of the detective in real life. There was always a weakness in most of the novels as to the legal proof required when the detective had solved the problem. He wondered why it was that there were so many murders in fiction, because in this country there were not many such crimes committed. In London, for the last 20 years the average number of murders had only been 22. Professionally he much preferred the good old-fashioned burglar, who was a cleverer, a much more courageous man, and a finer character than the murderer; but one did not find in fiction so many burglars as murderers.

CANON VICTOR WHITECHURCH, "ANTHONY BERKELEY," and Mr. FREEMAN WILLS CROFTS also spoke, and a paper written by Mr. J. S. Fletcher was read.

ALLEGED INCOME-TAX FRAUDS

WALTER WILLIAM RANDALL JONES, builder and contractor, of Seamoor-road, Bournemouth, was yesterday committed for trial to the Dorchester Assizes by the Bournemouth Magistrates on summonses charging him with defrauding the Inland Revenue by understatement of profits in business accounts of £24,000 and alleged under-payment of income-tax of £13,806. The defendant was also committed on 10 summonses under the Perjury Act for making false statements in returns for income-tax and supertax. The period covered by the alleged frauds was 1917 to 1926. The defendant was stated to own four businesses, but summonses chiefly related to the business of W. E. Jones and Son, builders and contractors, and the Branksome Carriage and Motor Works. It was stated that the defendant had paid last week the whole of the £13,806 arrears of taxes due. The defendant, who was represented by Mr. F. J. Tucker, was admitted to bail in his own recognizances in £500 and two sureties in £500 each.

TREATMENT OF PIT PONIES

The Secretary for Mines has informed the Mining Association of his intention to meet the representatives of certain bodies which desire to raise the subject of the employment and treatment of ponies in mines. In reply the Mining Association has expressed the hope that Mr. Shinwell "will insist on the production of definite particulars of cases on which the allegations as to the bad treatment of pit ponies purport to be based and that he will then meet representatives of the Mining Association and furnish them with the information in question in order that they may be placed in a position to refute the unfair statements with which the public is being constantly misled as to the treatment of ponies in mines."

ABUSE OF POOR PERSONS RULES

Abuse of the procedure under the Poor Persons Rules was remarked on by Mr. JUSTICE ROCHE at the York Assizes yesterday, when hearing divorce petitions. His Lordship said he was surprised that one or two of the cases were taken under the Rules, and remarked that people varied enormously in self-respect. After all, it was a form of poor relief, and he was surprised at what some people would take. In Durham self-respect seemed high, but there in Yorkshire it seemed very low. He disliked granting costs for these cases and would discourage it. Everybody seemed to get something out of these cases but counsel, to whom they were most unprofitable.

The Michaelmas number of "Grays," the magazine of Gray's Inn, contains a tribute to the late Lord Birkenhead by Lord Greenwood, K.C., the Treasurer of Gray's Inn. Lord Darling's lines on Lord Birkenhead are reproduced from *The Times*, and Sir D. Plunket Barton, K.C., contributes "Some Historical Notes about Gray's Inn Square."

CORNISH ARSENIC CASE

VERDICT OF DEATH FROM POISON

"IT WAS HOMICIDAL"

The inquest on Mrs. Alice Maud Thomas, the wife of a farmer, living at Trenhorne Farm, Lewannick, Cornwall, who died on November 4, was concluded at Plymouth yesterday. The jury found "That cause of death was arsenical poisoning. It was homicidal, but there was not sufficient evidence to show by whom, or by what means, arsenic was administered."

In his summing up the CORONER (Mr. J. A. Pearce) said that the finding of such a verdict would not preclude the police from pursuing their inquiries and bringing the offender to justice if they were able ultimately to collect such evidence to warrant their doing so. It left the matter perfectly open for the police to take such action as they might think fit.

Mr. M. Pearce, of Plymouth, represented Sir Hugh Prothero Smith, Chief Constable of Cornwall; and Mr. G. G. Wilson, of Launceston, appeared for Mr. Thomas.

Mrs. Parsons, the mother of Mrs. Thomas, said that her daughter had enjoyed pretty good health, although she was never very strong. The first time that she heard she was ill was on October 28. Mr. Thomas told her that his wife was very unwell, and said he wanted her (Mrs. Parsons) or her daughter to go along with him to the farm. She went to the farm and remained there till her daughter was removed to Plymouth. Mrs. Hearn was there all the time and did the cooking, but the witness prepared her daughter's food.

The CORONER.—Did Mrs. Hearn interfere at all?—She might have prepared a cup of tea.

MRS. HEARN'S COOKING

Mrs. Parsons added that Mrs. Hearn prepared some of the dinners, portions of which Mrs. Thomas ate. The dinner on the Sunday before Mrs. Thomas died was prepared by Mrs. Hearn. It consisted of roast mutton, roast potatoes, and greens. She believed that her daughter's portion was cut up when she came into the room. The witness put some greens and one potato on the plate, and took it up to her daughter. She cut the mutton into small pieces and fed her with a spoon. She ate half of it and the witness took back the other half and put it in the oven in the kitchen. While the witness was having dinner Mr. Thomas went to the oven and took out what was there and said, "I will give it to her. You go on eating your own." After a time he returned with a nearly empty plate. He laughed and said, "I made her eat it." They then had a pudding which the witness had made herself. Her daughter had some and seemed to be quite all right after. She had a little junket between dinner and tea which the witness had made. During the afternoon she also drank some lemon juice which the witness had prepared the previous evening, and which had been left on the dresser.

On Sunday afternoon her daughter complained of a burning, dry throat, and the witness gave her lemon, and she was sick. When she went to bed she asked for some genasprin. There was a bottle on the mantelpiece, and the witness gave her one tablet then and another later. Some time after she said that she did not feel so well, and that she believed it was those pills. She grew worse, and about 4 in the morning she jumped up in bed and shouted for her husband. He carried her into his bed. Next morning her daughter's nose bled for several hours. As evening came on she became worse, and the doctor returned a second time with a consultant, Dr. Lister. After that she was removed in an ambulance to Plymouth.

The CORONER.—How were you and Mrs. Hearn getting on all this time?—Quite all right.

Mrs. Parsons said that Mrs. H

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF PROSPICE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The November Meeting under National Hunt Rules was begun at Kempton Park yesterday. The unsettled weather doubtless accounted for the small attendance of visitors. The going was heavy.

The afternoon's programme was begun with the Barnes Selling Hurdle, for three-year-olds, for which Burglar, who was making his first appearance over hurdles in public, was made favourite. He was always well placed and entered the Straight just behind Tetragem, who at one time was discussed as a possible winner of this year's Derby. Burglar had the better speed on the Flat and drew away to win by a length from Tetragem, with Hilltoi five lengths away third. Desormais blundered at the first hurdles and came down at the second. In the absence of Donegal a favourite was made of Doubtful Lady in the Uxbridge Steeplechase. She certainly was very well handicapped with Alike on their Hawthorn Hill running. Alike landed on top of the second fence yesterday and Doubtful Lady then went on in front of Pamperer and Magic Bard. The favourite and Magic Bard each blundered at a fence on the far side of the course the second time round, and Afrikander moved up into the lead, followed by Pamperer. Doubtful Lady fell two fences from the finish and, although Afrikander jumped the last fence first, he was run out of it in the run-in by Pamperer, who won a good race by half a length, with Magic Bard third.

The Woottons, as owner and trainer, completed a double when Prospice won the November Hurdle easily from Sandro and Prince Cherry. F. Rees always had Prospice well placed behind Prince Cherry and Invermark, and, taking the lead between the last two hurdles, raced away to win by six lengths from the fast-finishing Sandro, who beat Prince Cherry by two lengths for second place. Invermark made a mistake at the last hurdles and dropped right back. Sonny and Lord Rowley were the best backed in an open market on the St. Margaret's Selling Hurdle, but neither could win, although Sonny finished second. The winner was Indoustan, who was always prominent and won easily. Sonny was in front for a mile, but then dropped right back, and although he moved up in the Straight and came with a rush on the Flat he was just too late to catch Indoustan. Soldan was third, a head behind Sonny. Lord Rowley was well placed for a long way, but lost his place when the pace was increased half-way up the Straight. Uncle Woody ran well throughout to finish fourth.

Prince Jerome was made a pronounced favourite for the Sunbury Steeplechase, but made several indifferent jumps, and Red Abbot, who jumped really well, was always going the better of the two in the last half of the race. Red Abbot was just in front of Dunshaughlin two fences from the finish and had no difficulty in resisting a challenge from his stable companion to win by three lengths. Prince Jerome was third, three-quarters of a length behind Dunshaughlin. The afternoon's programme was concluded with a steeplechase for amateur riders, for which there was sound support for four of the six starters, Dash o' White and Middle Ages eventually ending up joint favourites at 3 to 1 against. The latter, ridden by Captain Sassoon, made the running until the Straight was reached, but then gave way to Dash o' White and Ibstock, the former of whom got the better of a good finish to win by half a length. Bertie Brooks was third.

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The BARNES SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

BURGLAR, br g. by Hapsburg—Lawrenny Lass (Mr. R. Wootton), 10st. 12lb. ..... H., Nicholson 1
TETRAGEM, b c. by Tetratema—Black Gem (Mr. T. Richards), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 2
HILLTOI, br g. by Achtoi—Radiana (Mr. R. J. Froome), 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Ermer 3

Rose of Spain (Mr. A. C. Boutall), 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Smyth 0
Sunrock (Mr. F. H. Cundell), 10st. 12lb. ..... D. Williams 0
Raindrop (Mr. H. Escott), 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Ambitkan (Sir M. McAlpine), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Benefactor (Colonel A. Smyth), 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Desormais (Mr. V. Smyth), 10st. 12lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Rock Image (Major C. H. Stevens), 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Davey 0
Tangerine Boy (Mr. P. Tirrale), 10st. 12lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Young Buck (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Cash 0
Grand Minister (Mr. R. N. Willett), 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Adams 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Burglar, 100 to 30 Tetragem, 7 to 2 Hilltoi, 8 to 1 Ambition, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 8s. 2d.; places, 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,888 units; total place pool, 3,639 units.

Won by a length; five lengths separated second and third. Sunrock was fourth and Benefactor last.

The winner was bought in for 150 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The UXBRIDGE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

PAMPERER, ch g. by Prince Philip—Proud Polly (Mr. G. H. Rigby), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... W. O'Grady 1
AFRIKANDER, ch g. by Holiday House—Queen of the May (Mr. A. Donn), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Davies 2
MAGIC BARD, ch g. by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy (Miss D. Paget), aged, 10st. ..... J. Browne 3

Alike (Mr. R. K. Mellon), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... H. Everett 0
Doubtful Lady (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. ..... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by R. Gore, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Doubtful Lady, 4 to 1 Magic Bard, 9 to 2 Alike, 5 to 1 Afrikander, 8 to 1 agst Pamperer.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 9d.; places, 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,279 units; total place pool, 1,565 units.

Won by half a length; two lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

2.0 (1.50).—The ST. MARGARET'S SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

INDOUSTAN, ch g. by Blarney—Prahova (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 1
SONNY, br g. by Sonning—Queen Alice (Mr. J. G. Storey), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... F. Rees 2
SOLDAN, b c. by Soldennis—Chapia (Mrs. E. Wallace), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... M. Doherty 3

Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... A. Lindgar 0
English Pare (Mr. J. T. Coltman), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Uncle Woody (Mr. T. Richards), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Fair Weather Jack (Mr. A. E. Berry), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... F. Morgan 0
Dreux (Mr. W. Smyth), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... A. Smyth 0
Minnie Ha Ha (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... W. Davey 0
Yale Blue (Mr. E. C. Holter), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... M. Pringle 0
Ryevale (Mr. F. Collinson), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... F. Grantham 0
Lord Rowley (Mrs. B. D. Davis), 3 yrs, 10st. ..... W. Speck 0

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 each agst Sonny and Lord Rowley, 9 to 2 Fair Weather Jack, 11 to 2 Yale Blue, 8 to 1 Uncle Woody, 10 to 1 each Indoustan and Soldan, 100 to 8 Dreux, 100 to 6 each the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 35s. 6d.; places, 7s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 25s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,913 units; total place pool, 4,739 units.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Uncle Woody was fourth and English Fare last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.29).—The NOVEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

PROSPICE, b g. by Zria—The Pile (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... F. Rees 1
SANDRO, b g. by Lorenzo—Sunflight (Mrs. J. de Bellecourt), 5 yrs, 12st. ..... R. Everett 2
PRINCE CHERRY, b g. by My Prince—Cherry Branch II. (Mr. M. D. Blair), 6 yrs, 9st. 13lb. ..... T. Isaacs 3

The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Invermark (Mr. T. Richards), aged, 11st. ..... W. Speck 0
Polish Patriot (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Great Span (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Foley 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Prospice, 9 to 2 each agst Invermark and The Wolf, 8 to 1 Prince Cherry, 10 to 1 Sandro, 100 to 8 Polish Patriot, 33 to 1 agst Great Span.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 8s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,501 units; total place pool, 3,736 units.

Won by six lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Polish Patriot was fourth and Great Span last.

3.0 (2.59).—The SUNBURY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Two miles.

RED ABBOT, ch g. by Noblesse Oblige—Abassata (Mrs. E. Cope), 6 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... R. Rumble 1
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g. by Arch Gift—Aroona (Miss D. Paget), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Everett 2

(Continued at foot of next column)

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The HAMPTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Barry	5 12 7
FLYING ARAB (Mr. A. E. Butt) ..... C. Morgan	5 12 7
TWO ROYALS (Mr. G. Martin-Smith) ..... C. Langlands	5 12 7
DE APPLEYARD (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	5 12 7
BLACK FRIAR (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	5 12 7
COLUMBO (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	4 12 7
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. R. McAlpine) ..... W. Payne	6 11 12
SILENT (Mr. J. T. Coltman) ..... Thrale	6 11 12
BRIAR FATE (Mr. F. J. Hill) ..... G. Bennett	5 11 9
KING CARROLL (Mr. S. J. White) ..... Powell	4 11 7
a LITTLE PARK (Colonel A. Smyth) ..... Parish	4 11 7
LEYCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4 11 7
SPROUT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Pendarves	4 11 7
IRISH LORD (Mr. R. Scotton) ..... J. Weston	4 11 7
HOLY ALLIANT (Mrs. C. Pulteney) ..... W. Payne	4 11 7
JOLLY FRIAR (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.) ..... Balding	4 11 7
LLANDRAMAES (Mr. R. Leach) ..... Hilton	5 11 7
NURSEMAID (Tfn. ex.) (Mr. G. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	5 11 2
CATLAP (Mr. J. Reardon) ..... Reardon	4 11 1
Sir MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. B. C. Finch) ..... Poole	5 11 1
TAMPION (Mr. Wellesley) ..... H. A. Brown	5 11 1
TESTUM (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	5 11 0
a DERBY BRED (Mr. H. Escott) ..... Cuneo	5 11 0
OPTIMOUS (Mr. C. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	5 11 0
a BARAKA (Lord Loval) ..... W. Nightingall	5 11 0
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	5 10 12
ALSATIUS (Mr. C. Young) ..... C. Young	5 10 12
STAR OF GALICIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	5 10 12
ARCH COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4 10 12
GRANGE VIEW (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	5 10 12
SELF HELP (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6 10 11
MAY'S CHOICE (Mr. W. Goodden) ..... Green	5 10 11
RUBIE (Mr. C. Willett) ..... C. Willett	5 10 9
BENEDICTUS (Mr. J. Horan) ..... J. Barry	5 10 8
a ROCK IMAGE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5 10 7
BOLD BUCCANEER (Mr. T. Greenslade) ..... Hall	5 10 3
SHINING LIGHT (Mr. G. Nicholson) ..... Henton	4 10 3
HAND IN GLOVE (Mr. E. Pigrott) ..... E. Pigrott	6 10 3
DARK LAD (Mr. H. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4 10 3
GALLOPADE (Mr. R. Pulford) ..... Pulford	6 10 3
IMMATERIAL (Mr. W. Curtis) ..... Killalee	4 10 1
BATTLE ARRAY (Mr. J. Moseby) ..... Moseby	5 10 0
LADY BICKLEY (Mr. W. Edwards) ..... Pulford	4 10 0
SWEET OCEAN (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	4 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FLYING ARAB, T. F. Morgan; BRIAR FATE, —; LEYCOMBE LASSIE, F. Nicholson; IRISH LORD, J. McGonigal; MOST VALIANT, W. Payne; LLANDRAMAES, D. Butchers; CATLAP, D. Reardon; Sir MICHAEL'S MOUNT, W. Stott; TAMPION, J. Reid; TESTUM, J. Moloney; DREAM SHIP, A. Escott; MARAKA, MONARCHY, S. Ingham; GRANGE VIEW, C. Wenham; BENEDICTUS, C. Rhodes; ROCK IMAGE, —; SHINING LIGHT, Owner; HAND IN GLOVE, E. Pigott; DARK LAD, P. Prendergast; GALLOPADE, —; IMMATERIAL, R. Everett; LADY BICKLEY, —; SPROUT LODGE, W. Parvin.

1.30.—The VAUXHALL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs st lb
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..... W. Nightingall	a 12 7
THE SHERIFF (Mr. W. Goodden) ..... Green	a 12 7
BRAEMER (Mrs. A. S. Evans) ..... Rayson	a 11 12
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a 11 12
FINE YARN (Sir P. Grant Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a 11 11
IRINA (Mr. A. Heathorn) ..... Woodland	a 11 7
SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a 11 7
NEWTON WONDER (Tfn. ex.) (Mr. G. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a 11 7
RARE SORT (Captain R. Vivian) ..... Vivian	a 11 6
OAT BISCUIT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 11 5
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6 11 0
WHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11 0
RATHORY (Major H. Lyons) ..... L. Anthony	a 10 12
STRONG POINT (Miss E. Morgan) ..... F. Morgan	a 10 10
a WATERSHOOT (Mr. R. How) ..... A. Law	a 10 7
FLAXLEY BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SHADOW, G. Hardy; THE SHERIFF, Owner; FINE YARN, Owner; RARE SORT, Owner; WHITE CARGO, W. Parvin; STRONG POINT, T. F. Morgan; WATERSHOOT, Mr. L. Whitfield.

2.0.—The MIDDLESEX HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 300 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

	Yrs st lb
RATHCOOLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	a 12 3
LORIN (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a 12 0
EAGLE'S TAIL (7lb ex.) (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... Anthony	a 11 9
DESERT CHIEF (Mr. C. K. Davy) ..... T. E. Leader	a 11 7
PHARTON (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	5 11 3
LADY VIRTUE (Mr. A. Brown) ..... A. Brown	a 11 2
GUIDING LIGHT (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a 11 2
SAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a 11 0
SILVER GREEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	a 11 0
a GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... A. Law	a 10 13
MOUNTAIN RAID (Mr. F. Parker) ..... J. Kelly	a 10 12
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a 10 11
BREXETER (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..... E. Pigrott	a 10 11
THE MONK (Mr. H. White) ..... Powell	a 10 10
IRISH TEMPLE (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	a 10 6
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. F. Kimbell) ..... Pridean	6 10 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RATHCOOLE, T. Leader; LORIN, W. Stott; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Morgan; PHARTON, W. Speck; EASY VIRTUE, G. Wilson; SILVER GREEN, Wenham; GLANGESIA, J. Brown; MOUNTAIN SLIP, F. Brookes; ARUNTIUS, T. Cullinan; BICESTER, E. Pigrott; IRISH TEMPLE, A. Furnice; ROYAL ROWLAND, W. Parvin.

2.30.—The WIMBLEDON HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st lb
a BURGLAR (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11 3
ESSEX BEACON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	11 3
BLUE CRAG (Mr. R. L. Bassett) ..... Stedall	10 7
PORTLAND (Mr. G. E. Barker) ..... E. Barker	10 7
LEMON ICE (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	10 7
LESTERFORD (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... F. Wootton	10 7
QUARREL (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	10 7
SPLENDIDE MENDAX (Mr. A. Donn) ..... V. Smyth	10 7
PRINCE SHIVAJI (Mr. F. E. Groves) ..... De Mestre	10 7
HONOUR (Mr. Howard Lacy) ..... Gilmour	10 7
AIRWAY (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Poole	10 7
COLLODIAN (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	10 7
GOOD CITIZEN (Mr. C. Mayo) ..... C. Morgan	10 7
EASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	10 7
CHUTNEY (Mrs. R. L. Pilkington) ..... Powell	10 7
FIRESWEEPER, (Mr. P. G. Pringle) ..... Turner	10 7
a TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	10 7
STEP FORWARD (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Martin	10 7
LYCIDAS (Lord Rosebery) ..... Dudley	10 7
BUSHY LASS (Mrs. V. D. Salusbury) ..... Holland	10 7
SIDE CAR (Mr. W. Seaward) ..... Whalley	10 7
GOGO (Mr. F. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	10 7
a BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	10 7
NORMAN ABBOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	10 7
SQUIRE MORRIS (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	10 7
DORYPHORUS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... V. Smyth	10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LESTERFORD, J. McGonigal; SPLENDIDE MENDAX, F. Brookes; COLLODIAN, T. Morgan; GOOD CITIZEN, J. Morgan; PRINCE SHIVAJI, G. Hardy; LYCIDAS, P. Donoghue; GOGO, A. Smyth; BLUE LINE, W. Stott; SQUIRE MORRIS, W. Parvin; DORYPHORUS, A. Lingar.

3.0.—The RICHMOND STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
a SOUTHERN GUN (Mr. F. E. Peck) ..... Hurt	6 12 1
a GRANDENE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	6 12 1
EXEAT (Captain C. R. Petre) ..... Petre	6 11 8
RODNELL (Captain G. R. Westmacott) ..... Gosden	6 11 8
WORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead) ..... W. Payne	6 11 8
SAMSON III. (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	a 11 8
a KILPOOL (Mr. J. U. Haskell) ..... A. Law	5 11 5
EDOMITE (Mr. C. S. Holton) ..... Rayson	5 11 5
a BALKENNETT HILL (Lord Aberavenny) ..... Whitaker	5 11 5
MISTLETOE (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	5 11 5
PANTHENOPOUS (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ..... Goby	4 10 10
OXFORD (Mrs. N. Colls) ..... Woodland	4 10 10
REYBUDD (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	4 10 10
LOGIC (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Tabor	4 10 10
OLON (Captain S. E. Rawson) ..... Martin	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOUTHERN GUN, R. Fawcett; GRANDENE, K. Rumble; RODNELL, F. Brookes; WORKER, W. Payne; KILPOOLE, J. Browne; BALKENNETT HILL, J. Hamey; REYBUDD, —.

3.30.—The STAINES HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	a 12 7
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	a 12 7
WEALTHY (Mr. H. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	a 12 7
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5 11 11
PARSON'S WELL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	6 11 11
BATTLESHAFT (Mr. W. J. Ransom) ..... Ransom	a 11 8
HALDOUR (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a 11 8
DERBY DILLY (Mr. C. Good) ..... Pendarves	4 11 7
PERSIAN PRINCE (Sir John Grey) ..... Barthropp	4 11 7
CAFADOUR (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	5 11 7
BLACK FRIAR (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	5 11 7
PUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4 11 7
SIR CHARMS (Mr. G. H. Bostwick) ..... L. Anthony	4 11 7
SKY-WRITER (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	5 11 4
SILVER CORD (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... G. Bennett	5 11 0
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	4 11 0
MURREY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... G. Bennett	4 10 7
TESTED (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	6 10 4
PUISSANT (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5 10 3
SOUTH RAA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	4 10 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BIG BLACK BOY, W. Payne; MOUNT HAWKE, S. Ingham; THE TYKE, W. Stott; PARSON'S WELL, M. Peakes; CAFADOUR, J. Moloney; BLACK FRIAR, —; SILVER CORD, —; ROCK BOTTOM, —; MURPHY, —; PUISSANT, —; TESTED, —. Mr. L. Whitfield rides either Black Friar or Puissant.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

KEMPTON PARK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Burglar, WIN 7s.; PLACE 2s. 9d.; Tetragem, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Hilltoi, PLACE 2s. 3d.

1.30.—Pamperer, WIN 9s.; PLACE 4s. 3d.; Afrikander, PLACE 8s. 6d.

2.0.—Indoustan, WIN 25s. 6d.; PLACE 5s. 9d.; Sonny, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Soldan, PLACE 12s. 3d.

2.30.—Prospice, WIN 6s. 3d.; PLACE 3s.; Sandro, PLACE 6s. 3d.

3.0.—Red Abbot, WIN 14s. 6d.; PLACE 4s.; Dunshaughlin, PLACE 4s. 3d.; Prince Jerome, PLACE 4s.

3.30.—Dash o' White, WIN 9s. 3d.; PLACE 3s.; Ibstock, PLACE 6s. 9d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MODERATE HURDLE, NEWBURY.—Sonby.

TOWN SELLING HURDLE, LEICESTER.—Historical.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN PRINCESS DE FAUCIGNY LUCINGE'S NAME.—Lion d'Angers.

PRINCE JEROME, ch g. by King Midas—Spry (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Moloney 3
Ardalle (Mr. G. H. Rigby), aged, 12st. 6lb. 0
Shaun Or (Lord Glanely), aged, 11st. ..... D. Williams 0
Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Good), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... Owner 0
Non Pius (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... J. Browne 0
Mountjoi (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by Law, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Prince Jerome, 9 to 2 Dunshaughlin, 7 to 1 Shaun Or, 9 to 1 Ardalle, 10 to 1 each Red Abbot and Mountjoi, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 9d.; places, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,843 units; total place pool, 4,607 units.

Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Shaun Or was fourth and Quite Alone last.

3.30 (3.30).—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

DASH O' WHITE, br g. by The White Knight—Calliope (Mr. P. S. Alroyd), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... Mr. W. West 1
IBSTOCK, b g. by Fowling-piece—Marsore (Mr. K. Goode), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Owner 2
BERTIE BROOKS, b g. by Fowling-piece—Picrassenes (Lord Willoughby de Eresby), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Owner 3

Doldrums (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon), aged, 12st. ..... Owner 0
Smoke Cloud (Mr. C. Winn), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 0
Middle Ages (Mrs. N. Colls), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Captain Sassoon 0

(Winner trained by Hall, at Penny Compton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 each agst Dash o' White and Middle Ages, 4 to 1 each Ibstock and Smoke Cloud, 10 to 1 Doldrums, 100 to 6 agst Bertie Brooks.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 6d.; places, 7s. 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,484 units; total place pool, 1,011 units.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Middle Ages was fourth and Doldrums last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

INDOUSTAN and PROSPICE.—Dividend, £44 14s. Pool, £661. Twenty winning tickets.

THE TOTALISATOR

SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY ON THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

Sir Clement Hindley, chairman of the Racecourse Betting Control Board, spoke of the work of the year at a dinner of the board at the Ritz Hotel last night.

SIR CLEMENT HINDLEY said they had adopted what he felt sure was the right policy of studying the needs of each racecourse and equipping as many as possible with adequate facilities. It might be some time before they could complete them and give on every course the most suitable equipment, but, in the meantime, they had got a good deal farther than many could have predicted a year ago.

By the end of the current year they would have provided buildings and given totalisator facilities on 62 racecourses on 422 racing days, besides making temporary arrangements on 28 other courses for 26 days. The racing fixtures in 1931 on these racecourses and others where they would have totalisators in operation would amount to 544 days out of a total of about 600 in the calendar. These figures did not include point-to-point meetings, which were served more than 100 times this year. The established racecourses, where they had not been able to give totalisator service this year, did not number more than seven in all.

Among these was Ascot, where the buildings were well advanced, and where they hoped to have their standard equipment in use next June. At Doncaster, although various proposals had been considered, they had not so far been able to devise a scheme which could be considered satisfactory. Goodwood was another case where the initial expenditure was heavy compared with the probable income from the very few racing days on that course, and where so far they had not been able to settle a scheme. Chester still presented an apparently insoluble problem through the lack of space, and at Edinburgh they had not been able to come to an agreement with the authorities about the buildings required. He thought Stockton, Salisbury, and Alexandra Park were the only other racecourses where they had not made a regular appearance this year, although at Alexandra Park they had "daily double" betting on one day in November.

There were other important courses where they had only had partial schemes this year, but which they hoped to complete in due course. They were Kempton Park, Sandown Park, Liverpool, Manchester, and Lingfield, for all of which schemes were under consideration. At Epsom, probably the largest centre of betting, they had only managed to erect a building in the paddock and provide an office for members. The physical difficulties were great, but they believed that in time they would get sufficient cooperation to enable a well-conceived scheme to be carried out.

Perhaps the most important development had been the completion of the fully electrified totalisator machine. At the 22 racing days this year at Newmarket it had dealt with over £350,000 in bets. As an indication of the steady increase in business which had taken place during the year, he mentioned that at the Craven Meeting the largest daily amount handled was £15,000, on the day of the Two Thousand Guineas the amount was £31,000, at the Cesarewitch £36,000, and at the Cambridgeshire £40,000.

The transportable equipment had been moved from racecourses, and the distance travelled by road exceeded 4,000 miles. During the coming year they hoped to have that equipment at Ascot, Newbury, and Birmingham and on other important courses.

They were investigating improved devices for speeding up the operation of selling tickets and paying dividends, and among them was a scheme for the automatic selling of tickets. They hoped to introduce a modification in the method of "hand-selling," which would give the public better service and quicken up sales considerably, besides permitting the purchase of a ticket on any horse, win or place, at any window.

The introduction of the "daily double" had met with a quick response, and the average odds paid since the scheme was started had been 190 to 1.

The total turnover had already exceeded £3,000,000, which was not unsatisfactory. On a plain comparison with last year's £500,000 it might be said to show good progress. So far as it could be estimated at present, they would cover expenses for the year and go some way towards paying the interest due on borrowed capital.

It would be clear that there would be no surplus available for grants this year. When that position might be reached he would be better able to say a year from now.

They had recently seen a dawning in the public mind of a realisation that the totalisator had come to stay. He made a plea for a campaign to further horse-racing and horse-breeding. With the active cooperation of the racecourse owners, the railways, and transport agencies, and all other business connexions, they could bring before the public the interest, amusement, and healthy recreation to be derived from "going racing." He appealed to the racecourse owners to do all in their power to attract a larger public to their meetings and to make people comfortable when they were there.

The totalisator would pay for such improvements in due time, but the larger the public attracted to the racecourses the sooner would that time materialize.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. WAUGH

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Mr. R. A. Waugh, who was for many years Germany's leading trainer, died to-day at Hoppegarten, aged 63. Mr. Waugh, who was an Englishman, spent most of his life in Germany, and was a very successful trainer. In 1907 he trained 108 winners, which is a record for Germany.—*Reuter.*

GRAND NATIONAL SWEEPSTAKE

March 18 is the last day for receipt of subscriptions to the sweepstake on the Grand National which is being promoted on behalf of the Irish hospitals. The draw will be on Tuesday, March 24, three days before the race is run.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26.—Supporting South Africa's proposal that the Davis Cup competition should be held every two years instead of every year, the Australian Lawn Tennis Association unanimously decided, at a meeting here last night, not to challenge for the Davis Cup in 1931.

A motion for the reinstatement of J. O. Anderson, the former Davis Cup player, as an amateur was defeated, and also was an application from J. Crawford for permission to demonstrate in connexion with the sale of lawn tennis equipment.—*Reuter.*

QUEEN'S CLUB TOURNAMENT

Miss M. E. Dix had to fight hard for her place in the semi-final round of the Women's Singles against Miss Effie Hemmant in the Queen's Club electric light tournament on covered courts last night.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—A Deloford beat Judge Hargreaves (6—3, 6—3); S. W. Harris beat J. L. Deloford (6—2, 6—2); the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie beat R. S. Ashby (6—2, 4—6, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss M. E. Dix beat Miss Hemmant (3—6, 7—5, 7—5); Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat Miss J. E. Stevens (6—4, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—P. Graves and D. L. Coutts beat A. D. Pomeroy and D. P. J. Barclay (6—2, 6—4); E. R. Avery and G. A. Barber beat T. C. Hill and Colonel F. D. Stewart (6—0, 6—0); D. G. Freshwater and E. Greenhill beat Dr. A. B. S. Todd and A. E. Polivet (6—4, 6—2); J. H. Ho and S. Miyaguchi beat H. Rainford and R. D. Evans (6—3, 8—6); Helmore and S. W. Harris beat J. C. Devereux and N. C. Gray (6—4, 16—14); K. Ritchie and G. F. Nelson beat C. L. Munday and B. Eyston (6—4, 6—2); W. de Verda and O. C. N. Turnbull beat T. P. Chong and E. C. Penny (6—1, 6—0); S. Foster and J. E. Morris beat H. McLellan and K. Mounsey (6—0, 6—4); Addie and Hill beat J. Bowen and R. S. Ashby (6—2, 6—4); H. Shales and W. R. Latham beat M. Temple and Judge Hargreaves (6—2, 6—2); the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie and D. Powell beat E. M. Hornby and Q. C. Craig (6—3, 6—2); M. E. Lucking and R. E. Burton beat J. M. Brown and G. R. Mitchell (6—3, 6—3); A. Deloford and J. L. Deloford beat W. F. Freeman and E. T. Williamson (6—1, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—G. Pomeroy and Miss L. Philip beat T. D. Wynn Weston and Miss J. Wynn Weston (6—2, 6—1); E. R. Avery and Miss E. Hemmant beat T. C. Hill and Miss Oldfield (6—2, 6—4); A. L. Gillingham Dias and

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

KENT BEAT MIDDLESEX

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Kent beat Middlesex at the Rectory Field yesterday by three goals and a penalty goal (18 points) to two tries (6 points), so that their chances of representing the South-Eastern Division in the semi-final round of the County Championship now depend largely upon the match with Hampshire at Southampton on December 10. Hampshire also are an unbeaten side so far.

Yesterday's game took a rather unusual course, and not long before "no-side" there seemed every possibility that Kent would win only by three converted tries, each scored in the first half, to three tries, two of which actually were obtained by their opponents in the second half. The recovery of Middlesex, however, just fell short of such a remarkable result, and a penalty kick awarded to Kent enabled J. C. Hubbard to place his fourth goal. This, on such a cold and wet afternoon, was no mean achievement, even though each of the Kent tries was touched down close to the goal-posts, in contrast with the two Middlesex tries, which left another excellent place-kicker in R. A. P. Hogbin a much more difficult task. As it was, the first of Hogbin's kicks was diverted only by one of the goalposts.

Kent were without J. C. Gibbs, but there remained four Harlequins in the back division, with Windsor Lewis to open up the game for them at stand-off half-back. Their forwards, too, though still lacking the solid and quickly applied skill of a good Gloucestershire pack, were able to settle down and give their side every chance to gain a substantial lead in the first half. Many people thought the game was as good as over when Kent obtained 10 points in the first 12 minutes and followed up their advantage by scoring yet another try some time before the interval. There was the suspicion of a forward pass in the course of the first successful movement, which saw Hutton, when tackled, hand on to Cole, who passed to Green and took the reverse pass when the last-named player also was marked and brought to earth. The second try came from a forward rush that covered some 15 yards at a good pace. R. G. S. Hobbs, the Army and Richmond forward, who, with D. Hicks, of Bristol, lent some needed weight to the Kent pack, flung himself full-length over the goal-line to gain the touch down.

Middlesex improved slightly after this try, but their forwards were not yet together and the backs were not very happy with the wet ball. Powell, at scrummage half-back, used himself more and more as an extra forward. Windsor Lewis dribbled away suddenly and very cleverly to score the third Kent try, and the nearest approach to a score for Middlesex came from the boot of another Welsh stand-off half, B. S. Lewis, who tried to drop a goal.

Middlesex very nearly wiped off five of the 15 points standing against them in the early moments of the second half. M. Hamer, of Lensbury, one of the centres, completed a short passing movement that clearly caught Kent by surprise, and Hogbin all but added the goal-points from an angle. From this point onwards, also, the Middlesex forwards by hard scrummaging, quick breaking up and determined rushing, all well mixed up so that their tactics—if they were tactics—never were easy for fellow or counter, kept their opponents mostly on the defensive. Kent certainly went fairly near once, early on in the second half, when a round of passing sent E. P. Hindley, of Beckenham, a tall wing three-quarter with good hands and a long stride, racing for the line. W. A. H. Chapman, however, brought him down splendidly, and Kent rarely attacked afterwards except when loose passing by their opponents gave Hutton and Cole a chance to break away more or less on their own. Only one of these breaks away was well supported, and then a forward pass brought the attack to an abrupt conclusion.

Meanwhile much of the Middlesex passing had improved considerably, and it was a fine run by Chapman that gave them a second try. Just, however, as Middlesex seemed well on the way to a still more creditable, if not successful, recovery, they suddenly lost their grip on the game and not only let Kent break a spell of anxious defence but presented Hubbard with a fair chance to land a penalty goal.

The teams were :—

KENT.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; J. E. Green (Guy's Hospital), J. R. Cole (Harlequins), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and K. P. Hindley (Beckenham), three-quarter backs; Windsor H. Lewis (Guy's Hospital) and C. C. McCreight (Harlequins), half-backs; A. F. Heppenstall (Old Alleynians) (captain), J. Randall (Blackheath), K. M. Wyllie (London Scottish), R. G. F. Hobbs (Richmond), D. H. Hicks (Bristol), T. Morgan (Guy's Hospital), R. J. Fuller (Beckenham), and H. O. Johnson (Maidstone), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—D. J. Ryan (Richmond), back; W. A. H. Chapman (Richmond), M. Hamer (Lensbury), J. H. Salmons (Old Paulines), and A. G. Johnson (Guy's Hospital), three-quarter backs; B. S. Lewis (London Welsh) and C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), W. S. Morgan (London Irish), W. A. V. Thomas (London Welsh), K. M. Wilkins (Old Merchant Taylors), D. M. Milnes (Exiles), R. A. P. Hogbin (Guy's Hospital), A. W. Lloyd-Owen (St. Mary's Hospital), and T. H. Mayson (Lensbury), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. C. W. Gibson (Northumberland).

EAST MIDLANDS WIN

East Midlands gained a capital victory—their second in the County Championship—over Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire at Beeston, Nottingham, yesterday, scoring three goals and a penalty goal (18 points) to two tries (6 points).

On the heavy ground the match produced a great struggle, with the combined counties making desperate efforts to score a second success in the tournament. The visitors, however, held a marked advantage at forward, and smart heeling gave Syme, their scrummage half-back, plenty of chances, which the backs, in turn, used to the full. The home three-quarter backs found their opportunities limited, and when they did get away they lacked the necessary thrust in the centre.

A clever cut through by Reed gained a try, which was converted by Weston, for the visitors after two minutes' play, and for the rest of the first half the play was even. The counties reduced the lead after 20 minutes, when Williams tricked an opposing back and passed to Atherton, who got over for a try. East Midlands did the bulk of the attacking after the interval, and Weston, besides kicking a penalty goal, converted tries obtained by Maddison and Forge. Boughton broke away and got over for a try for the home team.

SUSSEX BEAT EASTERN COUNTIES

Sussex beat the Eastern Counties in a County Championship match at Eastbourne yesterday by two tries (6 points) to nothing.

There has been so much rain in Eastbourne recently that the Saffrons ground was pronounced unfit for play, and, after some delay, a start was made on one of the Eastbourne College grounds on the golf course. The change was not altogether a successful one, for the pitch undulated in a most pronounced manner and the lower parts were several inches deep in mud. Both full-backs came out of a trying ordeal with credit, and D. E. Morris made some good runs for Sussex.

In the first half Eastern Counties, helped by the steeper slope and the wind, did most of the attacking, and R. F. Davey was prominent among their forwards, but J. T. C. Taylor could not get his three-quarter backs going, and Sussex were saved many times by free-kicks for off-side. Five minutes before the interval a good passing movement enabled Morris to punt over the full-back's head for Lieutenant G. C. Reeves to touch down in the corner. Sussex did better in the second half, and another run by Morris earned them a second try that was too far out to be converted.

The teams were :—

SUSSEX.—G. Watters (Hastings), back; J. O. Lintott (Horsham), H. M. O'M. Holman (Richmond), J. Tayler (Brighton), and D. E. Morris (Leicester), three-quarter backs; T. E. Archbold (Horsham) and G. J. Dean (Harlequins), half-backs; W. O. H. Collins (Blackheath), T. L. Foster (Old Alleynians), G. A. Saunders (Worthing), B. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), G. W. G. Lee (Eastbourne), A. L. Holland (Blackheath), Lieutenant G. C. Reeves (Royal Tank Corps), and L. H. Edmonds (Old Merchant Taylors), forwards.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—J. N. Payne (Woodford), back; A. C. Whitlock (Colchester), M. Snipper (London Hospital), A. H. Jones (London Welsh), and G. D. Harvey (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; A. W. Tyler (R.A.) and J. T. C. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), half-backs; P. D. Macdonald (Colchester), H. A. Constantine (Leicester), S. C. Tucker (Upper Clapton), W. J. Beale (Ilford Wanderers), H. F. W. Holmes (Old Haileyburians), G. S. Seward (Woodford), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), and R. F. Bonallack (Old Haileyburians), forwards.

DRAWN GAME AT MOSELEY

A close game was played at Moseley yesterday, when North Midlands and Warwickshire each scored a goal and two tries. The teams were evenly matched, and it was one of the most exciting games in the Midland Group Championship for a long time. The forwards engaged in a keen duel, and the backs passed cleverly and tackled strongly. North Midlands lasted rather better.

Harriman, the Coventry centre three-quarter back, was frequently prominent for Warwickshire, and was well supported by Bonham and Blake, while Smith, the right wing, made many good runs. For North Midlands J. Davies, Seldon, and Lindop all ran well and tackled surely. Davies did much for his side, and near the end nearly won the match after a fine run. North Midlands scored early through Davies, after a good pass by Browne, and Seldon converted. Keen tackling kept Warwickshire out until Smith ran over, but the goal-kick failed. Warwickshire quickly added to their score, Dunkley getting a try which Bonham improved, but the sides were level at the change of ends, as Lindop scored a try for North Midlands. A try by Loe restored the lead to Warwickshire, but after several good efforts had failed before a determined defence Seldon got over in the corner, and that completed the scoring.

The teams were :—

NORTH MIDLANDS.—W. G. Devanney (Prior Park), back; H. S. Wellwood (Queen's University, Belfast), R. de la H. Moran (Stonyhurst), P. A. Monro (Beaumont), and R. T. V. Cowey (Wellington), three-quarter backs; W. G. Tallyour (Wellington) and J. T. Knight (Clifton), half-backs; D. R. Vevning (Gresham's), A. J. A. Watson (Abingdon), G. G. Heathcote (Wellington), P. J. Keen (Haileybury) (captain), G. M. Watts (Blundell's), E. F. Clifford (Rochester Art School), H. C. R. Saslett (Fettes), and T. A. G. Pritchard (Stowe), forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—J. B. Loveluck (Sherborne), back; G. S. Cole (Wellington), D. R. Corner (Imperial Service College), F. A. Sykes (Wellington), and D. H. Dimsdell (Wellington), three-quarter backs; R. C. Orgill (Haileybury), and M. St. J. Oswald (Rugby), half-backs; G. H. Baker (Wellington), C. C. A. Russell (Imperial Service College), J. C. Winchester (Wellington), B. W. Walford (Marlborough), R. C. Warlow-Harry (Marlborough), H. J. Sayers (Stonyhurst), W. A. R. Sumner (Haileybury), and P. C. Hills (Wellington) (captain), forwards.

T. W. BROWN'S CONDITION

T. W. Brown, the England and Bristol full-back, who, after an injury to his head sustained in a match last Thursday, underwent a serious operation in Bristol on Tuesday night, is stated to be progressing as well as can be expected. His condition, however, continues to cause some anxiety.

Swinton beat Featherstone Rovers in a Rugby League match at Swinton yesterday by 21 points to seven.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

The draw for the first round proper of the F.A. Amateur Cup is as follows :—

SOUTHERN SECTION

St. Phillip's Athletic (Bristol) or Hanham Athletic v. Lowestoft Town; St. Albans City v. Wimbledon; Epsom Town v. Ilford; Woking v. Cambridge Town; R.M. (Chatham) v. Casuals; Portland United v. Dulwich Hamlet; London Caledonians v. Wycombe Wanderers; Kingstonian v. Enfield; Southwick v. Walthamstow Avenue; Barking Town v. Bromley; Clapton v. H.M.S. Excellent (Portsmouth); Egham v. Romford; Nunhead v. Leavesden Mental Hospital; Trowbridge Town or Clandown (Bath) or Swindon Victoria v. Gorleston; 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifles (Tidworth) or Ryde Sports v. Maidenhead United; Barnet v. Bournemouth Athletic; Worthing v. Metropolitan Police; Wisbech Town v. Hayes; Tufnell Park or Ilfrchin Town v. Leyton; Hampstead v. Wenlton Rovers.

NORTHERN SECTION

Players Athletic (Nottingham) v. South Bank; Mansingham Mills (Bradford) v. Percy Main Amateurs; Newcastle West End Amateurs v. Chilton Colliery; Marine Liverpool v. Whitby United; Whitby Albion Rangers v. Willington; Humber United v. Rawmarsh Welfare; Horsforth (Leeds) v. Stockton; Northern Nomads v. Yorkshire Amateurs; Bishop Auckland v. Evenwood Town; Birmingham Gas Officials v. Harrowby or South Salford Amateurs; Norton Woodseats or Handsworth United Sports v. Normanby Magnesite; Sneinton Nottingham v. Hallam.

To be played on December 13.

THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The Cambridge University captain has awarded a Blue to G. G. Edwards, of Hong Kong and Downing, the goalkeeper.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Merchant Taylors' School	13	Dover College	5
*Bishop's Stortford College	0	Berkhamsted School	0
*Liverpool College	16	H.M.S. Conway	7
*Cryft School	58	Worcester G.S.	0
Framlingham College	26	*Woodbridge School/ King's School (Rochester)	8
*Cranbrook School	26		0
*London School of Economics	6	Emanuel School	0
*King's School (Worcester)	29	Hereford Cathedral School	5
*Bromsgrove School	29	Birmingham University II.	0
Dulwich College II.	13	*Eltham College	9
*K.C.S. (Wimbledon)	11	Exeter College (Oxford)	0
*Epsom College II.	15	Hurstpierpoint College	3
Daunt'ry's School	19	Prior Park College	8
Seaford College	3	Eastbourne College	0
Royal School of Mines	30	Fawns	0
Merchant Taylors (Crosby)	14	St. Thomas's Hospital	3
		Rydal School	0

*Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Bedford Modern School v. Perse School.
Durham School v. Rossall School.
Taunton School v. Somerset Stragglers.

SANDHURST'S VICTORY

A KEEN GAME BETWEEN THE FORWARDS

The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, beat the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the Richmond Athletic Ground yesterday by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a try (3 points).

The game, which was the 53rd encounter between these traditional and, it might almost be said, hereditary rivals, was played in favourable conditions and before a big and enthusiastic gathering. Of the series to date Sandhurst have 28 victories to their credit and Woolwich 18, seven matches having been drawn.

Though the combined play on neither side ever reached a really high standard of excellence, there was, none the less, much to be appreciated from a spectator's point of view, and what was lacking in skill was more than amply compensated for by pace and keenness, especially by the forwards, who, on occasion, became so intent on their own game as to appear loth to allow the backs to take part in it. This accounted for much of the slovenly kicking which enabled smothering tactics to be successfully employed, and there was also a lack of snap in the passing and too great a tendency shown to kick ahead.

Sandhurst were always the better side, though at half-time they had only been able to establish a lead of three points (two tries to a try). Their forwards appeared to be the heavier, and they gained a further advantage in this respect shortly before half-time, when Sayer was compelled to leave the field through injury. It was only then that their backs, who were the faster and cleverer combination, were enabled to establish a marked superiority. The feature of the match was the relentless tackling of both sides, and the readiness with which players went down on the ball when stopping rushes. Both Devanney and Loveluck saved their sides on many occasions, but the brunt of the defence was undertaken by the halves and three-quarters. Tailyour and Knight were a better combination than Orgill and Oswald, Tailyour in particular showing good form. Orgill worked hard at the base of the scrummage, but Oswald was inclined to be slow. At three-quarter Moran and Monro put in a lot of useful work, and Wellwood, who scored two tries, and Cowey showed considerable determination and speed when the ball came their way, although they were inclined to employ the short punt ahead when it would have paid better to have gone on.

Among the forwards, who went full out from start to finish and kept the game at a great pace, none did better than Hobbs, Walford, and Sumner for Woolwich, and Pritchard, Watson, Heathcote, and Keen for Sandhurst.

Both sides took some time to settle down, and there was some scrappy play at midfield before Woolwich worked their way down the field. Devanney relieved with a kick to touch, and Monro, obtaining possession, ran and punted ahead. Wellwood failed to gather the ball, and so an opportunity was missed. Shortly afterwards the same player was well tackled by Moran when dangerous. From a scrummage near the line the ball came out to Cowey who, being missed by Dumbell, scored. Pritchard's kick at goal fell short. Sandhurst continued to press, and Wellwood, picking up, dodged his way over. Laslett failed with an easy kick. A good kick by Oswald put Woolwich on the offensive, and Orgill got the ball well away to Oswald, who, after making ground, passed to Dumbell, who in turn scored a try far out. Walford's kick failed. Monro and Orgill were conspicuous for some useful touch-finding. Keen tackling broke up several passing movements, and Oswald, who appeared to be standing too far away, spoiled several attempts on Orgill's part to open up the game. A good run by Moran ended in his slipping when looking for someone to whom to pass, and had he been backed up a try should have resulted.

Woolwich were the first to attack in the second half, but their passing was too slow. Cowey put in a run down the wing, but punted ahead, and Loveluck was able to save. Pritchard came away with a dribble, and Sandhurst delivered a strong assault on the Woolwich line. Oswald made a mark from a drop-out, and made a good attempt at a drop goal. The pace now began to tell on the Woolwich forwards, and the defence was several times at fault, allowing Pritchard to fight his way through and to pass to Wellwood, who scored a try. Before "no-side" Monro obtained the ball, and, shaking off several attempts to collar him, scored a good individual try, from which Laslett kicked a goal. Sandhurst were still attacking when time was called.

The teams were :—

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—W. G. Devanney (Prior Park), back; H. S. Wellwood (Queen's University, Belfast), R. de la H. Moran (Stonyhurst), P. A. Monro (Beaumont), and R. T. V. Cowey (Wellington), three-quarter backs; W. G. Tallyour (Wellington) and J. T. Knight (Clifton), half-backs; D. R. Vevning (Gresham's), A. J. A. Watson (Abingdon), G. G. Heathcote (Wellington), P. J. Keen (Haileybury) (captain), G. M. Watts (Blundell's), E. F. Clifford (Rochester Art School), H. C. R. Saslett (Fettes), and T. A. G. Pritchard (Stowe), forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—J. B. Loveluck (Sherborne), back; G. S. Cole (Wellington), D. R. Corner (Imperial Service College), F. A. Sykes (Wellington), and D. H. Dimsdell (Wellington), three-quarter backs; R. C. Orgill (Haileybury), and M. St. J. Oswald (Rugby), half-backs; G. H. Baker (Wellington), C. C. A. Russell (Imperial Service College), J. C. Winchester (Wellington), B. W. Walford (Marlborough), R. C. Warlow-Harry (Marlborough), H. J. Sayers (Stonyhurst), W. A. R. Sumner (Haileybury), and P. C. Hills (Wellington) (captain), forwards.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S SPLENDID BREAK

The match in the international tournament between Newman and McConachy, each of whom is in receipt of 7,000 points, was continued at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday, when Newman was leading by 3,407. Newman played brilliantly in the afternoon, scoring 1,530 for an average of 255, while McConachy made 396 for an average of 66. Newman, who increased a run of 206 (unfinished) to 1,323, extended his lead to 4,541.

The play of the modern professional is associated so closely with the four-figure break that discussion is general concerning the possible alteration of the rule. It becomes a question as to whether the big break is in the interest of, or is detrimental to, the future of the game. Since Lindrum made it apparent that the thousand-break could be made almost with impunity, and in spite of the efforts which have been made to add to the difficulties of the game, the ingenuity of the other players has shown how easily these difficulties could be overcome. The line of demarcation between the most efficient players and those who come into a lower category is so pronounced that it is difficult to pronounce judgment on the point. The standard of amateur play has improved in the course of the last few years, but it has not improved sufficiently to suggest that, in all-round ability, it has reached a point when alterations in the rules of the game can be made without interfering with the enjoyment of the large number of those who derive pleasure from it.

The fact that Newman, who has enjoyed such popularity for a number of seasons, was able to make his second four-figure break of the match in the course of the afternoon, and his sixth of the season, is not surprising. He is the only player engaged in the tournament who has been able to beat Lindrum on the handicap, and his form has been so good that, although he has failed in the last two championships, in which he was beaten by Davis, he remains still a player of estimable accomplishment, and one who interprets the game in its most scientific scoring proficiency.

The story of the play yesterday afternoon is concerned chiefly with Newman's big break. He began with a run of 206 (unfinished). Newman had his adventures, as every player must have in making a big break of this kind, but he showed such splendid control, and played with such sound judgment, that he had very few actual difficulties to contend with. Before he reached four figures Newman had to play an all-round cannon, which was speculative; and a thin loser presented the possibility of failure, but there were so few mistakes in a run of such splendid control that there was no suggestion of failure until a winner to the middle pocket was missed. In the course of the break, which realized 1,323, Newman made runs of 75, 108, 41, and 63 close cannons. His highest break this season of 1,365, which he made against Davis in the same hall, stands as the biggest run made this season by any player other than Lindrum. Newman was playing for 55 minutes to add 1,117 points.

McConachy played very well to make breaks of 231 and 101, but he played a minor part in a session which went so much in favour of Newman that he was able to add breaks of 158 and 219, in which he made a run of 101 cannons.

The scores at the interval were :—Newman (receives 7,000, to play), 13,530; McConachy (receives 7,000), 8,989.

Newman won the snooker at 60 to 29, the scores then being :—Newman (receives 200), 449; McConachy, 311.

Newman had much the better of the play in the evening, when he totalled 1,189 and averaged 119, against McConachy's figures of 451 and 50.

The closing scores were :—Newman (receives 7,000), 14,719; McConachy (receives 7,000, in play), 9,440.

LINDRUM'S HEAVY SCORING

Lindrum, in the match at Leicester in which he concedes Davis 7,000, scored 2,027 for an average of 405, against Davis's 181 for an average of 36. The highest break of the match so far was made by Lindrum with 836 (unfinished). Earlier he had failed to add to his overnight 320 (unfinished), and before his biggest break he had 780 and 380. Davis's chief break was 123. The scores at the interval were :—Davis (receives 7,000), 9,699; Lindrum (in play), 5,009.

In the evening session Lindrum made his 22nd four-figure break of the season, and his first thousand of the present match. He took his unfinished break to 1,234 before failing at a *massé* shot.

The closing scores were :—Davis (receives 7,000, in play), 10,550; Lindrum, 5,711.

SMITH'S FIRST MATCH

The match in which W. Smith is conceding S. Smith, the Doncaster professional, 12,000 start in a fortnight's play at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square was continued yesterday, when the younger player was leading by 9,921.

The play in the afternoon reached a high standard. The junior professional maintained his good form by scoring 538 for an average of 134, while W. Smith made 791 for an average of 264. S. Smith increased a run of 172 (unfinished) to 246, and he made other breaks of 203 and 227, while W. Smith made breaks of 211 and 551 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were :—S. Smith (receives 12,000), 14,252; W. Smith (in play), 4,584.

The closing scores were :—S. Smith (receives 12,000, in play), 14,804; W. Smith, 5,185.

FENCING

OXFORD BEAT LONDON

Oxford University defeated London University yesterday in a match with three weapons at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, 1A, Tenterden-street, by 12 defeats to 15.

This was Oxford's first victory in the last three years, and was won by no means easily. They owed their success to the result of the foil event, in which they were successful by six bouts to three, but this score hardly represents the close nature of the foil play. With this weapon Oxford had their strongest side, J. F. Walter, J. de Amodio, and B. R. S. Houghton, all Old Stoics, and London were represented by G. L. Stroud, D. M. Paterson, and C. P. Collins. The play was really good, better than that shown with the *épée* and sabre, and four of the first five fights went their full length of five hits. Though so little separated the combatants London could never manage to score the decisive hit and the score was five assaults to none against them before they gained a single success. Stroud, displaying great patience, then beat Houghton by three hits to one, and in the final round the Oxford side were not so successful, though Walter preserved his undefeated record. Stroud beat de Amadio and in the final assault, which was one of the best in the event, Paterson, after being two hits down to Houghton, scored three hits in succession, a direct attack, an attack in low line, and an admirably executed parry and *riposte*.

London University relied on the same team with the *épée*, but R. D. J. Scott-Fox came into the Oxford side in place of Houghton. Some of the bouts were not taken seriously enough, and Collins lost two very quick fights to hits on the sword arm, which the exercise of a little more patience might easily have avoided. There were too many encounters where both fencers were hit, and the result had to adjudged on time, but what the fighting missed in quality was made up in excitement. Assaults were level at three all, when Collins put his side ahead with a point on de Amodio's upper arm, which unfortunately tore the sleeve and inflicted a long and rather deep flesh wound. Walter made the scores level with a parry and *riposte* to Stroud's body, and in the final fight Scott-Fox made a successful direct attack on Paterson and won the event for Oxford.

The sabre play was poor. There were few proper phrases, and the stop hit was far too frequently employed in preference to the parry. This made the work of the judges extremely difficult, and much of the beauty of true sabre play was lost. Oxford led by two assaults to one, but the scores were level at three all, and again at four all, when Stroud met Houghton to decide the issue. Neither had won a sabre fight at this point, but Stroud quickly took the upper hand and a 3—0 victory gave London the lead in this event. S. Wright was the best of a poor lot of *sabreurs*, and deservedly won all his assaults.

The results were :—

FOIL

Oxford University.—F. J. Walter, no defeat; J. de Amodio, 1; B. R. S. Houghton, 2. Total 3.

London University.—D. M. Paterson, 1 defeat; G. L. Stroud, 2; C. P. Collins, 3. Total 6.

ÉPÉE

Oxford University.—Walter and R. D. J. Scott-Fox, 2 defeats each; de Amodio, 3. Total 4.

London University.—Stroud, 1 defeat; Collins and Paterson, 2 each. Total 5.

SABRE

Oxford University.—Scott-Fox and R. Wood, 1 defeat each; Houghton, 3. Total 5.

London University.—S. Wright, no defeat; Stroud and D. H. Irish, 2 each. Total 4.

SANDHURST BEATEN

The Royal Military College, Sandhurst, were beaten by the Royal Horse Guards in the

(Continued at foot of next column)

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—Caius 16 points, St. Catharine's 5; R.A.F., Cranwell 6, Jesus 5; Magdalene 23, R.A.F., Duxford 3; Clare II. 21, Caius II. 3; Fitzwilliam House II., 17, Christ's College II. 0; Peterhouse II., Trinity Thomas II. 0; Christ's II. 23, Queen's II. 3; Pembroke II. 5, Jesus II. 0; King's II. 8, Christ's II., 3.

ASSOCIATION.—Division I.—Christ's 6 goals, St. Catharine's 4. Division III.—Fitzwilliam House 6, Trinity II. 1; Corpus Christi 4, Peterhouse 3.

HOCKEY.—League.—Christ's 6 goals, Downing 1; Sidney Sussex 3, St. John's 1.

SCHOOL RESULTS

Goals		Goals
*Bradfield College .. 3	Christ Church ..	0
	St. Edmund's School (Canterbury) ..	3
*Ardingly College .. 7	Chigwell School ..	2
*Brentwood School .. 6		
*Wellingborough School 4	Caius College ..	3

*Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Dean Close School v. An A.F.A. XI.
Westminster School v. Lancing College.

The International match between Ireland and Scotland, arranged for February 21, will be played at Windsor Park, Belfast.

London University beat R.E., Chatham, yesterday by four goals to one.

OXFORD COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—Oriel, 25 points, St. John's 0; Keble 16, Worcester 6; Worcester II., 25, Lincoln II. 0.

HOCKEY.—St. John's 9 goals, New College 2; St. Edmund Hall 6, Hertford 0.

ASSOCIATION.—Hertford 4 goals, St. Peter's 4; University 2, Lincoln 2; Keble 4, Magdalen 2; Worcester 3, Trinity 1.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE RESULTS

RUGBY.—Caius 16 points, St. Catharine's 5; R.A.F., Cranwell 6, Jesus 5; Magdalene 23, R.A.F., Duxford 3; Clare II. 21, Caius II. 3; Fitzwilliam House II., 17, Christ's College II. 0; Peterhouse II., Trinity Thomas II. 0; Christ's II. 23, Queen's II. 3; Pembroke II. 5, Jesus II. 0; King's II. 8, Christ's II., 3.

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HOCKEY.—League.—Christ's 6 goals, Downing 1; Sidney Sussex 3, St. John's 1.

The Estate Market

HUNTING-BOXES

SITES AND LEASES

Captain E. Mosley has requested Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) to sell Hilton Lodge, a modernized old-fashioned house and 23 acres, six miles from Derby, in a good centre for meets of the Meynell.

For a freehold of three acres, in the Whaddon Chase country, with ample stabling, Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street) are authorized to accept an offer of £2,350.

The county borough council offers Southampton sites in High-street on building leases. Details were published in *The Times* yesterday (p. 26), and applications should be made to the Town Clerk, Mr. R. Ronald H. Meggeson.

To-day, at their Brompton-road mart, Messrs. Harrods, Limited, will sell The Rookery, Stowmarket, a freehold of almost three acres. Their next auction is on December 2, when Elmshaw, an Orpington freehold of an acre, will be offered, the joint agents being Messrs. Baxter, Payne and Lepper (Bromley); and other houses in Ealing, Woking, and Harrow. Quoted terms include 15 guineas a week for a furnished house in Folkestone. The firm has to let a Cheshire mansion furnished, or to sell the whole estate of 1,300 acres.

Hampden House, Kingsway, let at, roundly, £1,500 a year, was sold by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff (Queen-street and Northampton) just before the auction yesterday. The price realized represented approximately 15 years' purchase.

On December 10, in Glasgow, modern factories in Port Dundas will be submitted as a whole or in lots, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The site of nearly two acres adjoins premises of the Education Authority.

Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside) have, since the auction, sold Woodford shops in George-lane.

The City Lands Committee of the Corporation has let the site of Nos. 71-74, Mark-lane and 1-5, London-street, 5,360 square feet, at £2,150 a year, for 99 years on building lease. Messrs. St. Quintin, Son and Stanley (Clement's-lane) acted for the Corporation, and invited the offers at an auction yesterday at the Mart.

Tarrant Abbey, Dorset, has been sold for private occupation to a client of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Houses near Hampton Court and at Sunbury-on-Thames will be offered to-day by Messrs. Goodman and Mann (Hampton Court).

SALES BY AUCTION

ST. QUINTIN, SON and STANLEY

MARK-LANE.—71 to 74, Mark-lane, and 1 to 5, London-street. Building Site, 5,360 sq. ft. Let on building lease for 99 years at £2,150 a year .. .. —

ALEXR. ROBERTSON and SONS

COLLIERS WOOD.—57, 59, 61, 67, and 69, Courtney-road £820

WIMBLEDON.—2 to 26 (even), Caroline-road 3,425

BRIXTON.—5, St. Saviour's-road 785

PECKHAM.—9, Nunhead-lane, freehold .. 400

9, Dunstan-road, freehold 365

44, Moncrieff-street 250

CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS

FINSBURY.—2 and 4, Little Sutton-street, buildings 1,650

ISLINGTON.—9, Chapel-street 2,200

ROBSON and PERRIN

HOVE.—4, Lansdowne-place, freehold .. 1,450

FINCHLEY.—Church End, 1, Rosemary-avenue, freehold 850

MARK LIELL and SON

MANOR PARK, &c.—Herbert-road, freehold 6,305

EAST HAM.—13 and 15, Clifton-road, freehold 450

67, 69, and 71, Elizabeth-road, freehold .. 840

STRATFORD.—57 to 65 (odd), Louise-road, freehold 1,100

37 to 47 (odd), Louise-road 920

KENSINGTON.—8, Alexandra-road, freehold 620

WEST HAM.—142 to 164 (even), Abbey-road, freehold 690

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
J. D. Dean and Co.	The Mart, E.C. (1.0)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Watson and Ewen	Do. (1.0)	Freehold Properties
Bisley and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Deacon and Allen	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Mr. S. J. Barnes	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
E. Evans and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
J. Lloyd and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Messrs. F. Warman	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Linnett, Lane and Bettridge	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
H. E. Foster and Cranfield	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
C. Osenton and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Properties
Messrs. Harrods, Ltd.	62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

SALES THIS DAY

Knight, Frank and Rutley	Brisley Rise, Willesborough, near Ashford, Kent (11.30)	Old English Furniture
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Mr. E. Fryett	77, Chancery-lane, W.C. (12.30)	Carpets and Rugs
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-st., St. James, S.W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Objects of Art, &c.
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-st., St. James, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Porcelain and Pottery
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Old Silver, China, &c.
W. and F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old Italian Violins, &c.
Prickett and Ellis	3, Hamusted-lane, Highgate, N. (1.30)	Furniture, &c.

POLO

HANDICAP ALTERATIONS

The Hurlingham Official Handicapping Committee have made the following alterations in the polo handicaps :—

Allen, J. C. D. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 3 to 2; Ansdell, Captain R. R. (Moreton Morrell Polo Club), 2 to 1; Brunner, A. (London), 2 to 3; Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel L. (London), 2 to 3; Cooper, T. G. G. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 3 to 2; Craig, G. L. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 2 to 1; Darley, Major D. G. F. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 4 to 3; Docker, N. H. (Stoke D'Abernon Polo Club), 0 to 1; Duffus, Major C. S. (Mid-Essex Polo Club), 1 to 0; Fink, H. R. C. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 3 to 2; Gaselee, A. S. (Stoke D'Abernon Polo Club), 2 to 3; Harding, R. P. (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), 2 to 1; Hargreaves, F. (Moreton Morrell Polo Club), 2 to 1; Heydeman, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. (Queen's Bays), 1 to 2; Lowsley-Williams, F. (16th/5th Lancers), 1 to 2; Lyster, L. C. (Mid-Essex Polo Club), 1 to 0; Lopes, M. H. E. (Queen's Bays), 1 to 2; Martin, E. S. D. (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), 4 to 2; Menzies, Major K. G. (Beaufort Polo Club), 1 to 2; Miss, Captain L. R. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 2 to 1; Moulton-Barrett, E. A. (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), 3 to 2; Nickalls, Captain M. (Moreton Morrell Polo Club), 4 to 3; Paul, J. B. (16th/5th Lancers), 1 to 2; Pleydell-Ralston, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. M. (London), 4 to 5; Shepheard, G. D'O. (Mid-Essex Polo Club), 1 to 2; Spence-Colby, A. D. J. (16th/5th Lancers), 0 to 1; Stewart, Colonel P. D. (Moreton Morrell Polo Club), 3 to 2; Tolet-Aylward, Captain V. G. (Queen's Bays), 2 to 3.

Players coming from abroad

Parliament

DUMPING

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

LORDS AND SUGAR INDUSTRY

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

LORD OLIVIER'S QUESTIONS

LORD OLIVIER rose to call attention to the position of the British sugar industry and trade as affected by foreign capitalist mass over-production and to the effects upon Colonial economic conditions and British interests; to ask his Majesty's Government whether it is still their considered policy to take no action to mitigate these destructive operations of a system which the principles of the Labour Party, as declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, condemn as mischievous, whether it is still their intention as heretofore stated, to withdraw, as soon as the financial position of the Exchequer permits, the mitigating protection now afforded through the expedient of tariff preference and whether in that event they contemplate any alternative method of mitigation; and to move for papers.

He said that the present price of raw sugar was £5 7s. 6d. a ton, and that it was impossible for any manufacturing industry to produce raw sugar at anything like that price. They might say generally that the Cuban producers were responsible for the present condition by which the world sugar industry got about half of what it cost to produce. The effect of mass over-production in Cuba was that American interests had raised the Cuban production to nearly one-quarter of the whole world supply. An example of operations by which such competition was met on the Continent was provided in the case of Czechoslovakia, which was a sugar-beet producing country, and, according to its President, could not produce at less than £20 a ton. It imposed an import duty of 21s. a hundredweight and a heavy consumption tax, which went to the Government. As the result of that operation the price of sugar was raised to 6½d. a pound and gave the Government a sum which enabled it to subsidize sugar for export at £6 15s. a ton. This sugar, together with subsidized sugar from Germany, Hungary, and Cuba, was dumped on the world market at one-half to one-third of its cost of production. With the cost of production in Great Britain at about £25 8s., and seeing that British farmers had never succeeded in growing more than nine tons an acre, it was difficult to look hopefully on the future of the beet-sugar industry in this country.

Sugar in this country was ridiculously cheap at 2½d. a lb., and, if the Exchequer wished to be generous to the consumer and reduce the price still more, it was possible for them to reduce the sugar duty. A reduction of the duty might stimulate consumption, and if they left the preference alone it would save the British Colonial sugar industry, which at present was slowly perishing. Owing to the reductions in the price of sugar in the last three years the consumers here had profited by £14,000,000, and since his Committee reported they had profited by a further reduction to the amount of £2,500,000. Surely, out of that they could spare a little to save the sugar industry. These relief schemes did not touch the fringe of the question. There was a glimmer of hope in the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Imperial Conference that existing preferences would be retained for three years, but he had also stated that he intended to remove the duties as soon as possible, and perhaps their lordships might be given some fuller explanation of the Government's intentions.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that it was the free-trade policy of the Government that made it almost impossible to deal effectively with the condition in which the West Indian Colonies found themselves. The Commission presided over by Lord Olivier suggested the only real remedy for the present position, and that was the maintenance and extension by this country of the sugar preference. In 1913 only 75,000 tons of sugar were imported from the Colonies, and as the result of preference since the War the imports had bounded up to 700,000 tons.

The EARL of PLYMOUTH supported the request of Lord Olivier that Lord Passfield should clear away the doubt that existed regarding the retention of the preference in favour of Colonial sugar. Was it the intention of the Government to retain the preference for the next three years if the matter was left in their hands?

VISCOUNT MERSEY asked whether any official attempt had ever been made between Governments for a world pool.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said that he had no promising tale to tell. Undoubtedly the position in the sugar-producing Colonies was grave. Their lordships should be careful in talking about dumping. The Cuban producers, having accumulated large stocks, were not wantonly selling at a low price but at the highest price that they could get. In another part of the Empire, Queensland, they had almost precisely the fiscal arrangements that were described as so sinister and wicked in the case of Czechoslovakia. The producers of sugar in Queensland were increasing their output with the assistance of the Australian Government, which not only maintained a heavy duty to prevent other sugars coming in, but also enabled the Queensland producers to sell at a very high price, the balance being disposed of in the world market—it would be improper to say dumped—at whatever price the Queensland producers could extract. Wherever excessive stocks were accumulated they would be offerd at a low price on the market, and dumping was practically universal among producers of sugar. He did not know how that situation could be met; he did not think it was possible to meet it. In the case of sugar we in this country had all the factors of a protectionist, or Empire free trade policy; we had a duty and a preference for Empire sugar. The Government could not be said to be pursuing a free trade policy in the matter of sugar; they had, indeed, gone head over heels into protection. No way had been brought to the notice of the Government by which the industry could be maintained at its enormously increased level of production, except by a large additional subsidy from the British Exchequer. The present Government had not seen their way to increase their expenditure in this manner, and, in view of protests about economy, any other Government would find it extremely difficult to increase expenditure by the amount necessary to keep up the present area of sugar production throughout the Empire. It was a very considerable amount, and he could hold out no hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to grant it. The Government declared at the Imperial Conference that "existing preferential margins will not be reduced for a period of three years or pending the outcome of the suggested Ottawa Conference, subject to the rights of the United Kingdom Parliament to fix the Budget from year to year." Subject to the supremacy of Parliament, therefore, the position was clear enough as regarded sugar. Over-production was so large all over the world that he had no great hopes that anything would come of the international discussions for the co-ordination of world production, but the Government would be very glad to take part in, and favour as far as possible, any such attempts that might be made. He would admit that next year things might be worse, but they could not tell. That the sugar preference would not be diminished for three years was the only encouragement, unfortunately, that he could hold out.

LORD OLIVIER said that, in regard to accumulated stocks, Czechoslovakia produced 1,000,000 tons of sugar, and of that amount exported 600,000 tons. Was that purely accidental? He thought that Lord Passfield was too innocent. He would withdraw the motion for papers as he did not think that he would get any more sense out of them than he did out of the last batch.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill passed the Report stage.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the recent recognition by his Majesty's Government of Norwegian sovereignty over Jan Mayen Island, his Majesty's Government had at any time since the discovery of the island by Henry Hudson in 1607 laid claim to sovereignty over the island; and, if so, for what reason his Majesty's Government had now abandoned such claim.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), said:—His Majesty's Government have at no time laid claim to sovereignty over this island. It has certainly been stated that the island was granted by James I. in 1618 to the Corporation of Hull, but this grant, if made, was never effective. The second part of the question does not, therefore, arise.

THE ANTI-SOVIET "PLOT"

STATEMENT BY MR. HENDERSON

SIR RENNELL RODD (St. Marylebone, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had made any representations to the Soviet Government similar to those officially announced to have been made by the French Government, protesting against the allegation officially advanced in the 10-day defence programme that the British Government had been involved with the French Government and a group of Russian professors in a plot for the invasion of the United States of Soviet Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON said:—The documents, issued to the Russian Press in connexion with these proceedings, include a number of depositions by private individuals, in some of which unfounded accusations are made against various British subjects and also against his Majesty's Government. By far the greater part of these accusations relate to the years 1927-28. The summary accompanying these depositions, citing the alleged offences of the accused, and signed by the Public Prosecutor, contains passages involving another foreign Power, but makes no reference to his Majesty's Government or to any British subject. There are, therefore, no grounds for a protest to the Soviet Government.

SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman had seen the issue of the journal *Pravda* for November 11, which charged his Majesty's Government, in agreement with the French Government, with preparing for intervention in Russia next year, and was it not his duty in the interests of humanity to protect these people who were being tried for their lives.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have not seen the newspaper to which the hon. gentleman refers. If he will supply me with any point on which he thinks I can take further action I shall be very pleased.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked if it was not a fact that, in addition to the private persons who had substantiated these proceedings, the Soviet Government themselves, in the trial now going on, associated themselves with these statements and added the British Government to it.

Mr. HENDERSON.—If the right hon. gentleman will supply me with the information on which his statement is based I will look into the matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROMLEY (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman could assure the House that if a copy of *Pravda* was supplied he would see that it was not printed in this country. (Ministerial cheers.)

FOREIGN EXPORTS

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND DUMPING

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to Mr. HARDIE (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab.) and Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.), who asked whether he would make inquiries concerning decrees by several foreign Governments giving detailed instructions for the manufacture and dumping of a large number of commodities, said:—I have no information regarding the decree said to have been issued by the German, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Rumanian Governments, but I am prepared to make inquiries of his Majesty's representatives in the countries in question.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACTS

LABOUR MEMBER'S SUGGESTION

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Mr. BROMLEY (Barrow, Lab.), said he was not aware that there had been any delay in proceeding with Admiralty work which was being executed at Barrow by Vickers Armstrongs. The contracts specified definite dates for completion of the work, which was subject to inspection by Admiralty officers to ensure that proper progress was maintained, and he had no reason to believe that delivery dates would not be kept.

Mr. BROMLEY asked whether Mr. Alexander would make some arrangement for the future as to the commencement of work to obviate the possibility of work being held back to create unemployment.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham, U.) asked whether the First Lord of the Admiralty would go into this matter fully and give an emphatic denial to the allegation which had just been made. He also asked whether Mr. Bromley would repeat his allegation outside the House.

Mr. BROMLEY asked the Speaker for protection against the insinuations which had been made by the noble lord.

EARL WINTERTON.—Is it not a perfectly well-known rule of the House that an hon. member can challenge another hon. member to make outside a serious allegation which he has made in this House—in this case an allegation that a firm or firms had attempted deliberately to cause unemployment? I challenge the hon. member to make that statement outside.

The SPEAKER said that allegations against individuals or firms were not allowed in questions, and, consequently, should not be allowed in supplementary questions. If he had noticed that Mr. Bromley was making such an allegation he would have called him to order.

Mr. BROMLEY made a further protest, and the SPEAKER, having remarked that it was somewhat difficult to hear all that was said in supplementary questions, said the subject should not be pursued further.

SWEEPSTAKES AND LOTTERIES

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, seeing the success attending the Irish lottery on behalf of the Dublin hospitals, he would give facilities for the passing of legislation to legalize in this country the holding of sweepstakes or lotteries in aid of London hospitals or for kindred purposes.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—I cannot hold out any promise of time being given for the discussion of this subject.

ACCIDENTS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE (Lincolnshire, Louth, U.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Air if he would state how many deaths had occurred in the Royal Air Force from flying accidents this year; how many deaths occurred in flying machines not fitted with safety-slot devices during this year, and whether, in cases where fatal accidents had occurred, the occupants had parachutes.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary of State for Air (Islington, W.).—The number of deaths due to flying accidents in the Royal Air Force this year is 62. This is, I regret to say, an increase over last year's figure, but is practically the average for the same period in the five preceding years, when much less flying was done. The important point in considering this question is the proportion of fatal accidents to the amount of flying done. For the period January to October, 1930, this proportion, although not so low as in 1929, is considerably lower than for any of the years from 1921 onwards. A downward movement has thus been maintained, though not at a uniform rate. Of the 62 persons killed this year, 35 were in aircraft not fitted with slots or with slots not in operation, while 54 were supplied with parachutes. As regards safety devices, constant attention is given to the whole subject of the best means of improving the safety of flying, and to the development of any devices that will do this. As a result, there has been a progressive increase in the safety of flying in the Royal Air Force.

LOWER ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

In reply to a question by Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) Dr. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), said that the main approach to the projected Lower Zambezi bridge was to be constructed by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, a British firm, at a cost of £355,348, which was included in the total figure of £1,434,237 already communicated to the House. Certain preliminary work on these approaches had already been done by the companies concerned, who had made local contracts for parts of the construction.

THE CABINET AND PREFERENCES

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the announcement by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs that for the first time the British Labour Party, through the Government, had placed on record and declared that in its opinion preferences within the Empire had been of mutual advantage to all parts of the Empire; whether this statement represented the policy of the Cabinet; and whether, in view of the decision to stabilize existing tariff agreements for a period of three years, it was still intended to remove all existing food duties before this Parliament ended.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, but, I would remind the hon. and gallant member that, as my right hon. friend explained on the occasion in question, "preferences" need not necessarily be tariff preferences, but that mutual advantage could be obtained by other means. (Opposition ironical laughter.) As regards the last part of the question, I would refer to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech on April 14, in which he said: It is our intention to do so (*i.e.*, remove existing food duties) before this Parliament ends—four years hence. (Loud laughter and cheers.) There is, therefore, nothing inconsistent between that statement of intention and the Government's present position. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.).—The right hon. gentleman answered the first and last parts of the question. Would he mind answering the middle part, as to whether the statement of the Dominion Secretary represents the policy of the Cabinet? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—That is included in the first and the last. (Laughter.)

BRITISH EMBASSY AT MOSCOW

CAPTAIN BULLOCK (Lancashire, Waterloo, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works if the figures given as to the rent of the British Embassy at Moscow included rates and taxes; and what sum was being spent on putting the building in order.

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley).—The system of rating in Moscow is not similar to that in this country. So far as I am aware the only liabilities falling on the Embassy are in respect of the removal of rubbish, the keeping in proper order of the pavement in front of the property, and the removal of snow from the house and frontage. A sum of £13,780 is being spent on adaptations and redecorations.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked whether the £20,000 paid as an initial sum for the Embassy included the expenses involved in repairing and decorating the Embassy.

Mr. LANSBURY.—No, Sir. The sum of £20,000 was paid for possession and is distinct from the cost of adaptations and redecoration.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COTTON TRADE

RECENT DISCUSSIONS

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), replying to a question by Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), about the most recent conference in Manchester between representatives of the Government and representative sections of the cotton trade, said:—My right hon. friend, the Home Secretary, and I continued our discussion with representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations of questions arising out of the Report of the Committee on the Cotton Industry. The questions discussed were the value of the formation of larger units as an aid to the restoration of the spinning section; certain technical matters such as the use of Indian cotton, and the effect of external factors on the prosperity of the industry. We also received a deputation representing the sub-committees of the American and Egyptian Spinners' Conventions by which it is proposed to regulate the production and price of yarn. The promoters of the American scheme asked that statutory powers should be obtained to secure the universal adoption of the scheme. My right hon. friend and I promised to give most careful consideration to these proposals, but as they affect every section of the industry it will be necessary to obtain the views of others who may be interested before forming any opinion upon them. We hope to continue our discussions with representatives of the manufacturers at an early date.

Mr. HACKING.—Will the right hon. gentleman say what was the meaning of the words used by his right hon. friend: "There are supplementary lines of financial assistance yet to be devised by the Government"?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I think there must be a misapprehension on that point. There was much discussion on financial assistance, but it has always been made perfectly clear that there could be no question of a Government contribution.

Mr. BROOKE (Dumbarton, Lab.).—Are the trade unions being consulted in the negotiations for reorganization?

Mr. GRAHAM.—Certainly. They have their part in the joint committee, and the Home Secretary and I saw them separately during our former visit and will do so again on subsequent visits.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman changed his mind? Does he think the Government can do something to help the cotton industry?

Mr. GRAHAM.—There has been no change of mind. We are doing everything in our power by discussion with individual sections to promote necessary reorganization. That has been our policy all along since the Report of the Committee was published.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY'S APPOINTMENT

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.) asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs when it was proposed that Sir Herbert Stanley should take over from the Governor-General of South Africa the functions of High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland; and whether it was proposed that the new High Commissioner should reside and have his headquarters in Southern Rhodesia or in the Union of South Africa, and, if the latter, where.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions (Derby).—According to present arrangements, Sir Herbert Stanley will take up his new appointment in April next. He will reside and have his headquarters at Capetown, where the High Commissioner's office has hitherto been situated, though it is contemplated that he should spend a part of each year at Pretoria. As regards the reference in the question to Southern Rhodesia, I may explain that the duties of the High Commissioner for South Africa in regard to Southern Rhodesia consist of certain supervisory functions in relation to native affairs.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE.—Are we to understand that the latter functions in relation to Southern Rhodesia will be undertaken by Sir Herbert Stanley and not by the Governor-General?

Mr. THOMAS.—The real object of this appointment is in consequence of the changed position of the Governor-General in relation to a Dominion. We are responsible for native policy. The Governor-General now being responsible to the Dominion Minister, I could not undertake the responsibility of having someone controlling native policy who was not directly responsible to me.

FIRE ESCAPES ON BUILDINGS

Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to make further and better provision with respect to means of escape from buildings in case of fire. He said that the Bill, which was presented to the House last Session was very largely supported in the country. It was promoted in the first instance by the United Commercial Travellers' Association, whose members visited every corner of the country and had painful cause to be aware of the deficiencies which the measure sought to remedy. The first clause provided that in every new building more than two storeys high, or where the upper surface of any one floor was more than 22ft. from the ground, such means of escape from fire should be provided as might be reasonable in the circumstances. The proviso referred to tenement dwellings, flats and maisonnettes, or buildings to be used as hotels, boarding houses, boarding schools, and nursing homes. Clause 2 provided that if, in the opinion of the local authority, an existing building was not provided with adequate means of escape, the owner might be called on to make such provision.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

SPIRITUALISM

A PROTECTING BILL

Mr. KELLY (Rochdale, Lab.) asked leave to present a Bill to relieve spiritualists and mediums from prosecution under the enactments relating to witchcraft and vagrancy while genuinely exercising their psychic powers, whether in religious practice or scientific investigation. He said that it was a blot on the country that there were prosecutions—and even persecution—not only of those who professed the spiritualist faith, but of those connected with the scientific investigation which those bodies were undertaking. Under the Act of 1735 the penalty was one year's imprisonment, while once in each quarter of that year the prisoner had to be placed in a pillory in some market town in the county where the information was laid. (Laughter.) He admitted that that penalty had not been imposed. Not only might a medium be hauled before the Court, but so might a great many members of the House. ("Oh" and laughter.) A member might be presiding at a spiritualist gathering organization, and it would only require information to be laid for a prosecution to take place.

The operative clause of the Bill stated that a certificate might be given by the genuine organizations, under the approval of the Home Secretary so that the community might be protected against fraud. (Mr. Poor (Bodmin, L.).—"A coupon!" and laughter.) It might be a coupon, but he would have preferred to see them in exactly the same position as every other religious body—(hear, hear)—but the spiritualists were prepared to undergo an examination and hand out certificates to show they were genuine. The Courts refused to recognize these organizations as bodies that might hold property, and the Charity Commissioners had also refused to recognise them, but a body with 600 churches ought not to be placed in that position. In the event of death, they were refused the right of interment with their own service. He was sure he would not ask in vain for freedom for these people in order that they might have the opportunity of developing their faith.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.), who was greeted with laughter and cries of "Spirits!" and "Johnnie Walker!" said that some of Mr. Kelly's arguments seemed to be in favour of the law as it stood at present. For instance, the hon. member had said that many hon. members might get a year's imprisonment and be put in the stocks, and that seemed a substantial argument for continuing the law in its present form. (Laughter.) He also said that the spiritualist bodies who owned property were anxious about the security of that property, but in that condition they were simply showing the anxiety which everybody who owned any property had since the advent of the present Government. (Laughter.) But his (the speaker's), principal objection to the Bill was that the spiritualists were to be reduced to the state of the canine species; they were to have licences each year. (Laughter.) He did not know if they were to have their names on their collars, so that if they strayed they would be brought back to their spiritual home. Had Mr. Kelly had the full courage of his opinions and asked for the abolition of all these antediluvian laws against witchcraft he (Mr. Macquisten) would have supported him, but the suggestion that there was to be an association to issue licences meant more officials and further taxation. (Laughter.) Such a preposterous proposal was quite out of the question.

Leave was granted, and the Bill was brought in amid laughter and cheers.

DUMPING

FARMERS AND SOVIET WHEAT IMPORTS

LIEUT.-COL. GAULT (Taunton, U.) called attention to the dumping of foreign cereals, and moved, "That this House deplores the inaction of his Majesty's Government in taking no steps to safeguard British agricultural interests from the heavy losses which are being caused by the dumping of foreign cereals upon the home market, and is of opinion that immediate measures should be introduced for the purpose of rectifying this state of affairs." After expressing the hope that anything he might say might not be misconstrued as a reflection on the Russian people, for whom he had the most sincere respect and greatest

(Continued on page 9)

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MONDAY NEXT—Daily Telegraph—ONE PENNY

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

sympathy, the hon. and gallant member went on to refer to the present depression in British agriculture. The balancing factor in the situation, he said, was wheat, and, as the leader of his party had stated, there should be a guaranteed price for English wheat for milling purposes in order to bring back arable land under the plough, and so relieve the mixed farming country from competition. The standard of the well-being of the people was largely dependent on the relation of production to consumption, and, to preserve an adequate balance between those two factors, the home market should be conserved to the home producer, for only in that way could the earning power of the people be maintained. Out of the 71,000,000cwt. of wheat imported into this country for the nine months ended September 30, 3,500,000 came from Russia at the price of about 26s. a quarter, which was about half the present cost of production in England. The President of the Board of Trade had stated that for the three months ended October 31, the consignment of wheat from the Soviet Union amounted to 5,825,000cwt., of an average declared value of 6s. 9d. a cwt. That showed that an increased quantity of wheat had been thrown on the market by the Soviet Government, which had a complete monopoly of Russian foreign trade, both in imports and exports.

It had been shown as a result of experiments in Russia that farming in small units produced relatively less surplus for the market compared with farming in large units, and it was proposed largely to increase the State farms at an early date. These State farms, run on mechanized lines by gangs of workmen moved from place to place to meet the demand, were productive of large quantities of grain at minimum operative costs, but even so it would appear that the Russian finances were in a precarious position, and it was in order to obtain the necessary capital to finance the five-year plan that the Russian Government were concentrating on their export trade, particularly in agricultural produce, timber, and other raw material, sold at sacrifice prices. This policy might also be intended to demoralize prices throughout the world, and so create disorder and discontent which the Soviet Government hoped would bring about a world revolution.

In 1929 there were 1,000,000 acres under cultivation by State farms in Russia, while in the present year there were estimated to be 2,500,000 acres devoted to such farms. By the end of the five-year plan in 1934 it was believed that 75,000,000 acres would be under State control, or twice the acreages of the whole of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. These State farms, according to reports which were being received, were being developed by cajoled, coerced, and conscripted labour on a small subsistence allowance. The weekly wage on the basis of the purchasing power of the rouble was estimated at only 11s. per week. As M. Poincaré had said, this was something like slavery, and if the Government had any consideration for the standard of life of the British workman, including the agricultural labourer, it must take steps to ensure the home market for British produce.

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.), in seconding the resolution, asked whether the Government's reply to those whose livelihood was being destroyed by foreign dumping was to subsidize grand opera, which the workers had never seen? (Cheers.) The facts of the situation were so serious to the depressed districts of this country that they would not stand any begging of the question. Since August 7 the dumping of Russian wheat had increased from 49,000qrs. to nearly 944,000qrs. There had been an incredible rise in the amount of Russian dumped imports and a steady corresponding fall in the prices, and the present price of corn was the worst since 1894—when corn reached its lowest figure—during the period that prices had been recorded in the *Corn Trade News*. We were in the worst trough of depression in the corn trade that had been known since those matters were analysed. It was interesting to note that the reasons given in 1894 for the depression were a financial crisis, superabundance of supplies, Argentine exports, and large Russian supplies, and it was a remarkable coincidence that similar causes were shown to-day on the trade chart. The argument that Russia was to-day merely returning to its pre-War position as a corn-exporting country did not hold water in face of the figures of Russian imports to-day. The price of British and Canadian barley had gone down owing largely to the competition of dumped barley from Russia and the Danubian ports. It was reported that on November 3 the good ship Orion arrived at Lossiemouth, the home of the Prime Minister, with 600 tons of Danish barley for the Speyside distilleries, and that on November 5 the farmers of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine had decided to take drastic measures to stop the dumping of Russian oats. There was a possibility that dumped oats might contain the germs of anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease. The *Corn Trade News* reported that seven steamers were now lying at Falmouth with 35,000 tons of Russian corn, awaiting orders as to the ports at which they would discharge their cargoes. The Government were willing to allow our workers and farmers to be ruined by the new and unlawful methods directed against us by a foreign country which objected to our political and social institutions.

"THE LIBERAL CASE"

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said that if we, as a nation of shopkeepers, were to limit our customers to countries with whose policies we agreed our opportunities of trade would be very few indeed. Of all agriculturists the arable farmer was by far the worst hit and if a remedy could be found to help him, without injury to the community as a whole, Liberals would gladly support it. After all wheat represented only 4 per cent. of our agricultural produce. Last year the value of our wheat crop was £10,000,000, while the value of poultry farming was £20,000,000. It had also to be remembered that the wheat we received from abroad was sent in response to orders from this country. Our greatest dumper of wheat was not Russia, which sent last year 6,000,000cwt., but Canada, which sent 21,000,000cwt., and the Canadian wheat was delivered here below the cost of production. The real trouble was that there was a greater surplus of wheat in the world than ever before, and it followed that we were getting it at a lower price than ever before. There was nothing to complain of in that.

In a debate during the year 1921 Mr. Asquith was pressed as to what he meant by dumping. He said:—"What does it mean in any intelligent sense? It means the deliberate and organized attempt of foreign producers or, as is much more common, a combination of foreign producers, flourishing as they do under the facilities of rings and trusts which protective tariffs always afford, to flood our markets, regardless of price, with goods which will undermine, and, as they hope, destroy some particular branch of British industry. I am an old hand in these matters, and I have argued this question of dumping before many hon. members now present were here, and I have always said that free trade is not a gospel of fiscal quietism or quakerism. There is nothing in the free trade creed or practice which obliges any free-trader to submit to a process of that kind. Even when it is proved—and it must be proved first of all—then the next thing to do is to make yourself quite certain that the methods you are going to take to counteract it are not likely to do more injury than would be the case if you allowed it to exist. Those are the two conditions upon which free-traders are quite prepared to deal with dumping."

That was the Liberal case with regard to dumping. Since that day till now there had been no case proved. Dumping could not be stopped by tariffs. (An HON. MEMBER.—"Prohibition.") If the case were proved he would be prepared to prohibit.

Mr. FERRY (Kettering, Lab.) said there was not a trade organization in the country which was more loyal to the development of Empire trade and was doing a larger share of it than the cooperative movement. Referring to the importation of Russian wheat, he said that the purchases made by the cooperative movement only amounted to 14 per cent. Cooperators stood for cheap food for the consumer, but they had never claimed that that cheap food should be obtained at the expense of the producer.

LIEUT.-COL. RUGGLES-BRISE (Maldon, U.) said that almost every civilized country was taking steps to prevent dumping from other countries, and a large number were using the quota, because they found it was the most satisfactory automatic anti-dumping machine available. In this country our supplies of agricultural produce—certainly of cereals—were nearly always at saturation point, and hence it stood to reason that anything extra, such as dumped cereals, had a greater effect than would be the case in most other countries. England was the most popular market for anybody to sell in. We were an honest people and had a far higher standard of commercial integrity in the corn trade than other countries. We had to settle whether we were going to maintain the old traditional Cobdenite theory as delivered by Sir D. Maclean, who must have dug out a speech made a quarter of a century ago. Were we to be content always to buy in the cheapest market, and comfort ourselves with the idea that we were going to sell in the dearest? It was not a question of selling in the dearest market; foreign countries had taken the trouble to see that we should have no market to sell in at all. (Hear, hear.) Why did the Cobdenites always insist on having cheap food? For the one reason that it would give this country cheap labour. It was amazing that the Socialist Party subscribed to that theory. The Unionist Party were united, and had a policy. Their leader had said that dumping should be stopped at the earliest opportunity. The Liberal Party, on this question, had sidestepped, and could be left out of account. (Hear, hear.) But if a secret ballot were taken there would be a majority of Socialist members in favour of the motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) said that Unionist members were far more interested in the welfare of agriculture as a political asset than in getting down to "brass tacks" and helping the farmer. Three-fourths of the motion was equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government. If the mover and seconder would withdraw their vote of censure, and confine their motion to calling attention to the dumping of foreign cereals and to the need for the introduction of immediate measures to rectify this, he would vote for it.

Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) said the position of Russia in the European and world markets should be placed in its proper perspective. The largest estimate he had seen of the possible exports of Russian wheat this season was 14,000,000qr. While Russia was a factor in the situation in Europe, it was by no means a decisive one, and the influence of Russia in the world markets was even less important. To suggest that the price of wheat could be kept up for the English farmer by tariff or import boards or quotas was a ridiculous proposition. He agreed, however, that the situation of cereal growers in Great Britain was very serious, and that possible future effects of the experiments in State farming in Russia ought to give cereal growers cause for thought.

CAPTAIN TODD (Berwick-on-Tweed, U.) said that as the representative of an agricultural constituency he must protest against the unreality of the debate. Liberal and Labour speakers had completely ignored the appalling condition of the agricultural industry.

[The hon. member paused, and, showing signs that he found it difficult to proceed with his speech, he was sympathetically cheered. He sat down and was immediately helped out of the Chamber by a colleague.]

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. GILLETT, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that up to the present time none of the three political parties had seen its way to accede to the request of the farming community for a protective tariff, for the reason that a sufficient and cheap supply of food for our large industrial population was the supreme consideration. Last year 96 per cent. of the wheat we required was supplied by the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. During the 10 months of the present year supplies from those countries had fallen to 80 per cent., and the 6,700,000cwt. which came from Russia helped to make up the deficiency. He could not understand why Russia should have been singled out by the supporters of the motion as the villain of the piece. Although Russia's surplus of wheat was only 80,000,000cwt., as compared with the 500,000,000cwt. surplus of the four countries from whom our supplies chiefly came, Russia was blamed for the glut of wheat in the world's market which had caused the present fall in prices. The mover and seconder of the motion had been content to use the expression "dumping." There was nothing to prove that the Russian wheat supply was dumped in this country. Why should it be dumped any more than wheat from Argentina, Canada, or the United States? Receiving various suggestions as to conditions which constituted dumping, he said that one of them was that the export was artificially assisted by the Government of the exporting country. It seemed impossible that Unionist members should argue that Russian industry was being actually assisted by the Russian Government. He had always understood that the great disaster of Russian industry was considered to be that it was in the hands of the Government. Another suggestion was that the goods were not being sold at world competitive prices. It had been suggested that Russia deliberately sent her wheat supply here and undercut other sellers in order that she might damage in some way the country to which she sent the goods. If they looked at the financial position of Russia they would find that hardly any other country was in greater need of financial credit at the present time. No other country could be more desirous to sell her goods at as high a price as possible in order to meet her obligations overseas. To suggest that she was deliberately selling her goods cheaper than she need was asking them to believe that the Russian Government were in a much stronger financial position than Unionist members indicated. The explanation to his mind was quite simple. Russia was compelled to sell her own goods, and if it meant selling them a little lower than other nations, in view of the extraordinary world position of wheat, she was doing so for no other reason than her need for credit.

It seemed to him that no arguments had been adduced by Unionist members to prove that the Russian wheat supply was dumped. The transaction appeared to be a normal business transaction of a community anxious to obtain credit. The lowness of the prices at which Russia was selling was due mainly to the extraordinary position of the wheat supplies of the world. He was willing to concede that the fact that a nation which had been one of the largest exporters of wheat and then had been entirely out of the market had come back again into it had had its effect upon an already over-supplied market. It had, however, certainly not had the enormous effect which Unionist members had wished to make the House believe. He did not feel that they had in any way proved their case that the goods were dumped. At the same time the Government were in no way indifferent to the serious condition of agriculture in this country.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) contended that not only had the Government done nothing to assist the cereal farmer, but what action they had taken had prejudiced the case. The agricultural policy of Ministerialists was all eye-wash.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.) and Mr. H. F. OWEN (Hereford, L.) opposed the motion.

The motion was negatived by 224 votes to 139—majority against, 85.

AGRICULTURE

POSITION OF FARMERS

SIR H. CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) called attention to the position of agriculture, and moved:—

That in the opinion of this House it is essential to the wellbeing of the nation that the economic position of farmers, other than occupiers of family or special farms, which is so bad that a large proportion are now insolvent and will be shortly compelled to give up their farms, should be improved, and, seeing that this condition is in the main caused by the wide gap between the cost of production and the sale price of the products of the farm, accentuated in great measure by legislation of this House, it is further in its opinion imperative that steps be at once taken by providing a guaranteed price for cereals, and power to regulate, prohibit, or license the imports of minor agricultural products in case of glut or otherwise to improve the condition of the industry and make it possible for farmers to make a living out of the cultivation of the soil.

He said the sole cause of the insolvency of agriculture was that the prices the arable farmer got for his commodities were less than the cost of their production. The milk farmer alone was making a living. He still maintained his old position that the statutory wage for agricultural work was necessary, but it should not be lost sight of that while Parliament through its legislation had placed many financial obligations upon the farmer, it did nothing to help him to meet them. The position in which farmers were to-day was not due to bad farming or want of knowledge of their business. If anything was to be done those who had an intimate knowledge of agriculture would, he thought, agree that the growing of wheat was pivotal for the whole industry. They must keep up the growing of wheat.

LIEUT.-COL. HENEAGE seconded the resolution.

Mr. LEIF JONES (Camborne, L.) regretted that Sir H. Cautley had couched his observations and his motion in so gloomy a form. His very voice suggested that he was attending a funeral. (Laughter.) He had very much overstated the gravity of the agricultural position. It was impossible to grow wheat in competition with the great spaces of the New World. The great difficulty of British agriculture was that it was sadly under-capitalized. He was surprised that the Conservative Party had not learned the lesson of the Corn Production Acts. This country would never allow for long the food of nine-tenths of the population to be made artificially dear in order to pay a subsidy to the other one-tenth. A guaranteed price, even if carried in legislation, was bound to break down. The dumping of cheap wheat was really a world situation and not a national one. No single nation could reach a solution of these difficulties; that solution must be sought internationally through the League of Nations or other means.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. ATTLEE, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Limehouse), said he was speaking on behalf of Dr. Addison, who was indisposed. The Government could not accept the motion as it stood because the chief remedies it put forward they were precluded from following through the action of the last Government. However admirable its general sentiments, the proposals in the motion were quite inadequate to deal with the evils from which agriculture was suffering. Low prices were not primarily due to foreign importation but were due to failure to deal with surplus produce, and organization was needed among producers. Subsidies would go into the pockets of middlemen. The organization of the marketing side of agriculture was needed.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said that a very chilling message had been delivered on behalf of the Government. No hope was held out of any effective action to help the cereal grower in his urgent need. He could not be helped by such methods of marketing as had been proposed. The Conservative Government helped by lightening his rating burdens and by increasing his receipts through sugar beet. Unless the Government came to the rescue, however, it would probably not be possible for the farmer to receive those contract prices for sugar beet on which he had hitherto relied.

The only satisfactory way of helping farming was a guaranteed price for its most important crop—wheat.

Mr. HOPKIN (Carmarthen, Lab.) asked whether use could not be made of the device of an import board. Without some kind of regulation the Marketing Bill would not have the whole-hearted support of the farmers, and without that support it would not be a success. He hoped the Government would see to it that by some means foreign imports were not allowed to kill the countrymen.

Mr. SAVERY (Holderness, U.) said that nothing would be found in the first instalment of the Government's policy for agriculture to help the ordinary farmer. Instead, it seemed to offer only further coercion and control.

Mr. QUIBELL (Brigg, Lab.) supported the proposal to stabilize prices.

MAJOR MUIRHEAD (Wells, U.) said they must put the agricultural industry on a decidedly economic basis, which would hold out a reasonable chance of making a profit.

Mr. BLINDELL (Holland-with-Boston, L.) said that the Government must be careful to see that the right type of man was put into small holdings. The producer should be given an economic price, and this could be done if they tackled marketing on the right lines.

The resolution was negatived by 174 votes to 104—majority against, 70.

THE CENSUS OF 1931

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) moved that an Address should be presented to his Majesty praying that the proposed Order in Council for the taking of a census in 1931 should not be made. He said that the taking of a census was a very expensive matter. It might be that that outlay would be justified, but the House ought not to agree to the Order for the census without considering what the cost would be and whether it was justified. He had examined the Order and had found nothing to complain of in the questions which it contained. His point was merely that of expense, and if the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health could make out a good case for it he would not press his motion.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) seconded the motion.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.) urged that, wherever possible, the unemployed should be used in the work of the census.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.), said that it was part of the general equipment of a civilized nation to have a census. During the last 10 years there had been such changes in industry and in employment, such a shifting of the population from one industry to another, that a census was a matter of first importance to any Government that had to guide the financial and economic affairs of the nation. The cost of enumeration in England and Wales would be £132,000. She was not yet in a position to say what the cost of tabulation would be. She would communicate Mr. Alpass's suggestion to the Minister, but there were considerable difficulties in the way of carrying it out.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The House stood adjourned at 22 minutes to 12 o'clock.

Lord Phillimore writes:—In its necessarily condensed report of my remarks during the debate on Russia in the House of Lords on November 20, *The Times* reported me as having said that "While there might not be slavery in Russia . . ." whereas what I said was, "I am afraid that we may be told that there is no slavery in Russia. . . ." I have now been blamed for suggesting what is certainly not true, and I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to give publicity to this correction.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

At 4.15

Lord Burnham, question on Round-Table Conference.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Unionist Vote of Censure. Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, Committee.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Rabbits Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 11. Publications and Debates Reports, Room 15, at 4. Selection, Room 13, at 5.

RIVAL CLAIMS IN WHITECHAPEL

APPEALS FOR JEWISH VOTE

Candidates
- **Mr. Loel Guinness (U.)**
- **Mr. Barnett Janner (L.)**
- **Mr. James Hall (Lab.)**
- **Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.)**

Polling: December 3.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	..	3,417
Labour majority	..	9,180

The last seven days of the campaign in the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney will find the four parties engaged in a particularly strenuous effort to win support for their respective candidates. The Socialists are using all their resources to avoid a defeat which, coming upon the disaster in the key constituency of Shipley, would strike a blow at the prestige of the Government that might prove mortal. Conservatives and Liberals realize that the circumstances of the present contest enable them to ignore the figures of the General Election, and both Mr. Guinness and Mr. Janner are fighting in the spirit of men who believe that the seat can be won. Mr. Pollitt has, if he can do so, to save the Communists from the embarrassment of another forfeited election deposit.

Mr. Hall, Mr. Guinness, and Mr. Janner are keen competitors in protesting their zeal to further the ideal of a Jewish National Home. The Conservative candidate, in a new leaflet, asks for the votes of the Jewish electors because he belongs to the party of the late Lord Balfour, who gave Jews the famous Declaration, and of Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Amery, and Lord Melchett, who have denounced the recent White Paper as an insult to the Jews. The Liberal candidate, he says, on the other hand, belongs to a party which has no power to alter the policy in Palestine, but which nevertheless keeps the Socialist Government in office.

LIBERALS AND THE PLEDGE

Mr. Janner in turn submits that Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister when the solemn pledge was given to encourage the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, and he and the Liberal Party are in the forefront of the fight to maintain this undertaking. Mr. Janner also makes the point that, unlike other candidates in the election, he has always fought strongly for this Jewish cause, and he emphasizes that he has been and is an active Zionist and Nationalist, holding important positions in the movement. Mr. Hall, striving with difficulties, is silent about the White Paper, and contends that British Labour stands to-day, as it has stood in past years, loyally by the terms of the Mandate by which the practical reconstruction of the National Home has been made possible. Mr. Pollitt's shackles do not permit him to join in this support of Jewish hopes, and he declares sourly that the Balfour Note of 1917 was a "cunning declaration to exploit the aspiration for a National Home for Jews as a means of gaining the support of the Jewish population of the world for the war plans of the Allies against Germany." He stands, he says, for the immediate abandonment of the Mandate.

In an appeal to the dockers Mr. Guinness urges that the Socialists are to blame for the fact that our important export trade has fallen by millions of pounds in the last year and there are fewer and fewer cargoes to load and more and more unemployment. By bad administration and by piling up taxation, he adds, the Socialists have ruined the trade which is the life-blood of the docks. The Conservative programme will increase our seaborne trade, and will soon bring more cargoes to the docks for shipment and better times for those who work there.

Conservatives, Liberals, and Socialists are all using loud-speaker vans to carry their messages to the electors.

RENFREW CONTEST

LABOUR PARTY AND MR. IRWIN

NO RECOGNITION

Candidates
- **Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.)**
- **Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.)**
- **Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.)**

Polling: To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.)	..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.)		16,924
Unionist majority	..	1,563

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, Nov. 26

Mr. Irwin will not be recognized by the national Labour Party as Government candidate for East Renfrewshire. How it should have come to the day but one before the poll before that plainest of facts is plainly admitted to the electors preceding messages in *The Times* have indicated. Days have been spent in finally fruitless efforts to induce the Labour Party Executive to give their approval to a candidate who had disqualified himself for receiving it and who persistently declined to take the only steps necessary—namely, recantation of his threat if elected to vote against the Government in certain circumstances and withdrawal of his statement that he would join the Clyde "rebels" at Westminster. The significance of the non-recognition of Mr. Irwin is greater, however, for general politics than it is for the constituency concerned. Internal dissensions in the Labour camp, not only here but in London, are so acute that in the second year of its existence a Labour Government is without an acknowledged defender in an important and peculiarly representative constituency of West Scotland. That is a depreciation of the credit of the Government now advertised to the whole country.

This morning the Socialist workers in East Renfrewshire are claiming that the clearing of the position resulting from the definite knowledge that Mr. Irwin goes to the poll without his badge as a candidate of the national Labour Party in Parliament is helpful to his chances, much as the trade union element among his supporters would have liked him to have the badge. This version of tails being no longer fashionable wear for foxes after all the intriguing of the last few days seems queer indeed, but when I asked for an explanation the reply was that Mr. Irwin was now likely to be commended to the electors as the innocent victim of contending factions, unjustly deprived of his rights to recognition by the Labour Party merely because Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Snowden do not like Mr. Irwin's Clydebank friends, whom he refuses to throw over.

AN UNACCEPTABLE FORMULA

The attitude of the National Executive towards Mr. Irwin seems to have been firm and consistent all along, and the only reasonable criticism that could be made of it by the promoters of Bailie Irwin's candidature is that it has not been explicit early enough. It has been a matter of inference from a stony silence. Mr. Irwin, in the view of the National Executive, had put himself in the wrong by signing the document of July 30 threatening conditional refusal to support the Government by votes in the House of Commons. As he would not withdraw his signature and as he had announced his intention, if elected, of joining the Clyde Group of M.P.s, his recognition at Labour headquarters can never have been seriously entertained. The National Executive was certainly not likely to be deflected by the proffered "formula" of reconciliation drafted in such unsatisfactory terms as the following, now officially communicated to the Press:—

"As advised by the Scottish Council of the I.L.P., I am agreed that the document in dispute will not be under consideration by me until the Labour Party have made an official pronouncement as to its validity in relation to the constitution of the Labour Party, which, as an affiliated body, the Independent Labour Party accepts.—THOMAS IRWIN."

Lord Clydesdale, who last night blamed the Government for their failure to introduce any measure really calculated to alleviate the serious position in which the country is placed, emphasized the recent aggravation of the position. He pointed out that while unemployment continued to grow, direct taxation was slowly ruining industrial concerns, and an attempt to seek relief from this burden through tariff taxation, which would secure increased employment by the substitution of home for foreign manufactured goods, was callously refused by a doctrinaire fanaticism. So far as it was tried under the last Conservative Government, the safeguarding of industry, Lord Clydesdale declared, had been a success, and he only regretted that it had not been more liberally introduced.

The Scottish Nationalist candidature pursued with so much enthusiasm and industry by Mr. Oliver Brown gains its sole importance in the present contest from its possible effect in reducing or endangering Lord Clydesdale's majority. If Mr. Brown, who changes rapidly into a kilt each afternoon after his school duties before appearing before the electors, had a serious chance of winning it would be necessary, of course, to pay attention to his arguments.

SCOTTISH SMALL-HOLDINGS

BILL IN COMMITTEE

The Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, which has been introduced by the Government, was yesterday considered by the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons. The object of the measure, which is intended to amend an old measure, is to improve the conditions on which land is held for agricultural purposes in Scotland and to remove administrative difficulties which have arisen.

At the opening of the sitting, sympathetic references were made to the death since the Committee last met in the summer of Mr. A. M. MacRobert, Conservative member for East Renfrew. The LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C.) said it was sometimes alleged that lawyers entered Parliament for what they could get out of it, but that certainly could not be said of Mr. MacRobert.

Debating the Bill, Mr. SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) sought, by an amendment to Clause 1, to give an incoming landholder the right to demand the continuation of any loan granted by the Department of Agriculture to his predecessor. Mr. T. JOHNSTON (Under-Secretary for Scotland), resisting the proposal, which was not pressed, said that in actual practice the loan was continued by the Department in 99 cases out of 100 by agreement. A long discussion took place on Clause 2, which makes a landlord who fails to supply the Department of Agriculture with necessary information for purposes connected with the establishment of small-holdings guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of £20. Amendments were accepted by the Government extending the period during which such information shall be required to be given from 14 days to a month, and reducing the maximum penalty for non-compliance to £5.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., addressed a Conference of the Women's Committee of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations at Kingsway Hall yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded, there being some 700 women delegates present. Mr. Chamberlain said that after 18 months of the present Government people had experienced enough of "Socialism in our time." In that short period the Government had made a muddle of everything to which they had put their hands. They were destitute of every idea of dealing with the most serious situation which had arisen in our lifetime. The Conservative Party had put forward a policy which they believed was the only one that could save the country and the Empire. The Government were a minority Government, torn in pieces with internal dissension. They had no right to stand between the people and the execution of that great policy.

WHEAT IMPORTS FROM FRANCE

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. W. Graham), in a written Parliamentary answer to Mr. Markham, states:—"The total quantity of wheat (grain) imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered during the year 1929 and the first 10 months of 1930 as consigned from France, was 1,214 tons and 205,341 tons respectively. The rate of the duty refund varied from time to time, but was always less than the import duty."

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Letters to the Editor

THE SHAKESPEARES OF ROWINGTON

COURT ROLL RECORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following note extracted from one of the numerous records now being entrusted to the British Record Society for examination and distribution may be of interest to your readers. The family name is spelt consistently throughout "Shakespere."

Among the small franchises still operating in the middle sixteenth century was the Court Leet of Rowington, near Warwick. The Court's jurisdiction extended over the boroughs or tythings of Rowington, Rowington End, Church End, Inwood End, Poundley End, Mowslow End, and Lowston End, and each of these areas owed to send its decenar or tything man to the Court then held yearly and to pay the accustomed common fine. Each decenar was sworn on his arrival and made the appropriate presentment, followed by the aletaster, who presented irregular brewing, baking, and meat selling. The 12 jurors for the Lord King Henry VIII. were then empanelled and proceeded to confirm their officers' presentments and to deal with irregular depasturings on the commons and also—though not strictly their own concern—the occasional surrenders and admittances by which the lands held by Copy of Court Roll of Rowington Manor were then changing hands. All this is common form matter. More interest lies in the personal element.

The first entry is a Record of the View of Frankpledge with the first Court for Rowington held there on the Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints, 21 Hen: VIII., 1529. The decenar of Rowington End who attends and pays his tything's common fine of 10d. is John Shakespere, while the name which appears as the last of the 12 jurors is Richard Shakespere.

A similar Court is recorded for 22nd September, 22 Hen: VIII., 1530. Nicholas Shakespere is excused Suit of Court, and the suitors who put themselves in the King's Tything of Rowington are John Revé and Laurence Shakespere.

The Tything of Rowington End is again represented by John Shakespere and he pays 11d. this year. As one of the 12 jurors the name of Richard Shakespere appears tenth in order. Among other entries is the following:—

To this Court comes Nicholas Birde one of the Lord's Tenants and attorney for John Shakespere and presents that the said John out of Court being sick unto death (jacea' in extremis) surrendered into the hands of the Lord one messuage with the appurtenances and one croft called Longcroft and one croft lying between the Close called Harvyes on the one hand and the land lately William Goodman's on the other hand which (all) lie in Mowslow End To the use of Jane (Johanne) Shakespere his wife for the term of the life of the same Jane And after her death to the use of John Shakespere the son of the said John and Jane Whereupon there happens to the Lord for a heriot one ox valued at the sum of 13/4d and it remains in the custody of the Lord's Bailiff.

And thereupon comes the said Jane and seeks to be admitted to the messuage aforesaid and the other premises with the appurtenances. To whom the Lord by his Steward has granted seisin To hold to herself for the term of her life according to the custom of the Manor Rendering therefor to the Lord yearly the rent and the services therefor hitherto due etc.. And so that after her death all the premises shall go to the aforesaid John Shakespere the son To hold to himself and his (heirs) of the Lord in form aforesaid

And the said Jane gives to the Lord for a fine as appears in the margin and has done fealty and is admitted Tenant [The fine is marked as 2s.]

At this Court it is likewise presented by the aforesaid Nicholas Byrde one of the tenants of the Lord that the aforesaid John Shakespere lying sick unto death surrendered into the hands of the Lord two closes of land in Mowslo End called parcel of Wyndmyll Hyll and one croft next Stonybridge called Kylobutts lying in Mowslow End aforesaid to the behoof and use of Jane his wife for the term of the life of the said Jane And after her decease then to the behoof and use of William Shakespere son of the aforesaid John Shakespere and to the heirs and assigns of the said William for ever.

And thereupon to this same Court comes the aforesaid Jane and prays to be admitted to the aforesaid two closes and the other premises with the appurtenances To whom the Lord by his Steward has granted seisin To have and to hold to herself for the term of her life according to the custom of the Manor rendering therefor to the Lord and his successors the rents and other services hitherto due and accustomed.

And after her death the Lord by his Steward aforesaid has granted that the aforesaid two closes and croft with their appurtenances shall remain wholly to the aforesaid William Shakespere To hold to him and his heirs according to the custom of the Manor by the rents and services aforesaid And the aforesaid Jane gives to the Lord for a fine on her entry as appears in the margin and she has done fealty to the Lord and is admitted tenant.

The fine mentioned in the margin is 6s. 8d.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT W. KNOCKER, Hon. Recorder of Manorial Tenures.

The British Record Society, 120, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hope you may find room for a story which Dame Mary Scharlieb told me about herself; and which seems to be in true accord with your just appreciation of her work and character.

She told me that when she found herself on the way to important and increasing medical practice, she thought it right to consult my father, Sir James Paget, with regard to the rules of "medical etiquette." He said that he knew nothing about them. This surprised her; for she had heard of him as an acknowledged authority, often appealed to in such matters; and she wanted his advice. After a little thought, he said rather gravely: "If a man will only keep well on the right side of the Golden Rule, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them,' he will not go far wrong in 'medical etiquette.'" I am clear about the facts; and the incident is for many reasons worthy of remembrance.

Yours faithfully,
H. L. CHESTER.

Bishop's House, Chester, Nov. 25.

A SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many who believe that it is by the respect paid to beauty in all its forms that a civilization is ultimately judged will regret, as deeply as the writer does, the attitude taken up by *The Times* in its leading article of Friday last on the proposal of the Government to make a grant in aid of grand opera. The enduring influence exercised on the minds and hearts of man by the civilizations of Greece and Rome was due in large measure to the high esteem in which beauty was held. The same cannot be said of the civilization of this country, even in its prosperous days. Indeed, the supreme value of beauty has been too long neglected in England. Music—and drama, too—has too long been regarded as a mere decoration of life, having little significance for men's spiritual growth and balance. And we have had our reward for this. Surely now it is a noble thing that, at a moment when we are beset by economic preoccupations, our Government should have the vision and the courage to show that, in its view, beauty is something that should be fostered even in times of stress. To one hard-pressed taxpayer at least their gesture brings great comfort and great hope.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR RICHMOND.

21, Gordon-place, Kensington, W.8, Nov. 22

BRITISH DYES

STRENGTH OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the request of the Society of Chemical Industry I have had occasion during the last year or so to study carefully the history of the British chemical industry, and I have had the advantage of access to various official and other reports and of assistance from many of those who have occupied themselves in such a study.

It is, I think, clear that the chemical industry here has received nothing like the assistance from the Government that it received from Germany. The German Royal family encouraged chemistry to a valuable extent in the middle of last century. Before the marriage of Queen Victoria, no statesman or member of the Royal Family had for upwards of 100 years been interested in or inclined to help chemistry in this country. At the suggestion of the Prince Consort Professor Hofmann came to England in 1845; in 1856 Perkin discovered the first aniline dye, mauve, and for a period of something like 20 years the dyestuff industry flourished here, and many notable discoveries of new dyes were made here by Perkin, Hofmann, Medlock, Caro, Nicholson, Martius, Williams, Witt, Griess, and others. The industry was not only founded here, but England was for the period I have mentioned the home of the greatest activity and progress in that industry. After the death of the Prince Consort, Hofmann was encouraged to return to Germany, and he was followed gradually by Caro, Martius, and Witt.

From the same complex substances that are derived from benzene and naphthalene, are prepared, by very elaborate methods (i) the modern dyestuffs; (ii) modern synthetic drugs; and (iii) many of the requirements of modern warfare. These three classes of substances are in most cases prepared from the same intermediate materials and in identical plants. Encouraged by the German Royal Family and the German Government the dyestuff industry progressed rapidly in Germany, leading to the establishment of huge works and the employment of thousands of workers. The modern drug industry was developed and grew rapidly in Germany for 25 years or so before the outbreak of war. We most of us realize now how well equipped Germany was in 1914 for the supply of the drugs, explosives, and other munitions of war.

The development of new dyes on a commercial scale is a slow affair. The Germans required about 18 years of research and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds to convert the discovery of synthetic indigo into a flourishing business. We have had a period of 10 years, some of them difficult years, in which to recreate a dyestuff and to create a synthetic drug industry, and in that period we have done very well.

The decision of the Government to discontinue the protection of the dyestuff industry will be of almost infinitesimal value to the consumers of dyestuffs, but so far as my study of the chemical industry is any guide, I expect that it will deal a most severe blow to the dyestuff industry here, to the drug industry here, and also to our national security in the event of another outbreak of hostilities. It will be an unparalleled discouragement to the position of organic chemistry, research in which is vital to the progress of several important branches of industry.

I do not write from a political standpoint, for I have long been a free trader.

I am, Sir, &c.,
STEPHEN MIALL.

GERMANY AND POLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest Baron von Rheinbaben's letter in your issue of to-day, and I find that the gravamen of his accusation against Poland is contained in his statement that "it has been the extremely difficult task of our (German) foreign policy to try by treaties and mutual conventions to come to a *modus vivendi* with Poland," but that he (Baron von Rheinbaben) has "now come to the conclusion that this attempt must be regarded as a complete failure, because Poland has not seemed to be anxious to reach a fair *modus vivendi* by direct understanding."

Assuming that by "a fair *modus vivendi*" Baron von Rheinbaben understands that Poland should commit suicide by giving up to Germany her access to the sea, together with a million of her most patriotic nationals, he may be right in his assertion that Poland is not anxious to reach it. On any other assumption than this he is not only wrong but is stating the reverse of the facts.

There is nothing Poland would desire more sincerely than good neighbourly relations with Germany. The Liquidation Agreement reached at The Hague, through which Poland has drawn a veil over her painful memories of German oppression in the not so very distant past, is only one of a series of agreements by which Poland has shown her anxiety to reach a *modus vivendi* with Germany. When after many efforts, and after five years of dolorous negotiations, a Commercial Treaty was at last concluded, which was to put an end to the tariff war provoked by the German embargo on Polish coal (declared in June, 1925), it was successfully torpedoed by Germany's increase of her tariffs against imports of Polish agricultural produce not only before the Treaty could be formally ratified but even when the ink on the signatures was hardly dry.

On the other hand the smooth working by Poland of the German transit traffic between East Prussia and the Reich—so smooth indeed that the Arbitration Tribunal set up to watch over the working of these arrangements has never during the 10 years of its existence sustained a single German complaint—is a practical instance of Poland's desire to live on good terms with Germany.

There is only one impediment, not only to a fair Polish-German *modus vivendi* but even to Polish-German friendship itself, and that is the incessant agitation of all and every German agency against the integrity and safety of the Polish Republic. Whether it be the enormous military budget of "disarmed" Germany, which is twice the size of the budget of "armed" Poland, or the *Abmachungen* between the Reichswehr and the Red Army, or the troubles with Lithuania, or the terroristic acts of Ukrainians whose military organization has its headquarters and financial resources in Berlin, Polish public opinion is in no doubt about the real promoters and the ultimate aims of all such schemings.

Once Germany becomes reconciled to the fact of Polish independence, which cannot be maintained without its natural free access to the sea across a province Polish to the backbone, there will be nothing to prevent the two nations from living in peace and amity.

I am, &c.,
COUNT STANISLAS LOS.

Niemce, County of Lublin, Poland, Nov. 19.

THE TELEPHONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although I long since made a vow that I would waste no more time on the telephone I cannot refrain from answering Miss Cowdroy's plaintive inquiries in *The Times* a few days ago.

There is no protection for telephone subscribers because they are not prepared to take any united action against over-charges, which would appear to indicate that they are not unanimous in their desire to avoid overcharges, which, as Euclid would have said, is absurd. Equally absurd is the history of the Telephone Users' Protection Association, which I formed some six years ago and to which you, Sir, and the Press were good enough to give considerable publicity. When, as a result of a year's Herculean efforts, the association had obtained official recognition and the pledge of nearly 100 of the members returned to Parliament in the General Election of 1924 that they were in favour of the association's proposals for telephone reform, we were foolish enough to think that the era of telephone inefficiency and *laissez faire* was nearing its close, but we had overlooked the *laissez faire* attitude of the general public.

Each member of Parliament, when asked to serve on the Parliamentary Committee which it was proposed to form, replied that he considered he could serve the association better as an independent observer, and the members of the general public appear to have arrived at the same conclusion, for fewer than 100 persons joined the association and paid the nominal subscription of 5s. Not having either the time or the inclination to become a minority member of a lost cause I settled the balance of the stationery, printing, and postage accounts myself and dissolved the committee of the association by releasing from further duties the busy men who were giving much time and thought to the association's work, and who were only too pleased to be allowed to continue their respective business activities.

Miss Cowdroy must by now be convinced, as I am, that not only does the public get the telephone service which it deserves, but that it does not deserve the telephone service which it does not get.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY J. RUBINSTEIN.

5 and 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

MEDICINE FOR GRADUATES

THE PROPOSED CENTRE IN LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The medical profession is at present much interested in the definite move which the Government have recently made to establish a post-graduate teaching centre in London. As the scheme is not yet completed I may be allowed to suggest that there are some points in its development which are of Imperial significance.

During a recent visit to Canada I was imbued with the feeling that there is at the moment a great opportunity for Britain to add to her plans for Empire building by the establishment of a centre in London for post-graduate education in medicine. This centre would not only serve the needs of practitioners in Britain but would attract graduates from our Dominions and Possessions.

The main object of post-graduate medical training is to enable practitioners to keep abreast of modern methods of treatment and prevention of disease. In a post-graduate centre opportunities should be available for a combined course of clinical and scientific research of substantial duration. It should also be possible for graduates to obtain training as teachers which would enable them to take up appointments in educational centres both at home and abroad. In Canada I heard the opinion often and freely expressed that, taken as a whole, post-graduate teaching in London is entirely inadequate. It consists mainly of a series of classes arranged by the Fellowship of Medicine and the various individual hospital schools. All adequate courses of instruction which are at present in existence should be registered as an integral part of the post-graduate centre. It is almost impossible to obtain a course of continuous or prolonged clinical and laboratory teaching. As a consequence many graduates from Britain and our Dominions have to go to Vienna or the German schools for their experience. This applies more especially to training in obstetrics. The facilities given in London for training in this branch of medicine fall far short of those offered by the Continental schools. Canadian graduates, having become aware of the dearth of facilities for study in Britain, tend to go to the United States. As a consequence it is not surprising that American influence is spreading not only in Canada but indeed throughout the world.

When I was in the United States, I visited the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, and I was very much impressed with its efficiency and its sphere of influence upon medical education. There one finds a system of training which in many respects might serve as a model for any post-graduate institution. Every facility is given to the British visitor for seeing the practice of the clinic in full detail. A history of the origin of the clinic and its affiliation with the University of Minnesota and the medical school at Minneapolis is to be found in a paper published by Dr. Guy Stanton, Dean of the Graduate School of the University (Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Association of American Universities, November, 1929). The affiliation was accomplished by the endowment of a large financial sum from the clinic. Graduates obtain fellowships by means of which they are entitled to work for a period of three or more years. Training in teaching is given and in the preparation and delivery of scientific papers. The whole scheme was originated somewhat as an experiment in educational procedure. The aim was to systematize advanced hospital teaching and scientific study.

Such a scheme as the above should appeal to the consideration of those who are at present engaged in the furtherance of post-graduate medical education in London. Collegiate or individual interests should not interfere with the establishment of a centre which should ultimately prove itself a scientific Mecca. With the great amount of clinical and scientific material at our disposal and with the world-known attainments of British teachers there should be no doubt as to the success and far-reaching influence of such a centre in London. In its own domain the new School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has instituted a scheme which fulfils the requirements of a post-graduate centre. The Government and the promoters must have vision and look beyond Britain for an ultimate sphere of usefulness. Given a sound, practical scheme, the financial means necessary for its realization should surely be forthcoming from those who are in sympathy with British interests.

I am, &c.,
A. LOUISE McILROY.

London.

MANUFACTURERS AND THE GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The stock theme of Cabinet Ministers seems to be the shortcomings of British manufacturers. Mr. J. H. Thomas has seen fit from time to time to castigate them as wanting in enterprise, but recently, perhaps from a feeling that some of his colleagues are overdoing it, he has left them alone.

When the Prime Minister on November 10 at Guildhall said that "some of the most glaring abuses have been on the part of the employers who have used the unemployment insurance for the purpose of accommodating themselves," he did not think it necessary to refer to the far larger number of cases in which employers, to keep their workers off the dole, are retaining them on their pay sheets at considerable loss to themselves. We have asked the Prime Minister to give us the data on which he based this charge, but, as he admits that "there has been practically no illegality at all," it would appear that the chief blame rests not on those who are giving their workers an opportunity of maintaining their skill by putting them on short time instead of discharging them, but on the legislators who have done their business so incompetently as to lead to results which, according to the Prime Minister, were never contemplated.

At the Farnham Chamber of Commerce on the 22nd instant Mr. Snowden took up the cue, saying:—"The working man bought 50 things against 10 or 20 years ago, and if he was to be able to demand this variety of articles they must be cheaper. Foreign manufacturers had grasped that fact sooner than manufacturers in this country. . . . There was a lack of enterprise on the part of British manufacturers in pushing their goods in foreign markets." Here again we are given only a part of the case, for Mr. Snowden omits to refer to the high rates and taxes or to the comparatively high wages by which British manufacturers are handicapped in their competition for export trade; nor does he mention the high tariffs (from which foreign importers into this country are free) which they have to get over if they are to sell their goods abroad.

Candidly, is it not time that Ministers stopped vilifying British manufacturers in order to divert public attention from their hopeless failure to solve our unemployment problem? It is quite true that, their resources having been sadly depleted by the shortsighted and predatory policies of successive Governments—and not least of the Government of which Mr. Snowden is so distinguished a member—our industrialists cannot nowadays afford to risk their limited capital in unpromising markets; but given fair openings they will not be found unwilling to-day, any more than in the past, to take the risks which are necessary to make the most of promising opportunities.

Yours very truly,
JOHN A. CORCORAN, Director, National Union of Manufacturers.

6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1, Nov. 25.

Points from Letters

VISAS FOR AMERICAN VISITORS

I should be glad if you would allow me to call attention in your columns to the comedy of the "Come to Britain" movement, parallel with the persistence of the Foreign Office in maintaining the penalising charge for a visa to every American who fails to disembark at Cherbourg and comes on to Southampton. Anything more contradictory than the introduction of the excellent measure brought forward by Major Salmon to enable local authorities to levy a rate of one half-penny in the pound to promote this movement, while at the same time fining all Americans who listen to the appeal, cannot well be imagined. All parties have backed this Bill. Surely it is time for representatives of all parties to insist that the Government should abolish this absurd charge for a visa.—SIR HENRY LUNN, Reform Club.

FORESTRY ON DARTMOOR

The Forestry Commission propose taking the high grazing ground in the Bellever district, which is situated in the centre of Dartmoor, for afforestation, and Sir Francis Acland has stated that the services of 10 men will be required besides occasional labour. If Sir Francis is correct the financial loss to the nation will not be less than £300,000. As a matter of fact, however, the services of 10 men will not be required. When once the planting is established and the thicket stage arrived at no more than two men ought to be employed, and later on one man would be sufficient for maintenance. In these circumstances the loss to the nation would still be about £100,000—probably in both cases considerably more as the bulk of the trees will not mature into timber. Some of the best grazing on the Moor is being taken. Why not plant on land that does not produce food? It is the taxpayers' money.—Mr. R. H. HUGHES (The Molesworth St. Aubyn Estates Co., Ltd.), 3, St. Michael's-terrace, Plymouth.

THE OGPU TRIAL

Your article on the Ogpu trial in your issue of November 25 closes in the following sinister manner:—"There can hardly be any doubt of the issue of the trial. Since the middle of November the whole Press has been recording resolutions passed throughout the Soviet Union demanding death for the prisoners. These resolutions are obviously prescribed from Moscow, and they foreshadow that the trial will give some or all of the prisoners back to the Ogpu, to be slaughtered as fresh sacrifices to the Five-Year Plan." If these men are absolutely innocent of the charges, can we, as a civilized and Christian country, sit still with folded arms? Have we lost all pity and so lost courage? The September holocaust was passed by without protest!—The Rev. E. W. GREVATT, Rector of Pitsea.

SWEEPSTAKES AND THRIFT

It would be interesting to learn the attitude of the public on the advisability of diverting the obvious present demand for sweepstakes or lotteries into useful channels. Would it not be possible to issue a fresh series of Savings Certificates with a term of, say, 10 instead of six years, carrying a large proportion of the interest thereby saved to a fund which would be distributed at intervals by drawings of certificate numbers? The prizes could be very large. There would be a certainty of the return of the money invested, with some interest, with an attractive chance of a rich reward. Public saving might be stimulated and the Exchequer would benefit.—Mr. G. F. JOHNSON, 232, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

WATER RATES

In consequence of revaluation of property in this district the rateable value has risen, but the district council rate shows substantial reduction, so much so that the demand for the half-year is less than previously. Not so with the water rate. The Sutton Water Company, under whose authority this neighbourhood is supplied, has taken full advantage of its powers by increasing the rate considerably; yet this public utility is not rendering any additional service, neither has it been put to any extra expense. It is not merely a question of the present time, but subsequent revaluation will result in yet a further increase for the same service rendered. If by the existing law the water company is entitled to act as it has done, it is important that this anomalous state of affairs be rectified.—Mr. HENRY J. PITT, Poynings, Kingswood, Surrey.

STIRRUP LAMPS

I well remember a "stirrup lamp" in my father's saddleroom at home in Northamptonshire when I was a boy. The lamp, lit with colza oil, was constructed to swing on a specially made stirrup on the near side; because that is the ditch side when riding on the grass marge. I do not remember seeing it used, but my father told me it was a very useful thing when riding home, especially in a country you did not know well. I have questioned many people, but cannot find anyone who ever heard of such a lamp, and, for all I know, my father might have had it made purposely for himself. Mr. Stevenson is quite right. Some sort of lighting is necessary nowadays, and perhaps the old "stirrup lamp," with a red rear light and possibly something better than colza oil, may help matters.—Mr. R. E. SYNGE COOPER, Dun's Tew, Oxon.

MARRIAGE OF MINORS

I should like to emphasize one particular point in Dr. James's letter, namely, that the law is at present inadequate to safeguard the issuing of marriage licences to minors, and legislation should be introduced making surrogates and registrars responsible in the case of licences granted by them without proper (or indeed any) inquiry. The more publicity is given to the scandal the better it may be for future generations.—COLONEL H. A. ANLEY, Green Gates, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.

DISEASE IN ELMS

This rectory is of Pre-Reformation date. Its garden contains many very fine trees of great age, including elms. One of the latter was blown down three years ago. It was over 95ft. long as it lay. Most of its root branches were merely tubes: presumably a disease had killed the inner parts. This winter a second tree shed two huge branches upon the drive without any warning, the inner part showing deep brown with a thin white part of 1in. or 2in. under the bark. This shedding of branches is not rare with elm trees. I once saw one do it at Great Melton Rectory in a field crowded with lambs, whose instinct (according to the shepherd) kept them from danger.—The REV. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Wath Rectory, Ripon.

MUSICAL REACTIONS

It is no more safe to generalize about the likes and dislikes of cats than about those of human beings. I had a cat last year (who, alas, died young), very highly-strung and sensitive, who greatly enjoyed hearing the piano played. He would stop his wildest games to get into his basket and listen, and would purr his appreciation. My present cat does not like loud or secular music, but approves of quiet hymn-tunes, and on one occasion, when very much alarmed by a severe thunderstorm, he was quieted down by the strains of a hymn "for those at sea." I must, however, admit that I have never ventured to sing to any cat, and should expect no thanks if I did.—Miss E. M. BULLOCK, St. Rule, Windermere, Westmorland.

LAND IN PALESTINE

In your review of Professor Einstein's book "About Zionism" you remark, in referring to the purchases of land by Jews in Palestine, that "the price was paid to the landlord and that the Arab tenant who had to go could not easily find land on which to settle." Quite apart from the payment made to the landlord, adequate provision has always been made by the Jewish purchaser for the Arab tenant, even before the law required such provision to be made. According to the Land Transfer Ordinance of 1920 (amended in 1921), the Government had to be satisfied that the tenant in possession would retain sufficient land in the district, or elsewhere, for maintaining himself and his family. But as it was found in most cases that the tenants "elected to contract out of their rights of receiving land in consideration of money compensation," the Government promulgated a Protection of Cultivators Ordinance in 1929, which repealed the obligation to provide the tenant with land elsewhere and which provided for one year's notice to be given to the tenant and for monetary compensation to be paid to him for disturbance caused and for improvements carried out during his tenancy. The Jewish land-purchasing agencies have all scrupulously observed the terms of this Ordinance.—Mr. ISRAEL COHEN, the Zionist Organization, 77, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

MOTOR-DRIVERS' LICENCES

Every holder of a driving licence will heartily endorse everything that Mr. Dowding wrote in your issue of the 17th inst. regarding driving licences. All the difficulties he enumerates might be overcome if driving licences were placed on the same footing as car licences and taken out annually or quarterly. There would then be no excuse for forgetfulness. The quarterly licence would be very useful for foreigners coming to England on holiday, &c.—COLONEL GERARD F. T. LEATHES, Middleton Hall, Belford, Northumberland.

SOUND AT ABNORMAL DISTANCES

Is it possible that geological strata may have something to do with the travel of sound? During the War, gunfire in France was heard, I believe, more distinctly in Sussex than in Kent. Perhaps geologists may be able to explain this.—CANON G. E. FEARWEB, Ramsells, Brede, Sussex.

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THE REVOLUTION IN BUILDING

SIMPLER CONTROL NEEDED

REPORT TO GOVERNMENT

A deputation waited on the Minister of Health in July to discuss the question of building control and the extent to which "it has become a serious menace to enterprise and employment," and steps are now being taken to form a technical and economic advisory council to link the bodies represented by the deputation and others having kindred interests. A conference under the aegis of the Royal Institute of British Architects is to be held on December 4 to inaugurate the council.

The deputation to Mr. Greenwood was introduced by Mr. J. WALKER, M.P., and Mr. LOUIS SMITH, M.P., and comprised:—

Mr. J. Baker, M.P., Mr. Clement Davies, M.P., Major Beaumont Thomas, M.P., Mr. Maurice Webb (Royal Institute of British Architects), Mr. C. J. Kavanagh (British Steelwork Association), Mr. A. C. Bossom (Building Industry Council of Review), Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood (Institution of Structural Engineers), Mr. H. J. Holloway (London Master Builders' Association), Lord Ebury (London Employers' Association), Mr. R. Coppock (National Federation of Building Trades Operatives), Sir Woodman Burbidge (Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors), and Sir Francis Towle (Hotel and Restaurants Association).

The Ministry subsequently wrote welcoming the suggestion that a technical and economic Advisory Council should be set up to link the bodies represented by the deputation and others having kindred interests.

On behalf of the Committee of the Conference on Building Regulations, Lord Ebury (chairman) and Mr. Maurice Webb (vice-chairman) have written to the Minister informing him of the steps taken and submitting a report embodying the suggestions for the reform of building enactments.

Appended are extracts from the report:—

"Building is next to agriculture our most important industry, giving direct employment to some 820,000 hands, and exercising a wide influence upon many ancillary trades which, as suppliers of components and equipment, are vitally dependent upon it. It is difficult to conceive any sphere of national activity which does not call for its services in one form or another. Buildings represent a first overhead charge upon every form of industrial or commercial enterprise, and the costs of building are reflected in almost every phase of our economic life. The industry is so huge, its turnover so great, that any national amendment of the statutory enactments controlling it, which would secure even a small saving in costs on individual items, would involve a substantial relief to the national economy. Reduction in costs would, moreover, provide an immense impetus to building, stimulate a large number of subsidiary trades, many of them important exporting trades, and so help materially to combat unemployment.

CHANGE IN TECHNIQUE

"A complete change in the technique, especially of the modern commercial and industrial building, has been brought about in the last two decades. With the advent of steel, the production of other new high-grade materials, improvements in fire fighting and fire protection, lifts, escalators, central heating, sanitation and ventilation, building practice has been radically changed and a new science of building procedure has been called forth. These advances, coupled with the great progress in designing technique, call for a complete change of outlook.

"Industry is repeatedly urged to reorganize itself—to put its house in order—and we strongly feel that, as a necessary preliminary, the diverse statutory enactments under which the building industry is compelled to operate require immediate and drastic modernization. Only by a national review of the position directed to achieving simplification and the greatest degree of standardization can the building industry develop on the progresive lines of other industries.

"The potential demand for new buildings is unlimited; the majority of the existing commercial buildings have long passed their useful span of service and comply no longer with modern standards of business and commercial requirements. But the stimulation of demand is definitely retarded by the high costs of operating under a system of local regulation in which uniformity, simplification, and industrial standardization play little or no part. The modern commercial building bears little resemblance to its Victorian predecessor; it requires the investment of considerably larger capital sums if all the latest advances of building science are to be pressed into service. Further, new economic factors such as shorter useful life have entered into play, and financial concepts of building have in consequence undergone rapid transformation.

STATUTORY CONTROL METHODS

"The place which the industry can ultimately occupy in the national economy will be widely influenced by the nature of the statutory control to which it is subject. This control, if wisely exercised, can stimulate building and employment in a vast number of ancillary trades, and, if unwisely, retard them. The question of control is inseparable from the internal organization of the industry and also from the ultimate costs of building because the industry must operate within the limits which control specifically prescribes. If, therefore, the control is too exacting, the machinery too cumbersome, or if it lacks the essential degree of uniformity to a reasonable minimum standard, it is bound to retard standardization, to make work difficult to time-schedules, and to tend to perpetuate traditional and costly methods of building not consonant with the advancement in building science. If the revolution in building construction which has occurred during the last 30 years, due to the introduction of steel and reinforced concrete, to the vastly improved methods of sanitary services, and to the invention of new and improved building methods and materials, continues at the same rate in the future—and who shall say that it will not?—no Act of Parliament can be kept up to date unless wide discretionary powers are given to those who administer it. In the use of these discretionary powers, red tape and bureaucratic methods are almost bound to creep in, and while a relaxation of provisions in the Act suitable for the time it was passed may be granted, it is apt to lead to further restrictive regulations, which not only were not contemplated in the Act, but are not in many cases necessary.

"Where the control exercised is under independent local Acts of Parliament of 30 years' standing and more, it is subject in many cases not to definite rule but to discretionary powers, and in others to definite rules with over-riding discretionary powers, devised to overcome rules which have with the march of time become thoroughly obsolete, as in London. The freedom at present enjoyed in uncontrolled areas, or in areas where a too rigid control is not exercised, should indicate that the owners of buildings and the architects and engineers may be trusted in the execution of their plans to safeguard the requirements of safety and health. The erection of large industrial and commercial premises, such as factories, flats, offices, hotels, stores, and theatres, involves the investment of considerable capital sums, and it is obvious that such buildings are executed to represent a sound investment, a saleable and an insurable asset.

"It is incredible, for instance, that a bank, insurance company, or a financial institution or any large commercial undertaking would jeopardize its investment in an insecure or an unhealthy structure. Indeed, the stimulus to rebuild is generally derived from an urge to improvement. Nor can it be conceived that a modern hotel, which is dependent upon attracting a clientele, would be built on lines injurious either to safety or health. In emphasizing this aspect of building we do not wish it to be inferred that no control is necessary, but rather that such control as is deemed advisable in the public interest from a technical point of view may tend to become exaggerated, out of date, and insufficiently elastic, as recent experience has abundantly proved.

CONDITIONS IN LONDON

"In London, for instance, not all building activity is subject to the rules and regulations of the L.C.C. The legislature definitely excluded or partially excluded from the operation of the London Building Act the Office of Works, the railway companies, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Inns of Court, and others, while the Education Acts have freed the construction of school buildings from the provisions of the London Building Act. It is difficult to understand why Parliament when enacting local building regulations should exempt Government buildings from such regulations. It is reasonable to believe that the Government would normally respect the regulations if they were held to be adequate to the building requirements of Government Departments, but there certainly appear to be circumstances that have caused the Government, in the interests of the community generally, to take advantage of their privileged exemption from local regulations. This alone would be held as a condemnation of the operation of such regulations. Presumably the Government does not regard its exemption as a demand for privilege, but as freedom to pursue its practice of building in an economic and efficient manner.

"No industry can prosper if it is hampered in its industrial development by too arbitrary a control, and the depressed state of industry is not made easier by the inability of prospective builders to develop a site to the full economic advantage, or by being involved in a series of restrictions or rules as to the uses of a building which just make the difference between a profitable investment or a loss. The science of building is entering upon an entirely new and highly technical era, and it is beyond the resources of local authorities to investigate independently the merits of new structural media and adjudicate upon their practical application. This is obviously a matter for our scientific institutions, and the Government has in the research and testing institutions organs which should rightly be utilized to certify new materials or modes of construction upon a national scale, and so free the industry from the embarrassments and handicaps of having to secure approval from a multiplicity of authorities."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:—

In view of the fact that any building regulations—unless subject to constant revision—must become out of date almost as soon as drafted owing to the continual advance in the development of the science and practice of building, that they should be reviewed on a national basis and should be confined to broad questions of principle, provision being made for the establishment of new machinery representative of all the interests concerned to advise upon the making of regulations as and when necessary in order to meet constantly changing conditions and requirements.

That building control under local Acts be made the subject of by-laws or regulations governing technical structural requirements.

That machinery be created for giving national application to new methods or materials of construction and standard industrial specifications.

That the report on steel-frame building now being prepared under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research be accepted as a national standard, and that an interim report be published with the least possible delay.

That national sanitary regulations be drafted to effect uniformity of practice and of interpretation by city, borough, or district councils.

That water companies' regulations, which are very arbitrary and exacting, should be revised to meet modern building requirements, and that the Minister of Health should have power to require this, as in the case of building by-laws.

That (particularly in London) the most far-reaching consolidation of consents be effected.

The Minister of Health, writing on October 24, stated that he had had an opportunity of conferring with representatives of the London County Council on the subject of building laws and regulations in London, and had been assured that the County Council would be very glad to receive a deputation on the subject from the bodies who organized the deputation to him.

ELECTRICAL POWER FOR SHIPS

LORD INCHCAPE AND THE BATTI-WALLAHS' SOCIETY

At a luncheon of the Batti-Wallahs' Society held at the Hotel Metropole, Northumberland-avenue, yesterday, an address was given by Lord Inchcape.

LORD INCHCAPE said he was told that the grid system held promise of great economies in generation and transmission, so that stations of a power at present unknown might be constructed. He had heard, too, of extremely high voltages for X-ray work whereby it would be possible to detect unerringly flaws in metal and to measure its hardness and elasticity, and so to speed up the production of machinery and lessen its cost. Lord Inchcape went on to refer to a ship which was placed in service last year and which seemed to have attracted more attention and comment than any vessel commissioned during the past half-century—the electrically propelled Viceroy of India. By comparison with the first oil-burning steamer in the P. and O. fleet, her turbo-electric installation generated 4,000 more horse-power; yet she consumed much less fuel, and her total engine-room complement was 19 less, or 100 less as compared with a coal-fired ship of the same size. He had heard tributes paid to her smooth running, and her steering qualities were considered to be unique.

Lord Inchcape said that the advance of main turbo-electrical propulsion was not the only progress the P. and O. line were making, as they had been able to dispense with a number of auxiliary electrical installations in several of their earlier ships through the introduction of new machinery worked by exhaust steam that was previously condensed and returned to the boilers at a loss. In some instances the total additional exhaust power turned into energy amounted to nearly 6,000 horse-power a ship, the major portion of which was passed to the shafts and the remainder to small high-speed generators, embodied in the design of the new machinery, for lighting and heating purposes. The high standard of British workmanship was testified by a machine of that great electrical engineer, Colonel Crompton, which was now 48 years old, and was still doing good work in a foundry.

Lord Inchcape felt proud to be reminded that the Batti-Wallahs' Society was founded in 1906 by a few P. and O. electrical engineers, who were among the first of their calling to go to sea in charge of ship's electric lighting. They found themselves designated by the Hindustani name of "batti-wallahs," which meant lamp men. The term "batti-wallah" had become part of the language of the sea, and it was adopted as the name of the society.

LONDON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

FUTURE ISSUE IN TWO PARTS

The London Telephone Directory will, in future, be issued in two parts, as already announced in *The Times*. Part I., containing all entries which commence with the letters A to K, will be published in February and August, and Part II. (L to Z) in May and November. The first issue under the new arrangement will be Part I. in February, 1931, and on its receipt subscribers should take care to retain the current (September, 1930) issue of the London Telephone Directory for reference to entries under L to Z pending the issue of Part II. in May, 1931. The "Buff Book" Trade Directory will in future be published in May and November.

Any member of the public who contemplates installing a telephone and desires that his name should duly appear in the first part of the new Directory (A to K) should give his order before December 15, 1930. Communications should be addressed to the Controller, London Telephone Service, Cornwall House, Waterloo-road, S.E.1.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

PROGRAMME OF SELECT COMMITTEE

When the Select Committee which is inquiring into the hours of work of shop assistants met at the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. C. RODEN BUXTON was re-elected chairman.

The preliminary business was to decide the programme to be followed during the session.

The CHAIRMAN said that among the points with which they would have to deal was the hearing of evidence from the Home Office. At least 26 witnesses would be called, and, assuming that two could be heard each time the Committee met, the work would go on until April. The Committee, Mr. Buxton emphasized, must not give any a legitimate grievance that they had not been heard. The Minister of Labour had written that her Department would probably be able to assist the Committee about the middle of January, but the Home Office had not yet decided what would be a convenient date.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

GRATITUDE FOR A LIFE-BOAT RESCUE

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received a letter of thanks from Mr. Guy P. Lee, the skipper of the yacht Auriga, from which the Walton-on-the-Naze motor-life-boat rescued two women and seven men last Saturday in a gale with a very heavy sea. The life-boat had the greatest difficulty in rescuing them, as the yacht was pitching and rolling heavily, and those on board were exhausted by their long struggle and exposure. Mr. Lee sent his "heartfelt thanks" to the coxswain and crew, "whose promptitude and superb seamanship" saved their lives. The life-boat was out for nearly five hours.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

EVIDENCE OF EMPLOYERS

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, continued his inquiry at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, into the objections which have been made against the proposal to set up a Trade Board for the catering trade.

Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., and Mr. E. G. G. Honeyman appeared for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments.

Mr. Soloman Stephens, managing director of Soloman Stephens and Risdon, bakers, confectioners, and caterers, of Plymouth and Devonport, said that he was also chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners, and Caterers, which had 8,000 members. His customers usually gave tips to the waitresses, and his kitchen staff were much better off than they would be in a private house. "My woman cook," he said, "picks up in money £1 11s. a week. In addition we pay her insurances, and with meals I reckon her total remuneration to be worth £2 15s. a week. If the Trade Board is set up I think a large number of our members who come under it will close their businesses."

In reply to Mr. J. J. Mallon, who appeared for the Trade Boards Advisory Council of the T.U.C., Mr. Stephens said that he found much greater difficulty in keeping the kitchen staff than he did his waitresses.

On behalf of what he described as working-class dining premises, Mr. Arthur Mede Bentall, proprietor of a business at Hammersmith, said that his employees worked 52½ hours a week.

SIR ARTHUR COLEFAX studied two specimen menus from the dining premises. After about five minutes he passed them to the secretary to the Commissioner and then asked for them back, remarking that they were "rather interesting." He looked at them again and finally Sir Arthur Colefax handed them to Mr. Macaskie with the suggestion that they might be "put in."

Mr. Frederick George Neate, who owns a dining-room business in Kingsland-road, said that his class of customer included clerks, warehousemen, and better-class mechanics. His business had been affected by outside conditions. Before the War he did a good breakfast trade, because there were two or three small engineering businesses near him. The alteration of hours also had meant that the trade had dropped and cheap midday tram fares had taken former customers away home to dinner.

Replying to Mr. S. P. Low, for the Ministry, Mr. Neate said that they would never get a Trade Board to work efficiently in connexion with his section of the trade because there were so many people in it who ran their businesses on the lines of a family concern. There were cases where there were four members of one family in one business.

"BOARD UNWORKABLE"

Mr. Charles Cutforth Parr, managing director of Cities, Limited, restaurant and café proprietors, Manchester, said that he was also a member of the committee of the North-Western Caterers' Association, representative of 50 firms employing, at a conservative estimate, about 5,000 people. He had no one on his wage list receiving less than 17s. a week, exclusive of food. Relations between himself and his employees were good. The better paid employee was an advantage. Competition was tending to drive out the employer who paid low wages and whose workpeople were employed in undesirable labour conditions. The application of a Trade Board was unnecessary and unworkable. It would inflict more hardship than good on his own staff.

Mr. Frank Rabiotti, partner in a firm owning cafés in Swansea and other parts of South Wales, said that one-man businesses, which formed a third of the total there, would be outside the order. This, he considered, would be unfair, as they were in competition with him.

Mr. David Cunningham Brown, managing director of Daniel Brown, Limited, licensed restaurant proprietors, Glasgow, and president of the Glasgow and District Restaurateurs' and Hotel Keepers' Association, said that he did not consider a Trade Board necessary, as wages were not unreasonably low. It was difficult to estimate the value of tips, as they varied from table to table and according to the class of customer using a restaurant.

Mr. L. H. Gluckstein, presenting the case of Messrs. Lyons, said that they had 30,000 employees, split up into numerous categories. Some 10,000,000 meals a week were provided for the public. He suggested that Sir Arthur Colefax might visit a Corner House, Cadby Hall, or both, so as to see the different types of work there. Messrs. Lyons were unalterably opposed to a Trade Board, but if one were set up it must cover the whole of the trade, as it was grossly unfair that portions of it should be subjected to a board and others doing precisely the same work should be left out. It was no part of Messrs. Lyons's policy that the small men should be squeezed out. A Trade Board would cast a stigma on the trade as a whole. The lowest cost which would be put on the company would be something like £5,000 a year, much of which would have to be passed on to the public. A Trade Board would produce friction and inefficiency, because of the numbers of different categories of workpeople employed. There was no unemployment in the trade. Although more and more places were being opened, there was difficulty in obtaining skilled labour.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

NEW FLATS IN SOMERS TOWN

BLESSED BY BISHOP OF WILLESDEN

A new block of 40 flats in Bridgewater-street, Somers Town, was declared open by Lady Cynthia Colville and blessed by the Bishop of Willesden yesterday. This is the first completed section of the miniature garden city which the St. Pancras House Improvement Society is building on a site of 2½ acres which has hitherto been occupied by poor and overcrowded property.

The ceremonies were carried out on a platform in the open air in the presence of an audience which filled Bridgewater-street and the balconies of the new building. In the absence of the Rev. Basil Jellicoe, the chairman of the society (who is recovering from a nervous breakdown), the chairman was the Rev. NOEL SCOTT, the acting organizer. Mr. Scott announced that up to the end of the last financial year the society had raised £136,000 for its work, and in the last year alone had received nearly £37,000 in Ordinary shares, loan stock, and donations. The society still needs contributions, however, for another £90,000 is required for the completion of the garden city, and £25,000 to complete the society's estate in Drummond-crescent.

LADY CYNTHIA COLVILLE said that the flats now rising on the Sidney-street site were in very striking contrast to the building that preceded them. There was no reason why squalor, dirt, vermin, and discomfort should be the lot of any of their fellow-citizens, and the Church, when true to herself, had always stood for decency in material conditions. They who were definitely Christians felt that they could not rest until the spirit of home-making implicit in the work of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society had spread into every town.

A vote of thanks was accorded Lady Cynthia Colville on the motion of the MAYOR of ST. PANCRAS, seconded by Mr. H. G. ROMERIL, M.P. The BISHOP of WILLESDEN then addressed the audience, after which there was a religious service. The building was censed with incense blessed by the Bishop and sprinkled with holy water in the form of a cross.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR INDIAN AIR ROUTE

Illustrations of the time-saving of the Indian air route are afforded by the difference in the closing dates for posting Christmas letters to India by ordinary mail and by aeroplane mail. The ordinary Christmas mail for India closes on December 4, but air-mail letters posted up to the evening of December 12 will be in time to catch the Armstrong-Siddeley air-liner leaving Croydon on the Indian service on Saturday morning, December 13, and these airborne letters will be delivered in most parts of India before Christmas Day. Although there is no parcel post by air to India, Imperial Airways have arranged to carry, as special freight, Christmas parcels consigned to any destination along the Indian air route. Such parcels should not be posted, but sent direct to Imperial Airways or handed to any of the agents of the company.

THE RAILWAYS AT CHRISTMAS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

The railway arrangements for the Christmas holiday provide for the issue of cheap period excursion tickets to all parts of the British Isles and the Continent. These will be issued to travellers by excursion trains only to stations in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales on December 23 and December 24, at the single fare and one-third for the double journey, and will be available for return from English and Welsh stations on December 26, 27, 28, 29, January 1, 2, and 5; from Scotland on December 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, January 1, 2, and 5; and from Ireland on any sailing day up to and including January 5. Excursion bookings for the Continent will be opened on December 21, and will be continued on December 22, 23, and 24. The return journey may be made on any day within 15 days of the date of the outward sailing. New Year excursions will be run on December 30 and 31 for stations in the British Isles, and on December 28, 29, 30, and 31 for the Continent.

A feature of the holiday excursion programme will be increased efforts to secure the comfort of travellers. There will be a large number of long-distance non-stop passenger express trains, the companies regarding these as a great help in getting traffic away. The inclusion of restaurant cars on excursion trains is a fairly recent development, but this is being extended.

THIRD-CLASS SLEEPERS

The latest development in excursion travel is the inclusion of third-class sleepers. The London Midland and Scottish and the London and North Eastern Railways will both attach sleeping cars for third-class passengers to Christmas and New Year excursion expresses between London and Scotland. In the reverse direction third-class sleeping compartments will be run on trains from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness to London. A supplementary charge of 7s. will be made for each berth.

The railway companies are arranging to issue cheap tickets on a large scale to encourage Christmas shopping. On the London and North Eastern Railway tickets to London will be issued at single fare for the double journey from the principal towns within 150 miles of London. These will be available on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from December 3 to December 20. The Southern Railway, in addition to issuing excursion tickets to London, will also offer cheap tickets from local stations to the principal shopping centres outside London.

Inquiries which have been made at the railway stations recently, appear to indicate some uneasiness about the possibility of industrial trouble leading to interference with the passenger services at Christmas. It was stated yesterday, by a spokesman for the railways, that there is no reason to expect anything of the kind. The negotiations on railway wages are following their normal course, and the proposed reductions are not likely to be brought before the Wages Board until the middle of January. He realized that the uneasiness might possibly be due to fears of developments in the coal industry. The railway companies, however, all have large stocks of coal, and trouble in the coal industry would not be likely to affect the Christmas train services. The railway companies attach some importance to reassuring the public, for the Christmas holiday is the period in which road competition affects them least, and good financial results would be particularly welcome in a year in which their revenue has fallen so heavily.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN'S EXPEDITION

A selection from the very large number of zoological and botanical specimens collected this year by Lord Howard de Walden was exhibited yesterday afternoon, at the Natural History Museum, to guests present at the Museum Staff Association's Scientific Reunion.

Lord Howard de Walden's expedition (described, with details of his gifts, in *The Times* of July 28) travelled through Kenya, Uganda, and the Eastern Belgian Congo, making particularly valuable collections in the Ituri and Semliki Valleys, and the presentation to the museum has been one of the most important of recent years.

Among the most interesting of the specimens shown yesterday afternoon were an undescribed new species of fish, three new mammals (including a mongoose which is to be called after Lord Howard de Walden), a new horse-shoe bat, and a rare type of otter-shrew. Of the 1,100 butterflies, many forms were seen to be new to the collection and probably new scientific species, while the large collection of plants, flowers, and botanical drawings made upon the expedition by Captain F. A. B. Holloway (who also specialized upon the invertebrates) created remark among the naturalists present. By courtesy of Lord Howard de Walden, cinematograph films taken by him and Mr. R. Akroyd were also shown, and which recorded the native dances performed in the Ituri forest, the Ripon Falls at Tinja, and members of the pygmy tribes of the forest district.

Among other recent acquisitions of the museum, which were seen, were mammals from New Guinea, collected by Mr. Shaw Mayer and presented by Mr. J. Spedan Lewis—notably two new marsupial rats, two ring-tailed phalangers, and several very rare bats. Photographs were displayed of the bed of a South Cameroons gorilla, and of a western giraffe, both taken and presented by Major P. H. G. Rowell-Cotton, with a photograph of the African elephant presented by *The Times* as part of the series taken by Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell. Types of British food-fishes, newly reproduced for the museum galleries in plaster of paris by Mr. S. Stammwitz, and wooden labels designed for the museum in about 1845 by Mr. Charles Koenig, Keeper of Geology and Minerals about that time, and subsequently withdrawn by the Trustees as "lacking in dignity," were also exhibited.

Among the visitors were:—

Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Albert Kitson, Dr. A. W. Macfadyen, Professor V. H. Blackman, Dr. O. M. B. Bulman, Professor A. Morley Davies, Professor E. W. MacBride, Dr. E. S. Russel, Professor J. P. Hill, Professor R. Ruggles Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Alcock, Mr. T. Chaworth Musters, Professor T. G. Hill, Sir Daniel Hall, Professor W. Brown, Dr. H. S. Harrison, Mr. R. H. Burne, Professor H. L. Hawkins, Sir John Flett, Mr. F. N. Ashcroft, Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Stephenson, Professor Cole, Miss N. B. Eales, Mr. A. F. Hemming, Major A. G. Church, M.P., Professor C. G. Cullis, Miss Sebag-Montefiore, Mr. R. Akroyd, Mr. Gilbert Blaine, and Dr. F. A. Bather.

GROWTH OF THE GAS INDUSTRY

STIMULATED BY COMPETITION

Mr. J. R. W. ALEXANDER, speaking yesterday at the autumn research meeting of the Institution of Gas Engineers, of which he is secretary, recalled that at a special general meeting of the institution in June last a formal resolution was passed to "wind up" its affairs and that he was appointed liquidator. Giving his report as liquidator, he said the institution had paid its debts and met such of its obligations as had not been transferred together with the assets to the new institution, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in May, 1929, to take its place. There had thus been brought to an end an honourable career of 28 years—a career marked by considerable progress in the gas industry and substantial advance in the prestige and status of the gas engineer. The institution had made itself the more remarkable by combining with its decease the birth of the Chartered Institution of Gas Engineers.

Replying to statements that the gas industry must inevitably decline, Mr. Alexander said that, apart from drawing attention to the uncanny regularity with which such folk received their dividends and to the capital which the industry was so readily able to command, the best answer, since it was unbiased, was to be found in the Board of Trade returns. For last year they showed an increased sale of gas of 3.6 per cent., which was equivalent to the output of Glasgow or to the combined sales of Leicester and Liverpool. In spite of bad trade and unemployment, the addition of a quarter of a million consumers in 1929 had brought the total figure to over 9,000,000, in whose service gas mains had been increased nearly 10,000 miles in length during the past 10 years. Competition acted as a stimulus and had been turned to good account by the gas industry, which during the course of the past 120 years had learnt, what others had yet to learn, what a fickle jade was fashion and what an ever-encroaching octopus was State aid. Although the industry was hampered by legislation imposed upon it by a bygone generation, nervous of technical and mechanical invention and development, the gas industry and the gas engineer had preserved a sturdy independence.

COUNTY COUNCILS AND SCHOOLS

EDUCATION BILL DISCUSSED

A meeting of the Executive Council of the County Councils Association was held in London yesterday, Sir Percy Jackson presiding.

The position with regard to the Education (School Attendance) Bill was considered in the light of the concessions announced this week. It was held that the concessions did not go far enough and a resolution was carried:—"(*a*) That, in the opinion of the committee, (i.) September 1, 1933, is now the earliest date by which it will be possible for any county education authority to make adequate arrangements to meet the situation created by the raising of the school-leaving age; and (ii.) there is no good reason for any departure, either in principle or in detail, from the agreed recommendations of the Maintenance Allowances Committee. (*b*) That, in the event of the Government declining to accept either or both of the foregoing amendments of the Education (School Attendance) Bill, arrangements be at once made for the necessary action to be taken in Parliament."

A further resolution carried stated that the Bill should be amended so as to empower local education authorities, with the sanction of the Board of Education, to grant exemption to individual children on the lines of section 46 (3) of the Education Act of 1921.

The Police Committee of the Association, having considered the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Police Council to consider a scheme for the establishment of a Police College, reported that, while realizing that some additional facilities for the training and education of the police might be desirable, they were of opinion that it was inopportune from the national point of view to embark upon any new expenditure at the present time. This view was endorsed by the Executive Council.

Attention having been called to the fact that the Minister of Transport had not invited the Association to participate in the conferences arranged to consider the regulations proposed to be made under section 30 of the Road Traffic Act (1930), a resolution was passed expressing surprise at the omission, requesting the Ministry to inform the Association of their proposals and empowering the chairman and vice-chairman of the Highways Committee to take such further action as they might consider necessary.

PRICE OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

REDUCTION TO A PENNY

The *Daily Telegraph* announces this morning that next Monday its price will be reduced to one penny.

This reduction from twopence is a return to the price of the journal in its earliest days. It was published in June, 1855, as a twopenny newspaper, but in the following September, when it was acquired by the Lawson family, it was produced as the first penny newspaper in London. It continued at that price until 1918 when, in consequence of the great rise in the cost of production, the price of many papers had to be raised, and that of the *Daily Telegraph* was increased to twopence. A reduction to three-halfpence was made in 1922, but a year later the price was again raised to twopence.

In December, 1927, after more than seventy years of continuous ownership, the paper was acquired by Lord Camrose, Sir Gomer Berry, and Sir Edward Iliffe, and the appearance of the journal underwent certain changes. It is stated that with the new price there will be no change in the size of the paper or in its policy.

The price of the *Morning Post* was reduced from twopence to a penny in 1927, when it fell into line with the *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Chronicle* (since amalgamated), and *Daily Herald*—all penny morning papers. The daily newspapers now published at twopence, in addition to *The Times*, include the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Scotsman*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Yorkshire Post*, the *Financial News*, and the *Financial Times*. All the national Sunday papers are published at twopence.

THE POWERS OF MINISTERS

EARL RUSSELL'S EVIDENCE

Earl Russell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, gave evidence at the House of Lords yesterday before the Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decisions.

Earl Russell referred to Lord Hewart's book, "The New Despotism," and said that the title was very unfortunate. He quoted Sir Maurice Gwyer's observation upon the book: "The popular portrait of the Civil servant, avid of power and unscrupulous in his manner to obtain it, is to those who know the facts so removed from real life as to be almost laughable."

Earl Russell referred to the power delegated to the traffic commissioners under the new Road Traffic Act and said they would have power even to regulate the routes of omnibuses or to prevent omnibuses from running. He thought the power very considerable to be delegated to two or three men, and, as far as he knew, there was no appeal at all from the decision unless it was to the Minister of Transport.

Earl Russell defended the practice of appointing an advisory committee to assist Ministers, who were often too busy to become acquainted with all the details of the subjects with which they had to deal. As far as regulations were concerned made under the powers given to Ministers, he suggested that a Parliamentary Standing Committee should be appointed each Session whose business it would be to look into regulation-making powers proposed in Bills, and to advise the House, before a Bill was considered in committee, whether assent should be given to such regulation-making power.

It would be a very good thing, he thought, if a statute revision committee was constituted to put Bills into shape. They would have time to do that in the House of Lords if it were not for the fact that every Government in turn always threw upon them at the extreme end of the Session a large number of very important measures. It was very hard on the public, he said, that they should require, by very expensive litigation, to settle what a statute meant because Parliament was either too busy or too idle to do it for them.

NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH GOODS

MR. FORBES IN MANCHESTER

The Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr. G. W. Forbes) and other representatives of New Zealand at the Imperial Conference visited Manchester yesterday, and, as guests of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, made an inspection by steamer of the canal. They were entertained at luncheon at the Midland Hotel by the company, and afterwards inspected the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company's works at Trafford Park. In the evening they were guests of the Lord Mayor at a dinner in the Town Hall, where they afterwards attended a civic reception. At the luncheon, presided over by SIR WILLIAM KAY (deputy chairman of the Ship Canal Company), the LORD MAYOR (Alderman G. Titt) said that Manchester was the second largest importing centre of New Zealand produce.

Mr. FORBES said that they were very proud in his country that they were British. Consumers could depend that produce from New Zealand was all of first-class quality. They were endeavouring, with the help of a research station, to improve the carriage of their products. Unless they were able to deliver goods in the condition in which they were sent they had no right to expect the people of Great Britain to purchase those goods. In New Zealand it was recognized as sound policy that they should buy as much of British goods as possible. The preference they gave to Great Britain was on an average of 20 to 25 per cent., which should be substantial enough to enable British manufacturers to meet foreign competitors. They were the highest purchasers of British goods for each head of the population of any of the British Dominions.

News in Brief

Under State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to October 31 this year 115,073 houses have been completed and 9,257 are under construction.

Mr. Clarke Hall, the Old-street magistrate, acknowledges donations to the poor box of £20 from the Mercers' Company and £10 from the Pewterers' Company.

Miss Annie Dey, of South Shore, Blackpool, who had been missing for 25 days, was found drowned in a lake at Stanley Park, Liverpool, yesterday. It is believed she fell in while feeding swans.

Mr. William Alder, 70, is lying in Reigate Infirmary with severe injuries as a result of an attack by two men just after he had gone to bed in his cottage at Walton Heath on Monday night.

At Belfast City Commission yesterday a postman, who had pleaded "Guilty" to the theft of letters containing cigarette coupons, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Middlesex County Council have agreed to make a contribution of £1,567 10s. towards the purchase of Grove Fields, Harrow, which the local Council are acquiring as an open space from the Governors of Harrow School at a cost of £6,247.

Lady Haig yesterday received a civic reception from the Provost and Magistrates of Largs, Ayrshire, when she visited the town to present a banner won by the women's section of the British Legion for having the best Scottish record of the year.

Sir Alfred Herbert, of Dunley Manor, Whitchurch, Hants, has set aside £1,000, the income from which is to be used by the Committee of the Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, at Leamington, in providing special treats for the inmates of the Home.

Sentence of two years' imprisonment was passed at the Belfast City Commission yesterday on Alexander Doherty, 45, who pleaded "Guilty" to fraudulent conversion of £957, belonging to the New Northern Spinning and Weaving Company, of which he was director and secretary.

At an inquest at Brighton yesterday, on the body of Frederick Ancell, 29, of Ivory-place, Brighton, a general labourer, it was said that he trod on a bamboo cane which sprang up and went up his right nostril, and that death was due to injuries to the brain caused by the stick. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Bank of England give notice of applications for payment of 12 dividends. (p. 1)

The audit of the accounts of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee will take place on December 12. (p. 4)

A 30-guinea cup and other prizes are to be offered at a clay pigeon shoot. (p. 1)

A list is given of pensioners elected at the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Blind Pension Society. (p. 4)

Notice is given to any persons who have claims against the estate of the late Lord Thomson, and of the application for sealing of probate of the will of the late Sir Thomas Mackenzie, formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand. (p. 4)

A weekly paper requires an insurance editor. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Thaddeus Altounyan, of Westgate-on-Sea, and Emma Ida Hadenfeldt, of Priory-road, Kilburn, have applied to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

PROGRESS OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Stationery Office has issued Part III. of the Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology for the year 1929. (Price, 2s. 6d. net.) It comprises papers on the following subjects:—

Pliocene Sandstone from Rothamsted (Hertfordshire), by H. G. Dines, A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.C.E., and C. P. Chatwin, M.Sc.; Further Morphological Studies in *Palaeozoris*, &c., by R. Crookall, Ph.D.; On the Origin of the St. Bees—Whitehaven Gap, by Bernard Smith, M.A., Sc.D.; A recent boring at Burntisland in the Lower Oil-Shale Group, by J. K. Allan, M.A., B.Sc.; Magnetic observations on the Swynnerton Dyke, by A. F. Hallimond, M.A.; Calculation of depths and thicknesses for the Swynnerton Dyke, by A. F. Hallimond, M.A.; The Teacheville of Easter Dalmeny, by Sir John S. Flett, K.B.E., F.R.S.; On the Goniatite and Nautiloid Fauna of the Middle Coal Measures of England and Wales, by W. S. Bisat, F.G.S.

THE INFINITE VARIETY OF FUR

Eau de Nil cloth and Kolinsky evening coat; latest fashion 42 gns.

Smart walking coat in Black Caracul, very light and very soft 73 gns.

AT EVERY twist and turn fashion shows a pleasant predilection for fur; and Revillon Frères are, as ever, the source and centre of the mode. In the Revillon Collection may be seen some very striking examples of the new fur coats for evening occasions. Of important interest, too, are the coats in tweeds and other materials enhanced by the luxury of fur.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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UNAPPROPRIATED SERVICE

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us know stories of people who have had wealth around them and had not the knowledge to appropriate—the children who played with diamonds as pebbles, the settler who pastured his cows over a gold reef. There is, too, the illuminating story of the South American sailors who in want of water hailed a passing ship and received the answer: "Let down your pails! You're in the Amazon."

These stories sometimes occur to us when we come across members of the public who have little or no idea of the services this Store can perform for them.

They allow themselves to be bothered by perplexities which this Store could solve for them in five minutes. They spend laborious hours in doing things that this Store would do for them without charge. They make crowded and unpleasant journeys here and there for services which are comfortably assembled within a few feet of each other in this Store.

Perhaps it is because the great distributing house is a new feature in civilization. The little shop is as old as the oldest Pyramid. The centuries did not make much change in its size or its service. The great distributing house is as new as 1930—for even the last few months have seen developments in its size and scope, in the universality of its merchandise and the variety of its service.

This Store of ours, for example, can provide, literally, all the requirements of the household. It can provide all the household food requirements. It can provide all articles of clothing. We say this because, in spite of the thousands who already know it, we still find people who are surprised to learn that we can provide them with meat and fish and bread as well as with silk stockings and gramophones. "That will save me a journey," they say gratefully—which is, of course, one of the purposes of the great Store.

This Store can provide railway tickets and theatre tickets. It can book hotel rooms. It can tell its customers (and a customer is anyone who chooses to ask) all about a Swiss holiday, for instance, with guidance as to where to go and how much to pay.

This Store can be the family barber. It can, free of charge, give information on any point of public interest from a Test Match score to the climate of San Domingo.

If every one of our customers made one hundred per cent. use of the resources and services of this Store it would add much to the real wealth of the community. There are many who are worrying about journeys and presents and prices to whom we would like to say: "Let down your pails! A great Organization is at your service!"

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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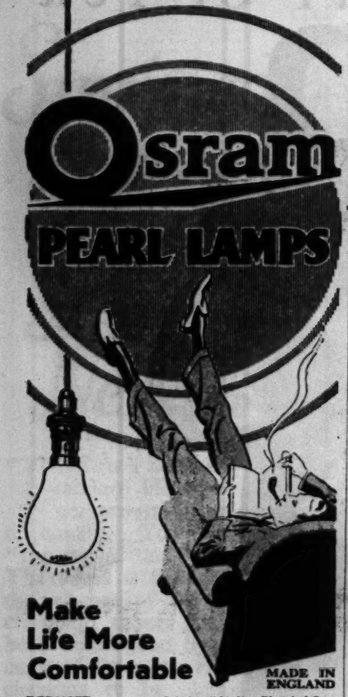

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It will cost £650.
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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. COCHRAN'S NEW PRODUCTION

One of the most spectacular productions to be given in London next month will be Mr. C. B. Cochran's new musical play *Ever Green*, of which the book is by Mr. Benn Levy, with lyrics and music by Mr. Lorenz Hart and Mr. Richard Rodgers. This, it is expected, will be produced at the reconstructed Adelphi Theatre towards the end of next week. Although *Ever Green* is described as "a musical play," the book has been written with the express purpose of giving Mr. Cochran the same scope for spectacular scenes as would be afforded by a *revue*, and to this end the various episodes have been linked together by a slight story. The play opens with a beauty competition at the Albert Hall, followed by a scene at the Neuilly Fair, and a rehearsal and a performance at the Casino des Folies, Paris. In the second half of the production the scenes include a small town in Spain and a *cabaret* show in a rather unusual setting. The scenes and costumes have been designed by Professor Ernst Stern, Miss Doris Zinkeisen, Miss Ada Peacock, Mr. Rex Whistler, and Miss Gladys Calthrop, while the dances and *ensembles* have been arranged by Messrs. B. Bradley and B. Pierce. In the company, which consists of more than 150 performers, there will be Mr. Sonnie Hale, Mr. Albert Burdon, Mr. Leon Morton, Miss Jessie Matthews, Miss Jean Cadell, and Miss Joyce Barbour.

Another spectacular show will be the new musical drama, at present unnamed, which will be produced at Drury Lane during the next few weeks. In view of the fantastic nature of the Eastern scenery, Sir Alfred Butt has persuaded the well-known stage designer Professor Ernst Stern to come over from Germany to supervise the scenic side of the production.

Several other new productions have been arranged for next month. On Tuesday, December 9, Mr. Leon M. Lion will produce at the Royalty Theatre a new comedy by Mr. Leonard Ide, entitled *A Marriage Has Been Disarranged*, and described by the author as "the chronicle of a family."

MISS SYBIL THORNDIKE

Two other new plays have also been written by Mr. Ashley Dukes and Mr. Eden Phillpotts. The work of the former, which will be staged on Monday at the King's Theatre, Glasgow, is entitled *The Matchmaker*, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Lewis Casson will play the principal parts. The title of Mr. Phillpotts's new play is *Jane's Legacy*. This will be presented by Sir Barry Jackson at the Duchess Theatre on Tuesday, December 16.

The successor to *Sons o' Guns*, which finishes its run at the London Hippodrome on Saturday, December 13, will be *The Maid of the Mountains*, the popular Daly's Theatre musical comedy, which was recently revived and is now being brought to London after having been successfully performed in the North. It is to open on Thursday, December 18, and will run for a season of eight weeks only, after which Mr. Jack Buchanan's new musical comedy, *Stand Up and Sing*, will take its place.

On Wednesday the first of six performances of *The King of Schnorrers* will be given at the Arts Theatre. This play by Israel Zangwill has been carefully cast, with Mr. Lewin Mannering in the lead as the King.

The Arts Theatre Club will present next Sunday a quadruple bill, which is intended to demonstrate the importance of one-act plays. The programme will consist of *Birds of a Feather*, by Mr. J. O. Francis, the young Welsh dramatist; *The Cardinal's Collation*, by Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, from the Portuguese; *The Carrier Pigeon*, by Mr. Eden Phillpotts; and the prologue to *The Devil*, by Mr. Benn Levy, which is a complete one-act play in itself. The cast of these plays will include Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, Miss Diana Wynyard, Mr. Norman McKinnel, Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. D. Hay Petrie, Mr. George Hayes, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, and Miss Amy Veness.

MR. MAURICE CHEVALIER

Great interest is being taken in the appearance of Mr. Maurice Chevalier at the Dominion Theatre on Monday. The first part of the programme will consist largely of a special production supervised and arranged by Mr. Francis Mangan, who is responsible for all the Paramount Film Company's presentations. This will take the form of a rather elaborately dressed *revue*, with 36 of the Plaza Tiller Girls. Mr. Chevalier himself will do practically the whole of the second half of the programme.

The complete cast of *The Queen Bee*, a comedy adapted by Mr. Jose G. Levy from the French of André-Paul Antoine, to be staged on Tuesday at the Prince of Wales Theatre, now includes Miss Iris Hoey in the leading part, supported by Mr. Frederick Leister, Mr. Denys Blakelock, and Miss Renée Gadd. Tuesday will also see the production at the Savoy Theatre of *The Wonder Bar*, a play of Continental night life, to be presented by Mr. André Charlot.

Another new production to be seen next week is *Caviare*, described as "an intimate *revue*," to be performed at the Little Theatre on Wednesday, in succession to *The Unknown Warrior*. On the following day a new "thriller," by Mr. John Willard, entitled *Twelve Hours*, will be given at the Comedy Theatre, with Miss Martita Hunt, Mr. Eric Maturin, Mr. Douglas Burbidge, and Mr. Charles Carson in the cast.

The next production by the Masses Stage and Film Guild will be Mr. Paul Green's negro play, *In Abraham's Bosom*, to be staged at the Holborn Empire on Sunday, December 7.

The Venturers' Society announce that instead of presenting *Carl and Anna* at the Strand Theatre on Sunday, as originally arranged, it has been decided to produce the play at the Piccadilly Theatre on Sunday, December 7. The cast will include Miss Isobel Elsom, Mr. Henry Oscar, Miss Angela Baddeley, and Mr. Sam Livesey.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Oh, Daddy!* Princes.
SUNDAY.—Four One-Act Plays, Arts.
MONDAY.—Mr. Maurice Chevalier, Dominion.
TUESDAY.—*The Queen Bee*: Prince of Wales's; *Wonder Bar*, Savoy.
WEDNESDAY.—*Caviare*, Little; *The King of Schnorrers*, Arts.
DECEMBER 4.—*Twelve Hours*, Comedy.
DECEMBER 7.—*In Abraham's Bosom*, Holborn Empire; *Carl and Anna*, Piccadilly.
DECEMBER 8.—*The Cathedral*, Players; *Black Coffee*, Embassy.
DECEMBER 15.—*Toad of Toad Hall*, Lyric.
DECEMBER 16.—*Jane's Legacy*, Duchess.
DECEMBER 17.—*Chelsea Follies*, Victoria Palace.
DECEMBER 22.—*Peter Pan*, Kensington Faraadium; *Where the Rainbow Ends*, Holborn Empire.

CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS IN ITALY

PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 26

Travelling repertory companies as well as the general theatre-going public in Italy have given a warm welcome to the new Bill on the censorship of plays. According to the law hitherto in force this branch of censorship was exercised by the Prefects, who had full right to prohibit the performance in their district of any play or entertainment irrespective of its having been duly approved and performed elsewhere. The right of appeal against the Prefect's veto to the Minister of the Interior was of little value in practice, as the company had usually left the jurisdiction of the Prefect in question long before a reply could be obtained.

The Bill now before Parliament proposes that in future the censorship of dramatic works shall be exercised by the Minister of the Interior, who will be assisted by a special commission. The Minister's approval will be valid for the whole of Italy, but a copy of each play must, before it can be performed, be also deposited with the local police authorities together with a copy of the Minister's order of approval.

For plays already performed before the coming into force of the proposed law it is laid down that for a period of five years the Prefect's approval is sufficient. This last provision has been inserted in order to meet the difficulties of the transition period.

FORTUNE THEATRE

"THE MAN FROM BLANKLEYS"

By F. ANSTEY

Miss Gwendoline Tidmarsh	PAULINE SITWELL
Miss Marjorie Seaton	PAMELA CARME
Mrs. Montague Tidmarsh	ETHEL WARWICK
Mr. Montague Tidmarsh	HUNTLEY WRIGHT
Dawes	SHAYLE GARDNER
Mr. Gabriel Gilwattle	SAM LIVESEY
Mrs. Gilwattle	MARGARET SCUDAMORE
Miss Bugle	SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER
Mrs. Ditchwater	VERA BERINGER
Mr. Jeremiah Ditchwater	WILFRED FLETCHER
Mr. Toomer	H. O. NICHOLSON
Mr. Nathaniel Bodfish	FREDERICK LLOYD
Mrs. Bodfish	LAURA SMITHSON
Mr. Podley	MARTIN WALKER
Miss Cecelia Flinders	DOROTHY CRESTON
Lord Strathpeffer	GUY NEWALL

By those who hope that the People's Theatre will be the means of providing London with good plays at popular prices a beginning more auspicious than that made last night might have been imagined. But then the choice of play to open the theatre might have been happier. *The Man from Blankley's* may be described as one vast substantial joke. The joke was immensely popular a quarter of a century ago, but it hardly bears reviving. Once Lord Strathpeffer has entered the very Victorian drawing-room of the snobbish Tidmarshes, and has been mistaken by his hosts for the man ordered from Blankley's as an extra guest the whole joke has been laid before us.

It is as satisfying as a baron of beef. As the meal proceeds we discover that each course offers us only another cut from the same noble joint, and inevitably we tire of the repast. We even tire of the trimmings, those grotesquely farcical hosts and guests who seem so amusing when we first meet them in the full glory of antimacassars, wax flowers, and fruit-laden wallpaper. Before the end of that long dinner party in the second act even those to whom the joke was not even a rumour when they entered the theatre were hoping that it will get itself wound up and lead to others, but it never does, and at the end of it all Lord Strathpeffer has to go through all the stages of making a formal proposal to the despised governess.

It should be said, however, that the cast gives an excellent performance of this obsolete comedy of the nineties. Mr. Guy Newall, as the uninvited guest whose blood is unimpeachably blue, originates nothing, but makes the best of the fun that falls to his part. Miss Ethel Warwick and Mr. Huntley Wright draw neatly contrasted sketches of the snobbish host and hostess, Mr. Sam Livesey brings the right quality of unction to the part of the stalwart Radical, and from a most amusing collection of grotesques one singles out Miss Sydney Fairbrother and Miss Margaret Scudamore only because they have most to do. Miss Pamela Carme plays the long-suffering governess with a nicely modulated modesty. Indeed, the whole cast obviously enjoys itself.

During the performance a message was received from the King conveying his best wishes for the success of the People's Theatre Movement.

EVERYMAN THEATRE

"GETTING GEORGE MARRIED"

By FLORENCE KILPATRICK

Marion Wynne	ISABEL WILFORD
The Hon. George Tremayne	BRUCE BELFRAGE
Lady Thrippleton	LOUISE HAMPTON
Lord Thrippleton	BREMBER WILLS
Lady Avice Wilmer	FREDA LOCKHART

George, the Hon. George Tremayne (Mr. Bruce Belfrage) was one of those young men who are inclined to rely on the intelligence of valets like Jeeves. George, however, was unfortunate in that, far from having a man like Jeeves to select his ties, he had a relation like Lady Thrippleton (Miss Louise Hampton) to regulate his life. So long as George was merely the younger brother interested in medieval coins, George could be left happily to correct the shorthand mistakes of Marion Wynne (Miss Isabel Wilford), but when George, as a result of an entirely unforeseen yachting accident, is promoted to the peerage, then George's marriage becomes a question of first-rate importance. Lady Thrippleton wanted to keep the honour and glory for the family, and urged the claims of a young woman who, excitedly as she is discussed, never ventures to set her aristocratic feet in Westover Hall, but Lady Avice Wilmer (Miss Freda Lockhart) is more modern in her ideas of what can and what cannot, be done in 1930. George is, from her point of view, half-witted, and so what easier than to arrange a motor-drive, an accident, a night at a dubious inn, and then a frank declaration, on her part, that although her methods may be below suspicion, her intentions are above them? A fire at Westover complicates matters, but, however much Miss Hampton may rave—and she raves with sense as well as authority—and however rigidly Lord Thrippleton (Mr. Brember Wills) may defend the ethics of his Victorian boyhood, Marion persistently hovers in the background, and it becomes more and more obvious that George will marry, not his titled and unscrupulous cousin, but his humble and extremely honest typist. Mr. Belfrage was inclined to be violent when one would have preferred him to have been meekly resigned, but the production as a whole was admirable.

ANDREE EXPEDITION FILMS

PHOTOGRAPHS IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

Among the Andrée relics found on Kvito (White Island) last September were several rolls of films taken by the expedition in 1897. Although many of them were found to be blanks, others gave perfectly clear pictures, owing to the fact that the edges of the films in some of the rolls had become stuck together, thus hermetically sealing the centre. Prints from four of Andrée's films are reproduced in to-day's issue of *The Times Weekly Edition*, and include a fine view of Andrée's balloon after landing on the ice.

A summary of the principal speeches of the Indian Princes and the delegates from British India at the plenary sessions of the Round-Table Conference is given in the issue. The situation in Russia is discussed by our Riga Correspondent, while other features of interest are a review of the political situation at home, a description by Lord Winterton of his recent African tour, political difficulties in Iraq, and the adventures of the British Greenland Expedition. A Letter from London, a crossword puzzle, a bridge article and chess notes and news are among the regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

B.B.C. CONCERT

BARTOK'S RHAPSODY AT QUEEN'S HALL

Sir Henry Wood conducted what seemed like a Tuesday night Promenade programme at the B.B.C. concert at Queen's Hall last night. There was Tchaikovsky's fourth symphony, two songs with orchestra, and Ravel's iterative Bolero. The element of freshness, if not of actual novelty, was Béla Bartók's Rhapsody for piano and orchestra, with the composer playing the solo part. This is a 20-year-old work, based quite comfortably on classical tonality, but showing the ruggedness which we have come to associate with the later Bartok in a certain angularity in the cast of its themes. The alternation of quick and slow sections was typical of its Hungarian origin, but the performance was not specially conspicuous for the verve which is commonly expected in Hungarian music.

Mr. Norman Allin's voice is always a stirring sound, and in "Der Einsame," with the deep shadows of Strauss's orchestration, it made a wonderful picture of night and despair. The divided strings of Strauss's accompaniment gave an opportunity for appreciating the soft depth, just as Tchaikovsky's symphony showed off the solidity and hard surface of the string tone. The symphony, too, with its antiphonal use of the different sections of the orchestra, produced some splendid playing from the brass and wood-wind.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

ART EXHIBITIONS

DRAWINGS BY SCULPTORS

Though they are all by sculptors, not all the drawings which, together with a few pieces of sculpture, are now being exhibited at the Zwemmer Gallery, 26, Litchfield-street, Charing Cross-road, were done with a sculptural intention. Those by the late Gaudier Brzeska—killed in France in 1915 at the age of 24—for instance, are clearly intended to be looked at as complete realizations of their subjects in terms of line. Most of them are of animals, and they are distinctly Oriental in feeling, in that the artistic responsibility in them is put upon the movement of the line itself rather than upon the forms limited by it. That is one reason why, though he produced some interesting work in sculpture, one questions if the loss to art sustained by his early death was not a loss to graphic rather than to plastic art. It is not without significance that Gaudier Brzeska, in his letters from France, argued about sculpture but not about drawing—as if sculpture were an ambition rather than an instinct with him. Certainly the best of his bronzes here, "The Idiot" and "Russian Dancers," will not compare artistically with such drawings as "Boar," "Cheetah," "Studies of Goddess," "Reclining Nude," and the marvellously lifelike double portrait of the late Major Haldane Macfall.

The other sculptors represented are Mr. Frank Dobson, Mr. Jacob Epstein, and Mr. Henry Moore, and they afford interesting comparisons. Mr. Dobson's drawings, in pencil reinforced with watercolour, of which "Nude Study, No. 1" is a particularly beautiful example, have a sculptural intention behind them, but they raise the question whether he is not really more of a naturalist than his actual work in sculpture would lead one to suppose. His work in sculpture often makes you think of Maillol; his drawings are not in the least like Maillol drawings. It would be rash to dogmatize from this; something must be allowed for the instigation of graphic materials to a sensitive artist; but it does help to explain the something rather arbitrary in simplification which distinguishes the sculpture of Mr. Dobson from the sculpture of Maillol. In the case of the older man there is the same formal instinct in drawing and sculpture; in Mr. Dobson's drawings there is something that is repressed in his sculpture—beyond the necessities of the medium. Mr. Epstein's drawings, of which "Indian" is the best, are studies of movement and character rather than of form, and one can see how they would assist a superlatively good modeller. Mr. Moore's drawings, "Woman on Steps," for instance, strike one as being purely sculptural. As drawings they have no attractions, but they do realize form in a monumental way.

ITALIAN PAINTINGS

At the Bloomsbury Gallery, 34, Bloomsbury-street, there is a very welcome opportunity to see what some of the younger Italian painters are doing. Most of the Italian work that has been shown in London so far is that of the older generation; here, the eldest, Francesco Menzio, is only just turned 40, and the other two, Carlo Levi and Enrico Paulucci, are both under 30 years of age. As might be expected there is a general sympathy with what is being done in France, but, though Matisse had some influence upon the "Gouaches of the Italian Riviera," by Paulucci—of which No. 40 is a particularly pleasing example—the positive reflections are of two Italian artists working in France, Modigliani and Chirico. This would suggest that the native instinct will tell; and, indeed, in the work of all three artists there is an elegance, in both form and colour, which is not common in modern French painting. Levi appears to be the most versatile and energetic of the three, and his "Lady with a Scarf" and "Landscape with Fruits" are excellent paintings. Paulucci has a gravely designed "Italian Window," besides the more impulsive works which show a choice feeling for pigment, and Menzio rises to dignity in "Study," of a woman in black, and pleases by his grace of line in other paintings. All three artists come from Turin.

LONDON IN THE FUTURE

DISCUSSION AT ARCHITECTURE CLUB

Mr. R. HOLLAND-MARTIN was in the chair last night at the Savoy Hotel, at the eighteenth annual dinner of the Architecture Club, of which he is the president. The topic of discussion was "The London of the Future."

Mr. J. B. PRIESTLEY described the much-altered complexion of London 60 years hence as he visualized it in his imagination.

ALDERMAN EWART G. CULPIN, president of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, said that the vital necessity of a plan for the future development of London could best be gauged by considering what would be the state of London now if the plan prepared by Wren after the Great Fire had been carried out. London was growing faster than any other place, but it lacked entirely the provisions for a proper plan and a proper scheme of development which every other great capital city in the world possessed. London's big schemes of improvement at the present time, running into many millions of pounds, involving new bridges, new traffic circulation, and enormous alterations, were all separate schemes, and it was remarkable that the London County Council had rejected a plea for the preparation of a plan of improvements and time-table and programme. The difficulties of London arose because there was no settled plan, and the unforeseen was only unforeseen because there was no development scheme and no co-ordination. Alderman Culpin then read an extract from *The Times* of June 5, 1914, dealing with the cross-river and other problems.

Mr. J. C. SQUIRE also contributed to the discussion. Among the invited guests were:—Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, Mr. Clement Ebel, Mr. C. E. Culpin, Mr. and Mrs. Foot, Lady Hartley, Mrs. R. Holland-Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ian MacAlister, Lady Meichett, Mr. George Bower, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Bayes, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Braddell, Mr. S. Chermayeff, Mr. Hamilton T. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Squire, Dr. R. E. Stradling, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Unwin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emberton, and Mr. H. Austen Hall.

"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED"

Mr. Emlyn Williams's uncanny play, *A Murder Has Been Arranged*, which was performed privately and noticed in *The Times* on November 10, had its first public performance last night at the St. James's Theatre. It is a play which is supposed to take place on the stage of an empty theatre, and its horror, developing out of the murder of a young man who would have inherited a fortune had he lived to the end, seizes and holds the whole audience. It is both thriller and ghost story, of ingenious contrivance, written on the whole with great skill, and acted so that its dramatic force and melodramatic horror are well balanced.

AWARD TO ANTHROPOLOGIST

The Royal Anthropological Institute has awarded the Rivers Memorial Medal to Dr. Bronislaw Malinowski, Professor of Anthropology in the University of London, tenable at the London School of Economics, in recognition of his distinguished field work in anthropology. Professor Malinowski, who graduated in the Austrian Empire, did research work at the British Museum and the London School of Economics from 1910. He went with the Robert Mond Anthropological Expedition to New Guinea and North-West Melanesia in 1914, returning to Australia in 1918 and to Europe in 1920.

INDIA AND THE PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION

THE EARLY MOGUL MASTERS

At a meeting of the India Society, which was held at the Rubens Hotel last evening, under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson, of the British Museum, gave a lantern lecture on "Persian Painting."

Mr. WILKINSON announced that the Oxford University Press was arranging, in conjunction with the India Society, by permission of the owners, the Royal Asiatic Society, to publish shortly a volume containing reproductions of the sixteenth-century Persian *Shah-nama*, which formerly belonged to the library of the six Mogul Emperors from Babur to Aurangzeb, and the illustrations of which served as models to the early Mogul masters, who, in some instances, had added examples of their work to that of the Persian painters. The original manuscript would be on view at the Persian Exhibition.

Mr. Wilkinson added that the object of the forthcoming exhibition, so far as painting was concerned, was to give the general public an opportunity of learning something about a unique and an exquisite art with which most people at present were little acquainted. The reason was that Persian painting had not included the easel picture which could be hung on walls and studied at leisure, but was mainly confined to paintings in MSS., which owing to their extreme fragility could not conveniently be shown to everybody and, in any case, could only be displayed one at a time. These MSS. were scattered all over the world. Such an opportunity as this exhibition afforded, containing as it did hundreds of examples selected from all quarters, had never been offered to the public before, although two fine exhibitions were held before the War at Munich and Paris.

Not so very long ago Persian and Indian Mogul paintings were habitually confused, for reasons which it was nowadays difficult to understand. We admired Persian paintings for the brilliance of their decorative colour first and foremost, but Mogul art for other qualities displayed, especially in portraiture and scenes of Persian artists. A new type of drawing and a new scheme of colour made their appearance after a very few years in Mogul painting, and although India's debt to Persia should not be under-estimated, for she not only learnt from it many decorative motives, but also enriched her palette, yet the ancient Indian tradition had never been altogether extinguished, and in the seventeenth century they found qualities re-emerging which had appeared over 1,000 years before in the frescoes of Ajanta and Bagh.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO BOX

TRANSFER TO NEW CUSTODIANS

The Westminster Past Overseers' Society held its 217th annual dinner last night at the Savoy Hotel, CAPTAIN J. F. C. BENNETT, Mayor of the City of Westminster, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Nelson," which was honoured standing and in silence, mentioned that the society possessed the tobacco box which was to have been presented by the St. Margaret's Vestry Club to Lord Nelson when he went to fight the Battle of Trafalgar. The club was dining at Greenwich when news of Nelson's victory and death was brought up the Thames, and the box was handed over to the society on the understanding that the toast which had just been honoured was repeated each year at its annual dinners.

In the course of the evening the time-honoured ceremony of transferring the society's historic tobacco box to its new custodians was duly performed. The horn box was bought, according to tradition, at Horn Fair for the sum of 4d. Its original possessor, Mr. Henry Monck, usually brought it to the tavern where the overseers met to confer on parochial matters. Mr. Monck presented it in 1713 to the society, which was then formed, for the general use of its members.

The outgoing custodians have added a silver plate to one of the panels of the casket containing the tobacco box commemorating the birth of Princess Margaret Rose, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, the unveiling by the Prince of Wales of the statue of Marshal Foch, and the addition of the new wing to Ashburnham House, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

Among those present were:—Lord and Lady Cambridge, Julia Lady Dartrey, Lord Donegall, Lord Macmillan, Lord and Lady Jessel, Edith Lady Bradford, Bishop Burge, Atul Chatterjee, High Commissioner for India) and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Cyril Cobb, M.P., Lady Cunyngham, Sir Edgar and Lady Horne, Sir John and Lady Hunt, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Sir William Prescott (chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board) and Lady Prescott, Lady Ray, Admiral Sir Charles Royds, (Deputy Commissioner of Police) and Lady Royds, Sir John and Lady Sykes, Sir Frank Taylor, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., Lady Walston, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M.P., and Lady Worthington-Evans, Sir Cato and Lady Worsfold, the Mayoress of the City of Westminster, the Mayor and Mayoress of Holborn, the Mayor of Plymouth, the Masters of the Cordwainers' and the Girdlers' Companies, the Dean of Westminster, Colonel P. R. Simner, Mr. D. W. Nicholson, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. de Satge, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes, Mr. E. H. Pedard (chairman of the society), and Mr. Jacques Abady (hon. secretary).

GRAND NATIONAL SWEEPSTAKE

It is stated that March 18 is the last day for the receipt of subscriptions to the sweepstake on the Grand National, which is being promoted on behalf of the Irish hospitals. The draw will be on Tuesday, March 24, three days before the race is due to be run.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the progress of the World, at 1.15, 3.20, 5.50, 8.0, 10.15. Also "THE WHITE DEVIL."

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. MILTON SILLS, Jane Keith, Raymond Hackett in "THE SEA WOLF," 1.17, 4.3, 6.53, 9.41. Also "Soup to Nuts." Gaumont Sound News. Mickey Mouse. Comedy, &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Edmund Lowe and Jean Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART." at 1.30, 4.15, 7, 9.45. Also "Call of the West," 12.10, 2.55, 5.40, 8.25. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D.Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth. All tkts. Dly. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/4. Reg. 2211.

DOMINION. ANN HARDING in "GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST," and Billie Dove in "SWEETHEARTS and WIVES," with Clive Brook. Continuous from 1 p.m. Reduced prices till 2.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. 1,000 Laughs in "THOSE 3 FRENCH GIRLS," with Fifi Dorsay, Reginald Denny, George Grossmith. 1,000 Thrills in "THE CAT CREEPS," with Helen Twelvetrees. From 11.30-1, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d. To-morrow, "COMPROMISING DAPHNE" and "ONE NIGHT AT SUSIE'S."

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. Cyril McLaglen and Benita Hume in "BALACLAVA."—All-Talking. Carl Brisson in "SONG OF SOHO."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily, 2.30, 8.30, Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. John Barrymore & Jean Bennett in "MOBY DICK"; daily at 3.45, 6.45, and 9.45. Also "Oh Sailors, Behave!" Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 2.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Con., 12-11. LESLIE HENSON in "A WARM CORNER"; at 12.20 3.24, 6.38, 9.32. On Stage: Albert de Courville's "1830-1930." Daily between 12 & 1 p.m. 2,000 Luxurious Seats at 1s. Best Entertainment Value in London.

PLAZA. Retained by Public Demand for Third and Final Gigantic Week. RUTH CHATTERTON, CLIVE BROOK in "Anybody's Woman," with Paul Lukas. The Love Drama of the Year! "All Talking! Smith and Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." An Uproar! On Stage: "The Roof Garden." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE. Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.50, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DARAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Wheeler and Woolsey in "HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE." Dly. at 1.0, 3.50, 6.45, and 9.40. Also "DANGER LIGHTS" at 2.25, 5.20, and 8.15. Paid. 9011.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Regent 2588.) John Boles, Paul Whiteman and Band in "KING OF JAZZ." Sensation of London. Showing 12.15, 2.35, 4.55, 7.15, and 9.40 p.m.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. Phone: Holborn 3703. H. B. WARNER and Lois Wilson in "THE FURIES"; NEIL HAMILTON and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN in "LADIES MUST PLAY"; Silly Symphony.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 80 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11). Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.20, 4.5, 6.50, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy Cartoon, &c., &c.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS. Evgs., 8 (except Dec. 2). Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. *COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.* THIS WEEK. To-day, 2.30, FAUST. To-night, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Friday .. .. LA BOHEME. Sat., Mat., ... DIE FLEDERMAUS. Sat. (evening) .. .. .. IL TROVATORE. Mon. next, Dec. 1st .. .. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Tues. next (at 7) .. .. THE MASTERSINGERS. Wed. next .. TOSCA. Mat. Thurs. next, LA BOHEME.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in "*MARRY THE GIRL.*" By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30. H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy. "*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*" Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. Last 5 Perfs. *THE OUTSIDER.* Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30 "*ON THE SPOT.*" BY EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON BEN WELDEN CAROL REED DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION, at 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in The famous farcical comedy *GENERAL JOHN REGAN.* By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. "THE AUDIENCE WAS VERY HAPPY IN THE REVIVAL."—*The Times.* "ONE OF THE JOLLIEST REVIVALS WE HAVE HAD FOR A LONG TIME."—*Morning Post.* "UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED. SAT., at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents "*LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER.*" A New Musical Comedy. IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.) *ALADDIN.* Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Box Office Now Open 10 till 10.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15. "*HER FIRST AFFAIRE.*" THE SENSATION OF LONDON. EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.) "*THE WITCH.*" Evgs., 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30. *GETTING GEORGE MARRIED.* By Florence Kilpatrick. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE. 8.

Imperial and Foreign News

ZIONISTS ON THE LAND

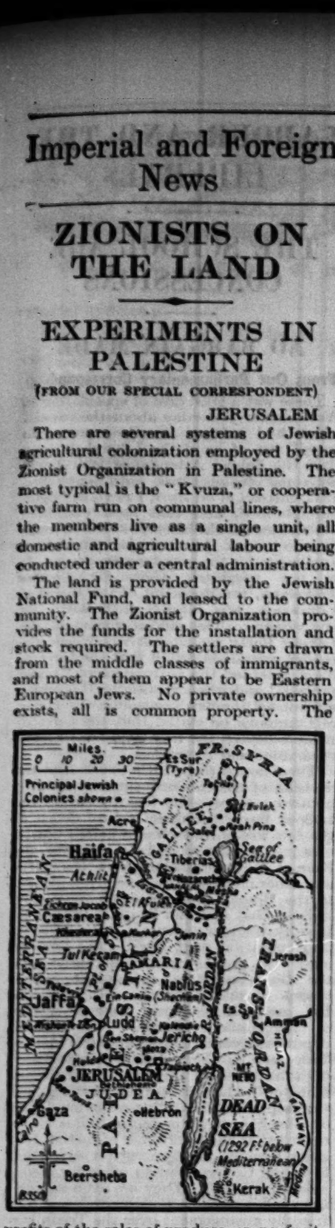
EXPERIMENTS IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM

There are several systems of Jewish agricultural colonization employed by the Zionist Organization in Palestine. The most typical is the "Kvuza," or cooperative farm run on communal lines, where the members live as a single unit, all domestic and agricultural labour being conducted under a central administration.

The land is provided by the Jewish National Fund, and leased to the community. The Zionist Organization provides the funds for the installation and stock required. The settlers are drawn from the middle classes of immigrants, and most of them appear to be Eastern European Jews. No private ownership exists, all is common property. The



profits of the sales of produce, crops, fruit, dairy and poultry, pass to a common fund from which the expenditure required for the community is drawn. The settlers are housed, fed, and educated. From this general fund sums are earmarked for the bringing out of such relatives of the settlers as may be desirous of joining them. An elected village council administers the local affairs. Care is taken over the choice and capability of the immigrant, and a certain agricultural training is required before the candidate can leave his own country for Palestine.

CHILD WELFARE

In the "Kvuza" the children live and sleep entirely apart, under the charge of trained nurses. There is a special house for their accommodation, in which a room is reserved for the children of each year of age. They are kept in great cleanliness, and appear happy and in the best of health. The parents are permitted to visit their offspring daily for an hour or two, after the labour of the day is finished. As most of the colonies of this category are recent, the question of the age at which the children will return to their parents appears not to have arisen as yet. The settlers live apart, by families, but feed together in a common dining room.

The writer, in a visit to one of these Kvuza colonies in the Jerusalem district, found the members full of zeal and the colony in a prosperous condition. A fine herd of Friesland cows, which thrive well in the climate of the Palestine highlands, but require crossbreeding with the native cattle in the hot plains, allow of the sale of very large quantities of guaranteed milk, which is sent to Jerusalem. Fruit and large numbers of eggs also find a ready sale in the capital. White Leghorn fowls have been adopted as being the best egg producers all through the country.

A second category of settlement is cooperative, but not communal. A typical example of this class of colony is Nahalal, in the plain of Esdraelon, east of Haifa. This system varies in that the Cooperative Board, under the control of a Central Cooperative Corporation at Haifa, sells the produce of the farms for the benefit of the producer and not for the community. There is on this class of settlement no employment of hired labour, but the relatives of the tenants, who hold long leases from the Jewish National Fund, are permitted to aid, though without acquiring any part-ownership in the land. In the case of the sickness of a farmer his land is cultivated for him by the members of the community.

FARM WORK FOR GIRLS

Nahalal is a colony in full work. The laying out of the village is ingenious. The centre of the settlement is a circular space of several acres in extent. On this ground are constructed the official buildings and schools. Nahalal contains a well-built agricultural boarding-school for girls, who come from all parts of the country; pending enlargements, it contains 65 girls, who are taught all branches of farm work. This excellent institution is under the patronage and largely supported by "the Hadassah," or "Canadian Women's Zionist Committee." Already the results of hygienic training are apparent, and the girls are of a physique far superior to that of the immigrant generation of their parents. Education, too, has made great strides.

A circular road encloses this central space. On its outside live the settlers, each having a small garden between the road and his habitation. The dwellings are sometimes of brick, more often of wood. Each section of land radiates from this circular road, narrow where it touches the road and widening as it extends outward. Behind each house is a vegetable garden, and behind that again farm buildings, varying much in extent and quality. Cattle and fowls appear to be kept by all. Beyond these buildings are generally an orchard and small vineyard, with a large field for the raising of fodder. In all, each family possesses about 100 acres of land.

Near Nahalal is situated the central hospital of this extensive district, dotted with its Jewish colonies. It is an excellently installed building, and under capable doctors and nurses is rendering admirable service. The decrease in the rate of infant mortality in the region is marked.

Besides these two types of colonies—the communal and the cooperative—there are many of independent immigrants who have invested their own capital in land and farming, or more commonly in orange and other citrus production, where irrigation and the soil and climate are suitable. The fruit grown is of an excellent quality. The earlier settlers of this class employed almost entirely Arab labour, which is plentiful and cheap, but the Jewish immigrants into Palestine have a powerful Labour organization which safeguards its own interests with jealousy and success.

Jewish labour is generally in the form of organized groups, which contract with the neighbouring farmers for specific piecework, but have also small holdings of their own. The abandonment of Arab labour has been, no doubt, one of the many causes that have given rise to the unfortunate racial animosity of Jew and Arab.

It must be borne in mind that the Zionist agricultural colonization in Palestine is a thing apart. No return of the vast capital expended is expected or asked. Probably the most that is looked for is that the great effort will suffice to supply a means of livelihood to the settlers and their families and safeguard their bodily and spiritual welfare in their "Jewish Home" in Palestine.

THE OUSTRIC BANK FAILURE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 26

Elaborate precautions have been made at the Palais Bourbon for the selection by lot of the 33 Deputies who are to act as a commission of inquiry into the events which led to the Oustric collapse and the measures necessary for the protection of the small investor in France. The draw will take place to-morrow afternoon. The system of selection is somewhat complicated, as the various parties are to be represented in proportion to their numbers.

The preliminary examination of M. Oustric was resumed to-day. At the present stage the examining judge is engaged in unravelling the circumstances in which certain of the Oustric group shares marked phenomenal rises, such, for example, as those of the Société de l'extension de l'industrie française, which advanced from 150f. to 2,400f. in a few weeks. It was put to M. Oustric that this had been effected by the spreading of reports calculated to send up the price of the shares. M. Oustric denied that he had had any hand in such proceedings. It was also alleged that he had engaged in manoeuvres to force up the price by artificially creating a scarcity of offers. M. Oustric replied that the fault lay with speculators who had sold for the rise and had found themselves unable to deliver and that it was their bidding that had forced up the price. In some cases the Banque Oustric itself had come to their rescue. All his own transactions, he affirmed, had been absolutely normal. He gave the names of the brokers and agents through whom he had habitually done his business. An inquiry into the transactions thus indicated will be made by the experts appointed by the Court.

This afternoon a "confrontation" took place in the presence of the examining judge between M. Oustric and the two presidents of the brokers' associations, M. Olivier de Rivaud and M. Thierée. The two presidents are joint plaintiffs in a case brought by them against M. Oustric, who has also brought a counter-claim against M. de Rivaud on the ground that the latter's firm prejudiced his operations by suddenly ceasing to execute his orders. M. de Rivaud denies that he had any dealings with M. Oustric other than in his capacity as president of the Association of Brokers.

Two further actions have been brought against M. Oustric, the one by a client who declared a loss of 1,273,000f. in a deal in shares, and the other by a holder of Paris-foncier and Holfra shares, bought at a quotation alleged to have been created by illicit methods and false pretences. These cases will all be taken together in a single inquiry.

It was announced to-day that four more stockbroking firms, being unable to face the settlement at the end of November, have suspended business. This brings to 13 the number of such failures on the Bourse during the past month.

PRICE STABILIZATION IN AUSTRALIA

SUGGESTED CURRENCY CONTROL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26

The suggestions made by Mr. C. H. Wickens, the Commonwealth Statistician, to Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, last week for checking the fall in prices and regulating the currency are now published in full.

Mr. Wickens says that the readiest means of stability is by the selection of an equitable price-level and by such a regulation of the currency that when the price-level tends downwards there should be an increase in the issue, and when there is an opposite tendency the issue should be curtailed. "The effect will be the putting of foreign exchanges at a higher level even than that now attained. This, however, is a minor evil, since the stabilization of internal prices is of much greater importance than the stabilization of the exchanges. Further, high exchanges automatically furnish export producers with a bonus and thus, by stimulating export production, tend towards their own annihilation." He suggests that bankers, economists, statisticians, and Treasury officials should work out a basis for the plan.

THE BASIC WAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 26

It was announced in the full Arbitration Court to-day that the Federal Ministry was appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into certain matters connected with the basic wage, particularly into alleged defects in the method of ascertaining wages and price levels.

Mr. Croft, counsel for the union which is opposing the applications at present before the Court for a reduction of the railwaymen's basic wage, asked the Court to adjourn pending the Commission's findings. Mr. Justice Dethridge, President of the Court, refused to accede unless Parliament passed an Act so directing the Court. Mr. Croft then threatened that an attempt would be made to prevent the Court from giving effect to that decision.

The Melbourne *Argus* stigmatizes the Ministry's action as deliberate obstruction, and declares that the Commission "is designed to examine artificial bases for the maintenance of an artificial wage at a time when the mischief of artificiality is increasingly manifest."

N.S.W. PARLIAMENT PROPOSALS

SYDNEY, Nov. 26.—The new State Parliament was opened by the Governor, Sir Philip Game, to-day. When the Assembly met for the swearing-in ceremony before the official opening the Premier, Mr. Lang, was accorded a great ovation from the crowded galleries.

The Governor's speech contained proposals for the abolition of the Legislative Council "in accordance with the definite mandate from the people"; for remedying the financial position and industrial conditions and effecting economies in the public service; for the establishment of more equitable relations between landlord and tenant; the adequate protection of shop-tenants; relief from the difficulties confronting mortgagors and others whose life savings are threatened by foreclosure; the repeal of the Western Lands Act passed by the previous Government; the reorganization of the Prickly Pear Commission; a conference between the farmers to evolve a system of organized marketing and of stabilizing prices; the recasting of the Industrial Arbitration Court, and, with a view to restoring more equitable conditions, the restoration of the 44-hour working week and the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.—*Reuter.*

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 26

Police precautions on a large scale continue to be taken here every night, and are beginning to cause anxiety. The authorities give no reason for the measures. Patrols of foot and mounted police are stationed at strategic points in the city.

THE ANTI-SOVIET "PLOT"

ALLEGED ADMISSIONS

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—According to Tass, the official news agency for Soviet Union, Professor Ramzin, one of the eight accused professors, gave evidence at the Moscow trial yesterday, in the course of which he declared:—"I do not think of defending myself, as my destructive and treacherous activities are evident."

The Tass account says that, following his account of the organization of the so-called Industrial Party, "Professor Ramzin dwelt on the activities of this counter-revolutionary organization when it had established contact with the organization of Russian White Guards in Paris known as the Russian Committee of Industry and Commerce and representatives of French Government circles regarding plans for intervention which were to be carried out in 1928.

"Denissoff, the chairman of the Russian Committee of Industry and Commerce, reported on interviews given to members of the Committee by M. Poincaré, who fully sympathized with the idea of organizing intervention in the U.S.S.R., and indicated that the question was being gone into more fully by the French General Staff."

"Denissoff declared," added Professor Ramzin, according to Tass, "that a special Intervention Committee, headed by General Janin (attached to the French General Staff), had already been organized and that a representative of the British General Staff was also on this Committee."

Professor Ramzin continued his evidence to-day. According to Tass, he said:—

"Upon arriving in Paris in October, 1928, after a meeting with the Committee of Industry and Commerce I and Laricheff [another of the prisoners] met Denissoff and others in a restaurant. Denissoff told me that this time the interventionists would be properly organized and that the main military forces would be supplied by Poland, Rumania, and the Baltic countries, and that 100,000 of Wrangel's troops would also be utilized. The blow would be delivered simultaneously in Leningrad and Moscow. As regards the funds for intervention, Denissoff and Nobel explained that the French and British Governments would supply the main funds and also the oil people, particularly Sir Henri Deterding, and to some measure the Committee of Industry and Commerce."

Professor Ramzin then described, according to Tass, three meetings he had in London, "first with the engineer Simon, a director of the Vickers Company [Messrs. Vickers disclaim all knowledge of a Mr. Simon]. A person unknown to me named Sir Philip attended the conversation. Both of them told me France was the principal organizer of intervention and that England would participate in the preparation of intervention, the Deterding group, the Urquhart group, and the Conservatives, particularly Mr. Churchill, being specially interested in the question. Similar information was obtained by Laricheff, who had conversations with the oil people. Laricheff and I met Colonel Lawrence in the presence of Mr. Simon. At this meeting we obtained connexions with representatives of British firms in Moscow."

Originally the intervention was timed for 1928, and then 1930. The year 1930 was generally regarded as the most difficult year of the Five Year Plan. In the latter half of 1929 the Industrial Party began to receive information about the impossibility of intervention in 1930, and it was suggested that it should be postponed until 1931.

The plan for intervention remained the same for 1931, without, however, the expectation of any serious revolts in the Ukraine and the Don. It was therefore considered necessary to effect the interruption of communication between the Donetz Basin and Moscow by diversional operations. In 1931, England's role was expected to decline considerably, while France's role would, it was expected, greatly increase. Finally, in 1931, it was proposed as a preliminary step to intervention to organize an economic blockade of the U.S.S.R. —*Reuter.*

SOVIET OUTBURST AGAINST FRANCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

For the past week the Soviet Press has been indulging in a fury of invective against the "Imperialists," recalling the attacks of a few years ago, when a serious crisis within the Communist Party had seemed impending.

France and M. Poincaré and M. Briand are the objects this time. The "toiling masses" of the U.S.S.R. are incited by means of cartoons and leading articles against these "would-be conquerors" of the "first Socialist State," the "fatherland of the toilers of the world and the stronghold of the universal revolutionary movement." In addition, the newspapers publish resolutions from groups of citizens avowing their readiness to "deal a smashing blow at all who dare to attack the land of Soviets," and demanding the death sentence on the "vile vermin" and "wreckers" at home.

THE NEW RULE IN BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, Nov. 26

Dr. Julio Prestes, the former President-Elect, with his son, took a hurried luncheon at the British Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, and left in the Highland Princess yesterday afternoon, being accompanied on board by Mr. Abbott, British Consul-General at São Paulo. His final words before leaving were, "Adeus! I shall return soon." When he left the Consul's residence at São Paulo on Monday evening, the military guard, consisting of 30 soldiers, with true Brazilian courtesy, turned out and rendered him full honours.

The Federal Government Interventor for the State of São Paulo said this morning in a message to the working classes that he would pay no attention to any petition or claim made by workmen still on strike. He reminded them that 10 days ago instructions were given for a 5 per cent. increase in wages and a minimum 40-hour week, but, not content with this, many workers declared a strike yesterday, denying their comrades in other mills the right to work.

THE SEINE FLOODS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 26

The Seine continues to rise slowly, but the rate of increase has fallen much below what was expected, the difference between yesterday's and to-day's readings at the Pont d'Austerlitz being only 5 centimetres (nearly 2in.). The floods in the suburbs, however, are still extending, causing the evacuation of more houses at Alfortville, Choisy le Roi, Gennevilliers, and elsewhere.

In the city itself some cellars have been flooded, but for the greater part the threatened points have so far been protected by powerful motor pumps. Two motor yachts of British ownership, the Lily Maid IV., 37 tons, owned by Captain Rumbold, of the R.Y.S., and the Harelda, 30 tons, belonging to Mr. Cooper, of the Indian Forest Service, are only being kept off the flooded quay at the Pont Alexandre III. by means of poles and warps.

3,484,000 UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 26

On November 15 there were, according to the latest returns, 3,484,000 unemployed in Germany, which has a population of about 63,000,000. Of this number 2,198,772, an increase of about 127,000 during the preceding fortnight, were in receipt of relief either from the unemployment insurance fund, which is supported by contributions from employers and workers, or from national funds. The remaining 1,285,228, of whom no details are given, are presumably unemployed waiting to qualify for relief, in receipt of local relief, or in some other way registered with the labour authorities.

POLISH "BABY LINEN"

PILSUDSKI'S CRITICISM OF THE CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 26

Marshal Pilsudski has issued a statement concerning the reform of the Constitution which will be published in to-morrow's Press.

The Marshal begins by saying that the question of constitutional reform can now be considered in the light of a Government majority. He continues:—"We are now an exception in the whole of Europe, and we must profit by this not to repeat old mistakes, but to create a normal basis for the work of government. I am very curious to see how we shall get on now that the three mainsprings of the State—the President, the Government, and the Seym—will not quarrel any more, but work in harmony. I am very hopeful that we shall avoid former errors, stabilize our country in the next few years, and make it a strong edifice within. My main task will be to reform the Constitution.

"Several attempts to initiate reforms were made by the Government *bloc* in the last Parliament, where it needed courage to face the noise and tumult. I have always tried to avoid any share in this tiresome and ungratifying work, because I am totally unfitted for legal draftsmanship. I did not like the decision of the *bloc* to take the present Constitution as a basis. The present Constitution is clad in baby linen. It has a preamble enunciating nothing but principles, whereas the aim of a real Constitution is to express a form of contract, defining the competence of the three mainsprings of Government. Lack of precision is the main fault of the present Constitution, which is drafted so as to set the mainsprings in conflict. So I said that I would not intervene. I did mention certain postulates. The main change I introduced was to abolish the senseless immunity of Deputies, who must be put on an equality with ordinary citizens. Parliamentary immunity brings demoralization and is one of the greatest misfortunes of Poland.

"As the *bloc* wished to retain the present Constitution as a basis I could not insist on a proper division of powers. I wish now to make that my theme. All the efforts of lawyers have failed to make a division between the proper matters for legislation and the proper matters, which are those of everyday life, for administrative regulation. The competency of the Legislature is frequently stretched so far that everyday life cannot develop normally because its demands are not satisfied in time.

"Since the May revolution I have tried to induce our Ministers not to worry about little formalities. The time of a legislator and a Government should not be spent on intricate technicalities and legal quibbles. Unfortunately I always have in my way a lawyer who tears his hair for all his baldheadedness. Believe me, when I was harping so often on the attempts of the former Deputies to be not only arch-President, but arch-chauffeur, arch-engineer, and arch-tram-conductor I had always before my eyes the tremendous misfortune of our country in having no proper divisions of sanctions between the President, the Government, and Parliament.

"The new Seym will have to accomplish a far-reaching limitation of its own competence in order that it may cease to have a finger in every pie and may give the Government a free hand to settle common-place affairs. That is all."

U.S. RIGHTS IN CHINA

THE EXTRATERRITORIALITY QUESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26

I am informed that the Nationalist Government of China, through its Minister here, Dr. C. C. Wu, has intimated that the proposals of the United States in the matter of extraterritoriality do not make an acceptable basis of negotiation.

These proposals, it will be remembered, were in general identical with those submitted to the Nationalist Government by Great Britain. The United States is prepared to enter into negotiations which would have as their object the gradual relinquishment of territorial rights, "either as to designated territorial areas or as to particular kinds of jurisdiction, or as to both," on the understanding that "such gradual relinquishment proceeds at the same time as steps are taken and improvements are achieved by the Chinese Government in the enactment and the effective enforcement of laws based on modern concepts of jurisprudence." Broadly speaking, as the State Department announced a fortnight ago, the proposals were constituted in part on the principle of the transfer of jurisdiction in reference to specified kinds of cases, and in part on the principle of such transfer in all but a specified area or areas.

There has been no exact intimation of what these "specified area or areas" are, but their identity with the treaty port foci of foreign activity in China can be reasonably assumed. The reservation of such areas is known here to be the principal cause of Chinese dissatisfaction, though it does not yet appear that an alternative set of proposals has been offered by the Nationalist Government—unless the original demand for early and complete abrogation of extraterritoriality can be considered as an alternative.

ITALIAN MISSIONARIES MURDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 26

A telegram from Peking to the *Corriere della Sera* says that the Italian Legation as well as the Apostolic Delegation have received confirmation of the murder of the Apostolic Prefect, Mgr. Soggiu. The news of the murder of two Italian priests has not yet been confirmed.

The Apostolic Prefect was murdered on November 12 at Hinganfu in South Shensi. Both the Italian Legation and the Apostolic Delegation have lodged protests with the Nationalist Foreign Minister.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TENERIFFE

RIOTERS FIRED ON BY POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 26

Telegrams from Teneriffe report that a general strike, accompanied by demonstrations, broke out there yesterday. The police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing one man and wounding about a dozen others.

The cause of the trouble seems to have been a report that the new Minister of the Interior, being a native of Las Palmas, would favour that town and that the ships of the Transatlantic Navigation Company would cease to call at Teneriffe.

The news of the rioting has caused surprise here, for the Canary Islanders have a most pacific reputation.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN THE SYRIAN DESERT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, Nov. 26

An Overland mail car, with a heavy load of mails but only three passengers, overturned last night in the desert 50 miles west of Rutba and about mid-way between Baghdad and Damascus. Captain Moore, attached to the Iraqi Army, was badly cut on the face and legs; his wife sustained serious head injuries and had two ribs broken, but their child escaped unhurt. The Royal Air Force sent a troop-carrying aeroplane with a doctor to bring the injured to Baghdad. The doctor has sent a wireless message stating that Mrs. Moore's condition was improving, but the aeroplane made a forced landing on her return journey to Baghdad, and another which was sent to her aid has not yet returned.

DISARMAMENT

PROPOSED PERMANENT COMMISSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 26

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference agreed to-day to a proposal for a permanent Disarmament Commission, to watch over the execution of the Disarmament Convention when it comes into force. The proposal provides for the setting up of a permanent body on the lines of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The members of this body should be appointed respectively by the Governments, but should not represent those Governments. They might be assisted by technical experts. They would meet first three months after the coming into force of the Convention, and thereafter annually. Their duties would be to receive information concerning the application of the Convention, to examine complaints regarding non-observance, and to express an opinion if at any time in exceptional circumstances the Convention were suspended. Finally, they would examine requests for revision as a result of circumstances materially affecting the requirements of the national security of the parties to the Convention.

In the case of complaints the following procedure was suggested by the sub-committee under M. Politis (Greece):—After a complaint has been lodged the party complained of would be heard if it so desired, and the representative of any other party interested. A report of the matter would be sent to the parties to the Convention, and to the Council of the League, and published as soon as possible. As between members of the League of Nations the Council of the League would retain all its powers under the Covenant, but a party which considered the infraction as a change of circumstances likely to affect its national security might avail itself of the article under the title of "derogations," which was also adopted to-day. This article provides that in such a change of circumstances the party might decide, as far as it was itself concerned, to suspend temporarily the whole or part of the Convention, provided that it immediately notified the other High Contracting Parties and the Permanent Disarmament Commission of its decision and the reasons therefor.

Another article accepted to-night was one proposed by the Belgian delegation, permitting extension of the period of service in conscription countries, when necessitated by the fall in the birth-rate during the War. It was pointed out that both in Belgium and France the fall in the birth-rate between 1914 and 1918 had been over 50 per cent. The supervision of this article would, of course, fall to the Permanent Commission.

KING HAAKON'S SILVER JUBILEE

SHAKESPEARE IN NORWEGIAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Nov. 26

The gala performance in honour of the King's Silver Jubilee at the National Theatre to-night was one of the most memorable in the history of the theatre. The house was sold out at double prices, and the audience included the whole of official Oslo and the Diplomatic Corps. The Royal box was occupied by the King and Queen of Norway and the King and Queen of Denmark. In the next box were seated Prince George, the Crown Princess and her uncle, Prince Gustavus of Denmark; and in the third box were the Crown Prince and his aunt, Princess Thyra of Denmark.

On entering, the Royal party was greeted with the National Anthem. Mr. William Nygaard, the well-known publisher, chairman of the board of the National Theatre, called for cheers, which the public gave enthusiastically.

Mr. E. Gil Eide, one of the leading actors of the theatre, read a prologue written by Mr. Rolf Hjorth Schoyen, whose translation of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* had been chosen for the gala performance.

EUROPEANS' POLICY AT CONFERENCE

A BOMBAY SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 26

Several letters recently published in Bombay show a wide divergence of opinion among Bombay Europeans in regard to the resolutions framed by the European Association as a guide to the European community's delegates to the Round-Table Conference. Before the publication of the Government of India's dispatch the *Times of India* suggested that, in view of the likelihood of more liberal proposals being advanced by the Government, the European community should either change its official attitude or allow its representatives a free hand in London. It said it was convinced that the Calcutta resolution did not correctly reflect the feelings of many responsible Europeans, particularly in Bombay.

In a leading article to-day on the recent correspondence the *Times of India* says the European Association's official policy is so unyielding as to be obsolete. The newspaper believes that the average European is not opposed to Indians being masters in their own house, but he has been alarmed by recent proposals like the Shipping Bill [a private member's measure for reserving coastal traffic to Indian shipping companies] and the Congress boycott campaign. Much of the present anxiety would vanish, the newspaper says, if Europeans were assured that under the new régime discriminatory measures would not be taken against them. Mr. Jayakar's speech at the Round-Table Conference promising an assurance in regard to British and European commercial interests opens an avenue of cooperation. "Friendly relations cannot be established while Englishmen and Indians are at cross-purposes," the newspaper adds. "Would it not, therefore, be far better for Indians and Europeans if the European delegates in London were given to understand that their community is willing to assist India to early full partnership in the Empire on the basis of absolute justice for all subjects of the Crown?"

Reports from Bhor State, near Poona, show that the conflict between moneylenders and tenants has taken a serious turn, and that there have been tumultuous demonstrations in front of the Palace. Matters came to a head when effect was given to a civil decree passed in favour of certain moneylenders, a moneylender and a bailiff being beaten and otherwise ill-treated. Three arrests were made, and about 4,000 persons gathered before the Palace demanding their unconditional release. The crowd dispersed only on receiving the Ruling Chief's assurance that no injustice would be done.

STUDENTS' DUELS IN BERLIN

POLICE INTERVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 26

About 600 Berlin students belonging to 15 different Students' Corps gathered to-day in all secrecy in a hall in the Dresdenerstrasse to watch a good morning's duelling. Fifty-one "pairs" had been arranged, and the second encounter, in which one of the duellists had been wounded in the arm, bandaged up, and removed, was just over when a large force of police raided the building. Weapons, masks, and bandages were seized, the names and addresses of the onlookers taken, and more than 200 students were loaded into lorries and taken to the Police Presidency. Charges will presumably follow.

This is the most vigorous attempt yet made to suppress duelling, and as it is taken by the authorities of a State at present largely under Socialist influence, there will be a great outcry among the students, who value their duels dearly.

Telegrams in Brief

Owing to the depressed state of maize farming in KENYA, the Government has agreed to hold a conference on the industry at an early date.

A motion of confidence in the Government of M. Jaspar was passed by the BELGIAN Chamber yesterday by 95 votes to 59, with seven abstentions.

Merapi, the volcano, 9,500ft. high, in JAVA, is in eruption, and lava is flowing over the uninhabited north-western slope. The last eruption was in 1900.

Reports from ANCONA state that seven persons were killed and 11 injured in a railway accident on the electric railway between Porto San Giorgio and Armandola.

The AUSTRALIAN Senate yesterday rejected by 15 votes to 14 the Iron Bounty Amendment Bill prohibiting the import of galvanized iron and abolishing the present bounty on galvanized iron produced in Australia.

Mr. Green, the AUSTRALIAN Minister of Defence, announced yesterday that the widow of Squadron-Leader Palstra, of the Royal Australian Air Force, who lost his life in the wreck of R 101, would be paid £500 compensation and a pension equal to half of what would have been Squadron-Leader Palstra's superannuation pay.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on November 26 it was decided to forward to King Zog a contribution for the relief of sufferers in the recent earthquake in ALBANIA. Albania is a happy hunting ground for alpine plants, and collectors in the wild mountains are always being received as guests by the hospitable inhabitants.

Our PARIS Correspondent telegraphs that the Government has introduced a Bill to authorize a credit of 300,000f. (£2,400) as a contribution to the organization expenses for the International Geographical Congress to be held there in September, 1931. A further sum of 300,000f. is to be allotted to the International Radiological Congress to be held there in July, 1931.

It is announced by the Commercial Cable Company that a reduction of 4d. a word is to be made on ordinary rate cables to the Republic of COLOMBIA. To places in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Panama the rate will be reduced by 3d. a word. Night cable-letters and week-end cable-letters to these countries at low rates will also be introduced. The reductions will become effective on December 1.

The Bulgaro-Yugoslav Mixed Commission, which has just finished its second session, has been engaged in disposing of properties on the frontier divided by the boundary as defined by the Treaty of Neuilly. During the present year about 2,000 acres in Yugoslavia owned by 410 Bulgarian proprietors have been sold and an almost equal area owned in Bulgaria by 284 Yugoslav subjects. It is hoped that the balance of the divided properties will be disposed of next year.

EXPORT OF GERMAN COAL

NEW FREIGHT REDUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 26

If, as would be natural, German coal-owners in general seek to benefit in British markets from troubles in the Scottish and South Wales coalfields, as the circular quoted by your Cardiff Correspondent yesterday indicates, they will have the advantage of yet another freight reduction on the German railways.

The management of the German Railway Company, which has been considering how and to what extent the railways can assist in the Government's price-reduction campaign, announces that it does not feel able to recommend a general freight reduction, but has approved a reduction of the rates for export coal, details of which are not yet available. It is also examining the possibilities of reductions for goods of daily household consumption.

The reduction of coal freights, which is to apply to "export and the contested areas," is to come into force on December 1, and will thus coincide with the average price reduction of 9 per cent., promised by the Ruhr coal industry, and with the formal expiry of the period within which, if trouble is to be avoided, agreement must be reached in British coalfields on the adjustment to the 7½-hour day. The Ruhr coal industry undertook to make its 9 per cent. price reduction on the understanding that wage reductions would come into force by January 1.

Other Foreign News on following page

"Crikey!"

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EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

OFFICIAL PLANS FOR RELIEF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Nov. 26

An earthquake shook all Japan from Osaka to Fukui at 4.03 a.m. to-day, causing heavy loss of life and extensive damage to property. All those dead or injured are Japanese. The interruption of communications prevents the issue of a complete report, but late this evening the main-line railway service was restored.

The Tokyo Central Weather Bureau announces that the shock was of 40mm. intensity in its centre in the northern part of the Izu peninsula (South-Eastern Japan), that it began at 4.03 a.m., continuing for 30 minutes, and that the shock was perceptible by the human body for 13 seconds. A number of shocks, decreasing in intensity, followed the first shock.

Mishima and Shizuoka-ken and the surrounding districts suffered the greatest damage. An official police report issued at 6 p.m. stated that in Shizuoka-ken

alone there were 233 dead, 117 severely injured, 646 houses totally destroyed, and 4,499 partially demolished. Nearly all the deaths were caused by the collapse of houses or by landslips, and it is believed that in almost all cases death was instantaneous. Extensive damage is reported from the village of Nakano, and reports from Hakominami state that fire broke out there and raged for an hour before it was subdued. Further details are not yet available.

Reports from Shuzenji, a famous hot springs resort, indicate extensive damage, but no details are to hand. The shock was severe at Atami, but the losses have not been reported. Heavy damage is reported from Numazu, but the shock was comparatively light at Yokosuka. The waters of Sagami Bay rose and fell during the earthquake, but apparently caused no damage.

Residents in Tokyo and Yokohama were awakened by the shock, and many of them rushed into the streets in their night attire, shivering in the coldest day of this season. Thousands of residents in the Izu district remained in the streets till dawn, fearing to return to their houses. No damage has been reported from Tokyo or Yokohama other than broken porcelain and bottles.

Reports from journalists making a bicycle tour of the affected district state that Nagaoka is almost completely destroyed, and that Takada is isolated and the fate of its inhabitants unknown, although heavy casualties are feared. The mountain roads are partially destroyed, making travel dangerous. The Ministry of Communications reports that only four houses are standing at Hakone village and that a conflagration is still raging at Ito.

The undersea cable to Hachijoshima is broken. Telegraphic communication between Numazu and Western Japan was resumed after four and a half hours. All bridges on the motor-road from Yugihama to Atami have dropped six to twelve inches. Two military aeroplanes have been dispatched from Shizuoka to reconnoitre the stricken area.

The Shizuoka Regiment of the Third Division of the Army has been ordered to the affected area, where the soldiers will do guard duty and engage in rescue work. Perfect order is being maintained. The payment of taxes in the earthquake zone has been temporarily suspended.

RELIEF MEASURES

Dr. Imamura, the Tokyo seismologist, states that to-day's shocks are not connected with the series which have troubled the district during the past nine months. The exact seismic centre has not been determined, but it is believed to have been slightly east of the centre of the Izu peninsula. Dr. Kunitomi, seismologist to the Central Weather Observatory, has organized a party of experts and they have left for Mishima. Dr. Kunitomi declared that it was unwise to believe that the worst had already been.

The Emperor is in close touch with the situation, the Japanese Red Cross is busily engaged, and relief funds are being raised throughout the Empire.

The Government, the Ministry of Finance, and Tokyo City are cooperating in relief measures. Many doctors have gone from Tokyo and Yokohama to Mishima, and generally aeroplanes, motor-cars, and railways are being used to convey food, medicines, and clothing to the affected areas.

An airman dispatched to the stricken area by the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* describes the scene of desolation over which he flew. Numerous villages were wrecked and temples and public buildings were either destroyed or were overflowing with refugees. Nearly all the spas have suffered heavily. Apparently Miyanoshita fared comparatively well, says the airman, but no direct report from that place has yet been received.

RETAIL TRADE IN OCTOBER

A decline of 4.4 per cent. during last month when compared with October, 1929, in the turnover of 152 departmental retail stores in England and Scotland is recorded in the return compiled by the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors and the Bank of England.

The weather in most parts of the country was unusually mild during October, and several stores attributed loss of turnover directly to this cause. Those stores situated in agricultural districts reported that the depression in farming had reacted on retail trade locally. The major factor, however, was the persistent fall in retail prices, which were 6 per cent. lower last month than in the previous October. The figures of sales for London were less favourable than for the rest of England.

Details of the return are given in our City columns.

DUMPED WHEAT

PROTEST IN THE COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

An echo of the trial of the Russian professors by the Soviet Government was heard in the House of Commons to-day, when SIR RENNELL RODD asked whether any protest was being made against the accusation that the British Government were conspiring with the French Government to invade Soviet Russia. MR. HENDERSON explained that in the documents communicated to the Russian Press the charges against the British Government were contained only in the depositions of private individuals and not in the summary signed by the Public Prosecutor, and that therefore he had no grounds for protesting. He promised to investigate the assertions of other members that official accusations had been made in *Pravda* and elsewhere.

MR. THOMAS explained that Sir Herbert Stanley had been appointed High Commissioner in South Africa because the constitutional position of the Governor-General had changed, whereas the responsibility of the British Government for native policy in some regions had not. The Governor-General had ceased to be directly responsible to the British Government, and there must be some official in South Africa who was.

SOVIET GRAIN EXPORTS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GAULT moved a resolution condemning the Government for failure to check the dumping of cereals. His formidable indictment was mainly founded upon the threat of the exports of Soviet grain, produced on State farms cultivated by what was practically slave labour. These farms already covered 2,500,000 acres, and would ultimately cover 75,000,000 acres. They were tilled by labourers paid the equivalent of 11s. a week. MR. BUTLER eloquently expanded this theme of the new Armada being launched to the economic destruction of this country, and pointed out that the price of Russian wheat was half the cost of producing British wheat. He appealed to the Liberals to make good Mr. Lloyd George's fulminations against dumping.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN, in Mr. Lloyd George's presence, explained them away. Upon the authority of the late Lord Oxford's definition of Liberal policy in 1921, he explained that Liberals would only assault dumping if the dumping was proved, and proved to be, on balance, dangerous. He reminded both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin that they had subscribed to the view—in the King's Speech of 1920—that the revival of Russian production must contribute to lowering the cost of living. To-day, even if imports were all dumping, Russia offended only one-half as badly as Argentina and one-fifth as badly as the Dominions. Russian wheat was fetching 6s. 9d. a quarter, or only 1d. less than Canadian wheat. It was coming in response to orders; it must evoke British exports; it was helping British shipping and cheapening British bread.

MR. PERRY, a cooperative member and an admitted purchaser of Russian wheat, did not want to ruin the British producer, but asked who was to pay the price of saving him. The answer—given by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE—was that the proceeds of a revenue tariff on imported manufactures would meet the cost of a guaranteed price of British wheat.

MINISTER'S DEFENCE

MR. GILLETT, for the Government, asserted that the Soviet Government were selling wheat as dearly as they could, and not artificially assisting exports. Russia had actually helped to make good a deficiency of supplies from our normal sources, although her surplus was only one-eighth of theirs. She was therefore neither the fool nor the villain of the cereal market. In any case, all dumping of cereals, whether from Russia or Germany, had ceased, and there was no need to deal with it.

LORD WOLMER exclaimed against this interpretation of Mr. Snowden's promise to put cereal growing on an economic foundation; but, with the Socialists roused by the mention of Russia and the Liberals rallied by the mention of tariffs, the resolution was defeated by 224 votes to 139.

In the evening SIR HENRY CAUTLEY returned to the charge with a motion declaring that the cereal farmer must be helped by a guaranteed price and a protected market. He met the same Liberal-Socialist alliance, MR. LEIF JONES declaring that the misfortunes of agriculture had been much exaggerated, and MR. ATTLEE restating the Government view that better marketing would restore prosperity. MR. GUINNESS pointed out that better marketing would not help the wheat grower, whereas a guaranteed price for that most important crop would help agriculture generally. MR. HOPKIN, a Socialist, appeared to agree with him in principle by suggesting that the Marketing Bill without stabilization of prices would be ineffective. After further desultory debate, the motion was rejected by 174 votes to 104.

WEAVERS AND MORE-LOOMS SYSTEM

BURNLEY EMPLOYERS' DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 26

Manufacturers throughout Lancashire are awaiting with keen interest the special meeting of the general council of the Weavers' Amalgamation to be held in Manchester on Saturday, at which the new piece price list rates of wages for the introduction of the more-looms-per-weaver system which have recently been drawn up by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association will be given further consideration. The Weavers' Amalgamation held a meeting in Manchester last Saturday week at which the new list was discussed, but decided that they would need further time in which to consider it.

A number of Burnley manufacturers have been growing impatient recently at what they term the "evasive attitude of the Weavers' Amalgamation in getting to grips with the more-looms problem," and have intimated their intention of introducing the system into their mills on January 1 irrespective of any agreement being reached.

AN INDUSTRIAL FUSION

Comment is made in "City Notes" on page 22 on the proposed amalgamation between the British Oxygen Company and Allen-Liversidge, Limited, of which the terms are published this morning.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Burma Electric Supply Company.
Charterhouse Investment Trust.
Consolidated Tin Smelters.
Horden Collieries.
Jerusalem Electric and Public Service.
Royal Bank of Scotland.
Rubana Rubber Estates.

MOSCOW TRIAL

SOVIET "NO MERCY" CAMPAIGN

MASS MEETINGS ORGANIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 26

In connexion with the trial of the professors and engineers charged with treasonable activities, the Soviet authorities yesterday organized mass meetings in all industrial centres, at which resolutions were passed urging the Red judges to show the prisoners no mercy.

Most of the resolutions record the indignation of the Soviet masses against M. Poincaré—whose name figures in the trial even more frequently than do the names of some of the prisoners—for, so the resolutions alleged, inspiring the plotters to overthrow the Soviet Government and promising to support the revolt with invading armies. The name of M. Briand appears less frequently, and the alleged British accomplices are given less prominence at the trial than in the official Bill of Indictment.

In reference to Mr. Henderson's statement (at question-time in the House of Commons yesterday) that the "summary" accompanying the depositions in connexion with the trial "makes no reference to his Majesty's Government or to any British subject," and that "there are, therefore, no grounds for a protest to the Soviet Government," it is possible that the "summary," which is attached to the Bill of Indictment, does not contain any reference to the British Government or to British subjects, but such references are made in the Indictment itself, among those mentioned being Mr. Churchill, Colonel Lawrence, the directors of the Vickers works, and Mr. Urquhart. These names were also mentioned during the proceedings at the trial in Moscow to-day. The Indictment is a document of some 25,000 to 30,000 words. What Mr. Henderson terms the "summary" is actually a page at the end of the Indictment with the heading "Conclusions." The "Conclusions" contain references to France and French Ministers.

At the trial to-day it was alleged that a meeting took place in Paris between some of the prisoners and members of the British and French Staffs. It was also alleged that Colonel Lawrence had informed some of the prisoners that England would help financially and with the Fleet. A good deal was also said at to-day's hearing about France and Great Britain.

On Monday *Izvestia*, the official Government organ, published an order to mobilize the masses of the whole district for a mighty demonstration in the streets of Moscow and before the court. The newspaper gave a detailed list of the routes to be followed by the demonstrators signed by Tkalun, Commandant of Moscow, and also slogans for the demonstrators demanding the strengthening of the Red Army and the military power of the U.S.S.R. as a reply to class enemies, wreckers, and foreign interventionists. The demonstration began yesterday according to plan, and the Soviet Press declares that in the course of four hours more than 1,000,000 demonstrators filed past the court-house demanding the extreme penalty for the prisoners.

DENIALS BY M. POINCARE AND M. BRIAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 26

Both M. Poincaré and M. Briand have issued a categorical denial that there is the slightest foundation for the alleged statements of Professor Ramzin, one of the prisoners on trial in Moscow, that they were involved in an anti-Soviet "plot." It will be recalled that similar accusations already published in the Soviet Press led to a diplomatic protest from the French Government through M. Herbette, Ambassador in Moscow, on November 11. The Russian Committee of Industry and Commerce, which has its headquarters in Paris, has also issued a protest against the accusation that it has at any time been in any way involved in activities against the U.S.S.R.

The whole affair is regarded as a fine example of the brutality and mendacity of which the Soviet system is capable in order to explain away its failures. In one quarter it is characterized as a "ghastly farce—a farce for the rest of the world and only ghastly because of the poor devils who have been tortured into admitting complicity in a non-existent plot." The seriousness of the Soviet's action is in the conviction of the ignorant isolated masses that the rest of Europe is awaiting the opportunity for intervention, and their subsequent cultivation of a spirit that bodes ill for the future peace of the world.

*** A report of Professor Ramzin's evidence at the Moscow trial, as given out by the Soviet official news agency, appears on the preceding page.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY IN KENYA

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Nov. 26

The Supreme Court to-day acquitted a native who was charged with the murder of Miss Hulda Stumpf, a missionary of 63 years of age, at the African Inland Mission station at Kijabe on January 3.

It was recalled that the crime was committed at the time of the great native unrest on account of the opposition of the mission to the Kikuyu circumcision ceremony, and it was suggested that it was a reprisal, but the Court found that there was no evidence to support this view. The most direct evidence against the accused was the discovery of his finger-prints on a clock and lamp in Miss Stumpf's room, but in view of the opportunities that the native had of entering the house before the arrival of the police the Judge gave him the benefit of a reasonable doubt.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

INVALIDS

There was no improvement yesterday in the condition of Lord Wittenham, who is suffering from blood poisoning.

A slight improvement was reported in the condition of Mr. F. O. Roberts, the Minister for Pensions, who is confined to bed suffering from a breakdown caused by overwork.

It was stated last night that there was no change in the condition of Mr. W. J. Baker, M.P.

Lord Justice Lawrence was stated last night to be much better.

COAL BOARD

POSITION IN SOUTH WALES

OWNERS AND MEN

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

Following upon the first meeting in London yesterday of the National Board of the coalmining industry an urgent summons was sent to the members of the South Wales Conciliation Board to come to London. The expectation is therefore that the Conciliation Board will hold a meeting in London to-day and will resume the discussions that have reached a deadlock in South Wales.

One thing to bear in mind in this connexion is that the possibilities of a spread-over of working hours have not been a subject of discussion in South Wales. The matter was mentioned at the first meeting of the South Wales Conciliation Board called to consider the position which the Coal Mines Act would create, but it has had no formal place in the discussions that have followed, and no reference to it is made in the new terms of employment which the owners in the coalfield have published.

It appears that the policy of the National Board at the moment is to secure a breathing space by means of voluntary arrangements in the coalfields to work the spreadover system of hours, which would permit either of five days of eight hours each and a Saturday shift limited to five hours, or of other variations of the working time within the limits of eight hours for an individual day and of 90 for a fortnight.

SOUTH WALES OWNERS

Whatever temporary arrangements are made a fact not to be overlooked is that in the two cases of South Wales and Scotland the National Board will be unable to take any effective action on account of the determination of the coal-owners of the two areas to disregard the Board's proceedings. The South Wales reply to the invitation to appear before the Board was received yesterday. Signed by Mr. Finlay Gibson, the secretary of the South Wales Coalowners' Association, it was in these terms:—

I submitted to the association to-day your letter of the 24th inst., confirming your telegram of yesterday afternoon, intimating that the South Wales Miners' Federation have referred to the Coal Mines National Industrial Board a dispute as to the district terms of employment to operate after November 30 next; that the Board have fixed the hearing of the reference on Thursday, November 27, at 10.30 a.m., and expressing the hope that it will be convenient for representatives of the association to attend.

I am directed to inform you that the association unanimously decided not to accept your invitation on the ground that it is definitely opposed to the terms and conditions of work at the South Wales collieries being dealt with in any way by either owners' or workmen's representatives from other districts.

THE BOARD'S FINDINGS

The National Board is required by the Act to investigate a coalfield dispute which has been referred to the Board by either the owners or the miners after "a failure to settle the dispute in accordance with the arrangements existing in the district." There is, however, no statutory power to compel the attendance of either party to a dispute or to call for statements, documents, or witnesses. Moreover, although the Board must report to those concerned its conclusions and recommendations, none of its findings is binding. The Board's utility depends almost entirely, therefore, on possession of the good will of both the owners and the miners. The want of that good will, accompanied by a refusal of cooperation, must gravely impair the Board's functions and deprive its findings of the weight which can only be derived from the confidence of the parties in its judgments.

The National Board sat for 2½ hours yesterday, and only disclosed afterwards that it had fixed the days for hearing the appeals received from the miners' associations of South Wales, Scotland, Bristol, and North Wales, and had settled some matters of procedure. The official statement, which follows, was prepared by Sir Harold Morris, the chairman, and when it was issued there was an intimation that nothing further was to be made known and no questions could be answered:—

The Coal Mines National Industrial Board met to-day at 5, Old Palace-yard. All the members of the board were present. The board considered the statements in the various cases which had been referred to them and decided to hear the case for the South Wales coalfield to-morrow, the case for Scotland on Friday, and to hear the cases for Bristol and North Wales on December 1 and 2 respectively. The board also considered several matters of procedure and adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

OUTPUT ALLOCATIONS

The Central Council appointed to administer the Central Coal Marketing Scheme met in London yesterday to fix the district allocations of maximum production in the first quarter of 1931. At the close of the meeting the following announcement was made:—

In view of the reduced demand for coal, it was generally recognized that the figures must be drastically reduced below the figures of output realized in the corresponding period of 1930, and agreement was reached—subject to certain adjustments in some of the smaller districts—on the figures of maximum output to be produced in the various districts, corresponding as closely as can be estimated with the prospective demand. These figures are being communicated to the district executive boards so that the allocations may be made by them among the individual collieries. Agreement was reached without the necessity of recourse to the arbitration procedure which the scheme provides for the settlement of disputes.

It should be explained that the Central Scheme provides that, if the maximum output allocated to any district is found insufficient to meet the demand, the district may apply for a supplementary allocation.

*** A message from our Cardiff Correspondent appears on page 16.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended November 15, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	261,100	44,500
Durham	696,600	119,400
Yorkshire	947,700	165,200
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	361,700	87,800
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	657,700	116,200
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	342,700	72,300
South Wales and Monmouthshire	883,200	161,200
Other English districts*	117,800	24,000
Scotland	653,900	93,200
Total	4,922,400	883,800

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

The output for the week ended November 8 was 4,680,700 tons, and the number of wage-earners 885,900.

FEDERALISM FOR INDIA

THE SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION

LORD SANKEY'S DRAFT

Two important steps taken yesterday will facilitate the work of the Round-Table Conference. The "heads of subjects" for discussion by the Federal Relations Committee as drafted by the Lord Chancellor were sent in the evening to members of the Conference, and the Secretary of State for India, as chairman of the Committee, summoned an emergency meeting for this afternoon.

The sole purpose of the meeting will be to consider the recommendation of the British Indian delegation that all its members not already on the panel of the Committee should be appointed thereto. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the recommendation will be approved. By this prompt action Mr. Benn has avoided the delay in coming to grips with the real work of the Conference which, as pointed out in these columns yesterday, would have occurred if a special meeting had not been summoned. At the meeting of the Committee called early in the week for to-morrow morning all members of the Conference will be eligible to attend, and the work can be taken in hand without delay.

It is understood that in drawing up the "heads of subjects" for the Committee Lord Sankey proceeded from the starting point that the present and future prosperity of India would best be promoted by a Federal Union of all India effected on principles that would be just to all parties, that would secure the diversified interests of the various States and Provinces and would ensure efficiency, harmony; and stability in the working of the Union.

THE SUGGESTED HEADS

Lord Sankey suggests that the component elements of the Federation should be first considered and then the type of Federal Legislature most suited to India and the number of Chambers of which it should consist. The Committee could then consider the powers of the Federal Legislature, the number of members composing this Legislature—and, if there is to be more than one Chamber, the number in each Chamber—and also their distribution among the federating units. Another of the suggested heads deals with the methods by which representatives from British India and from the Indian States are to be chosen.

There are also the questions of the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive, the powers of the Provincial Legislatures, and also the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Provincial Executives. Other matters dealt with under separate headings are the provision to be made to secure the willing cooperation of the minorities and the special interests; the question of establishing a Supreme Court, and its jurisdiction; the defence forces; and the relations of the Federal Executive and of the Provincial Executives to the Crown.

It should be understood that this list of "heads of subjects" is not intended to be complete to the exclusion of all others, but is merely an attempt to canalize the discussions of the Federal Relations Committee.

There would seem to be no advantage in retaining the present name of the Committee, more particularly as it has been ruled by the Prime Minister that there will be freedom to discuss the comparative merits or demerits of unitary government as well as federalism. The position now is that, in the Parliamentary phrase, there is a "Committee of the whole House" which will be sitting day by day and appointing sub-committees.

PUNJAB SUB-COMMITTEE

In the continuous discussions for the purpose of adjusting Hindu and Moslem claims much attention has been devoted to the position in the two great provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, where the Moslems constitute the largest element in the population. In Bengal there are, broadly speaking, only the two main divisions to take into account. In the Punjab the issue is complicated by the great historical and general importance of a third community, the Sikhs, who constitute over 11 per cent. of the population and under the present distribution have 19 per cent. of representation in the Provincial Legislature. This factor is held by the Sikhs to render unsuitable to the Punjab the proposal that the Moslems should have a proportion of seats giving a bare majority, provided that elections are held on a basis of reserved seats in combination with a modified form of joint electorate under which Moslem votes would be separately recorded.

The Punjab question has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Srinavasa Sastri, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Rajah Narendra Nath, and Sardar Ujjal Singh. The three last-named members represent the three communities of the province. The Sikh view, as represented by Sardar Ujjal Singh, is that no one community should be placed in an absolute majority, and that the Sikhs should have a "weightage" of seats similar to that which the Moslems enjoy in their minority provinces. It is pointed out that in Bihar and Orissa the Moslem minority, while constituting a rather smaller percentage of the population than that of the Sikhs in the Punjab, have 27 per cent. of the representation. Taking all factors into account, the Sikhs consider they are entitled, on the basis of arrangements made in other provinces, to 30 instead of 19 per cent. of the seats. It is argued that no constitution is appropriate to Indian conditions which departs from the principle that it is the minorities and not the majorities which require protection.

MINORITY INTERESTS

It is pointed out that under any conceivable general settlement at the Round-Table Conference Hindus and Moslems will each be in a position to protect their respective minority interests in various parts of India by action open to them by virtue of the majorities or large minorities they will have in other provinces. The Sikhs, on the contrary, can look for no outside help of this kind, since they are concentrated in the Punjab. Hence they argue that their minority interests can be protected only by their holding the balance as between the Hindu and Mohamedan communities of the province. Even on the basis of the numerical strength of the electorate, without "weightage," they would at present be entitled to 24 per cent. of the seats. A cogent memorandum on the position of the community has been prepared for the consideration of the Conference by the two Sikh members of the British Indian delegation, Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Sampuran Singh.

P. & O. COLOURS

WHITE PAINT FOR NEW SHIPS

We learn that the P. & O. Company has decided that the two ships of 21,000 tons gross each which are now being built for the company's Australian passenger and mail service shall be not only distinctive in name from the existing vessels of the fleet, but that they shall also be distinctive in appearance.

The two vessels—the Strathnaver and Strathaird—are to have buff funnels, white upper works, white hulls from rail to waterline, and red boot-topping. The lifeboats and launches are also to be painted white. An artist's conception of the vessels as they will be when completed indicates a remarkably smart appearance. It is shown on page 18.

The existing vessels of the P. & O. fleet are easily distinguishable at sea and in port by their black funnels, black hulls, black lifeboats, and the buff-coloured paint of the deckwork. The technical description of the buff paint, which has been justified on the ground of its restful appearance in tropical weather, is "stone-coloured."

The Strathnaver is expected to be ready for sea next autumn, and is to be followed by the Strathaird towards the end of 1931. Both ships are to be propelled by turbo-electric machinery as a result of the complete success of the installation of that type of main engines in the liner Viceroy of India, which has now been in the company's service for nearly two years. Speaking yesterday on electrical power for ships at a luncheon of the Batti-Wallahs' Society Lord Inchcape, the chairman of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, said that he had heard the liner Viceroy of India described as a "lovely smooth-running job," and that her steering qualities, in their excellence, were considered to be unique. A report of the address appears on page 11.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

INCREASED POWERS OF BORROWING

A memorandum was issued yesterday on the financial resolution to authorize the introduction of a Bill to increase to £70,000,000 during the deficiency period the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

It is explained that the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, authorized the Treasury during the deficiency period to advance money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Unemployment Fund up to a limit of £60,000,000.

The debt on August 1, when the Act was passed, was £44,680,000, and the live register 2,011,500. On November 17 the debt was £55,200,000, and the live register 2,285,000. A half-yearly payment of interest was made on September 30, amounting to about £1,070,000. Excluding interest, therefore, the debt had increased at an average weekly rate of about £630,000.

The weekly expenditure at present exceeds income by about £700,000, and at this rate the present borrowing powers will be exhausted at the end of December. There will be a further half-yearly payment of interest due on March 31, amounting to about £1,500,000.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN OTTO SVERDRUP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, Nov. 26

CAPTAIN OTTO SVERDRUP died this morning at his home at Sandviken, near Oslo, at the age of 76 after a long illness. His death has occurred in the same year as that of Nansen, with whom he was so intimately associated. He was Nansen's companion in the first crossing of Greenland and also on the famous Polar expedition of 1893-96. When Nansen left the Fram for his daring dash towards the Pole, Sverdrup, who was commander of the Fram, completed the drift successfully. In the second Fram expedition, 1899-1902, which was entirely under Sverdrup's command, he discovered the great islands north-west of Greenland recently ceded to Canada by Norway. Sverdrup was a man of striking personality, combining tenacity of purpose with an extraordinary will to execute that which he undertook. The news of his death will be received with general regret throughout Norway. He was the last of our great Arctic explorers after the passing of Nansen and Amundsen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, Nov. 26

The death is announced of SIR PONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAN, one of the most prominent public men in Ceylon for half a century.

*** Memoirs appear on p. 20.

MR. BENNETT'S TOUR

VISIT TO WAR CEMETERIES

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived at Amiens yesterday morning from Paris. He was received by the Prefect of the Somme, and by Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Higginson, the Commission's chief administrative officer in France.

From Amiens Mr. Bennett visited the British War Cemeteries on the battlefields, travelling *via* Villers Bretonneux, Pozières, Courcelette, Warlencourt, and Bapaume to Arras. After luncheon in Arras, Mr. Bennett called upon the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais and visited the offices of the Imperial War Graves Commission. During the afternoon he inspected the work now in progress at the Canadian Memorial at Vimy (where he was met by Captain Simson of the Canadian Battlefields Memorials Commission) and laid a wreath. He also laid a wreath in the French cemetery at La Targette, continuing his journey *via* Lens, Neuve Chapelle, Armentières, Ploegsteert, and Messines to Ypres, where he spent the night. Last evening he was an interested listener to the sounding of "Last Post" at the Menin Gate Memorial.

This morning Mr. Bennett, in company with the Burgomaster, will place a wreath on the Ypres Town War Memorial and will then visit the Tyne Cot Cemetery and the Canadian memorials at Crest Farm and St. Julien, returning to London *via* Calais this afternoon.

THE TITLE OF CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 26

Mr. Armand Lavergne, who was formerly Mr. Bourassa's chief ally in the Nationalist movement but is now an orthodox Conservative member holding the office of Deputy Speaker, has filed notice of two resolutions which he will move at the next Session of Parliament. The first is to the effect that, since foreign countries are distributing titles, honours, and decorations to Canadians, who accept them, an address should be presented to the King requesting that he resume the exercise of his prerogative of conferring British titles upon Canadians; the second that the official title of the Dominion of Canada should be changed to the Kingdom of Canada, and that the title of Viceroy should be substituted for that of Governor-General.

LABOUR AND THE LIBERALS

THE SCHOOL AGE CONCESSIONS

NO BARGAIN MADE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There was a good deal of speculation at Westminster yesterday about the reasons which had induced the Government to accept out of hand the Liberal demand that the School Attendance Bill should not come into operation until September, 1932, instead of on April 1 next, as originally planned, and that local education authorities should be empowered to make inquiries into the financial position of applicants for the maintenance grants. It is not suggested that Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, was himself enthusiastic for the change. The official report of the Labour Party meeting at which the surrender was made stated that the Government accepted the postponement "under protest," and when Sir Charles Trevelyan announced the new position in the House of Commons he stated that the Government accepted the new date "with great reluctance and regret."

There seems to be little doubt that the decision of the Government was dictated by two motives—the first to ensure the Labour Party from any risk of defeat in the few weeks that remain before Christmas; and the second to appease the Roman Catholic members of the party and other members who had given pledges to the Roman Catholic community, who insisted that it would be quite impossible to work the new scheme if it should come into operation next April. The demand made by the Liberals apparently gave the Government a convenient opportunity of disguising the fact that the Bill was in jeopardy from a section of the Labour Party. The Liberal deputation which waited upon Sir Charles Trevelyan had little difficulty in persuading him to accept the desired alterations. Some of the Labour members have gained the impression that this accommodation on the School Attendance Bill is to be regarded as the forerunner of further bargains between the two parties which will keep the Government in office for a considerable period. They are even suggesting that it may be possible to come to a friendly arrangement over the Trade Disputes Bill, which has not yet been presented to the House of Commons, though, after this week, only about nine or ten days will remain for Government business before the Christmas recess.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

No bargain of any kind, however, has been made and no pledge has been given by the Liberals in return for the Government's substantial concessions on the School Attendance Bill. On this measure the Liberals were unanimous, but nobody suggests that Mr. Lloyd George could lead a united party to the support of the Government on the Trade Disputes Bill. The present indications are that though the Bill may be formally introduced before the end of the year no active progress will be made with it until the Budget has been disposed of next year. Informal conversations are already proceeding with representatives of the trade unions to see whether they will agree to this postponement of what they regard as an extremely urgent matter. It is now clear that the Government and the Executive of the Labour Party will do all they can to hold their followers together until well into the New Year, and Ministers have not yet given up all hope that some of their number will go to Ottawa as the representatives of the United Kingdom Government at the Imperial Conference next summer.

INNER TEMPLE

Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., has been elected Treasurer of the Inner Temple for the year 1931.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson has been elected Reader for the Lent Vacation. Mr. Justice Langton, Mr. W. O. Willis, K.C., Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C., and Mr. C. Paley Scott have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Golders Green	FAUST	2.30
	MADAME BUTTERFLY	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE À LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	2.30
	IL TROVATORE	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	8.40

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 8.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS EDITH DELANEY AND MR. ALEC TEMPLETON	8.30
Queen's Hall	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MR. AUGUSTUS MILNER	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	THE SEA WOLF	1 to 11
Capitol	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST	1 to 11
Empire	THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS	12 to 12
Kensington	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	MOBY DICK	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	A WARM CORNER	12 to 11
Plaza	AN

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light westerly winds; variable amount of cloud, local showers; local mist or fog; colder, with frost locally night and morning.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A mural tablet to the memory of Lord Curzon of Kedleston was unveiled yesterday in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (p. 19)

The National Coal Board met yesterday and an urgent summons was sent to the South Wales Conciliation Board to come to London. (p. 14)

A mass meeting of workers in the fur trade is to be called to protest against the dumping of Russian furs. (p. 16)

The inquiry into the objections which have been made against the proposal to set up a trade board for the catering trade was continued before Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., in London yesterday. (p. 11)

Details of the railway arrangements for the Christmas holiday are published. (p. 11)

Mrs. Dorothy Hilda Narbett, 29, of Llangadock, East Carmarthenshire, was *Acquitted* at the Glamorgan Assizes yesterday of the charge of murdering her husband, Oswald Narbett, a rural postman, and was discharged. (p. 5)

At Plymouth yesterday the inquest on Mrs. Thomas, farmer's wife, of Lewannick, Cornwall, was concluded, the jury finding that "cause of death was arsenical poisoning; it was homicidal, but there was not sufficient evidence to show by whom, or by what means, arsenic was administered." (p. 5)

A Mark-lane site was let on building lease yesterday at £2,150 a year. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Olivier called attention to the position of the sugar industry, and a statement was made by Lord Passfield. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the chief subject of debate was a motion dealing with the dumping of foreign cereals. (pp. 8 & 9)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that the Liberals have made no bargain with the Government and have given them no pledge in return for their substantial concessions on the School Attendance Bill. (p. 14)

The National Labour Party Executive has declined to endorse Mr. Irwin's candidature in the East Renfrewshire by-election. (p. 9)

Three of the four candidates in the Whitechapel by-election are competing keenly with each other in protesting their anxiety to promote the ideal of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

An earthquake occurred early yesterday morning in the north of the Izu peninsula of South-Eastern Japan. The full extent of the loss of life and material damage suffered is not yet known, but an official police report issued yesterday stated that in Shizuoka-ken alone there were 233 dead and many buildings destroyed. (p. 14)

At the trial of alleged anti-Soviet plotters in Moscow yesterday, Professor Ramzin, of the prisoners, continued his evidence, which, according to the official Soviet report, contained allegations against France and Great Britain. The Soviet authorities have organized a campaign to demand that the Judges shall show no mercy to the prisoners. (pp. 13 and 14)

Strikers in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, have been warned by the Government that its decisions must not be disregarded and that Communism, anarchy, and other attempts to disturb public order will be put down with severity. (p. 13)

The Nationalist Government of China has, through its Minister in Washington, informed the United States Government that the American proposals in respect of extra-territoriality do not make an acceptable basis of negotiation. (p. 13)

At the meeting of the Preparatory Commission at Geneva yesterday a proposal was agreed upon to set up a Permanent Disarmament Commission to watch over the execution of the Disarmament Convention when that instrument comes into force. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duchess of York yesterday opened the Princess Elizabeth of York Hostel of the Mothercraft Training Society at Cromwell House, Highgate. (p. 17)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

A race meeting under National Hunt rules was begun at Kempton Park yesterday. (p. 6)

Sandhurst beat Woolwich in the annual Rugby football match at Richmond yesterday; in a County Championship match Kent beat Middlesex. (p. 7)

The South of England coursing meeting was continued at Aldingbourne yesterday. (p. 6)

In a hockey match at Kent House yesterday, Kent and Sussex played a drawn game. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Retail Trade Return; British Aluminium Financing; Edison Swan Cables' Debenture Issue; Chilean Treasury Bills; Mr. Hugh Tennant's Retirement; Royal Bank of Scotland Meeting; Sir Hugh Bell's Views on the Coal Act; Gordon Hotels' Scheme; an Industrial Fusion; and East African Shipping. (p. 22)

In Lombard-street money was very scarce and a small amount was borrowed from the Bank of England. Discount rates hardened slightly. The Bank sold £308,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the French and Dutch rates moved against sterling, but the German and Italian exchanges advanced. Spanish pesetas were cheaper. Gold and silver were unaltered in price. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and steady. A sharp improvement took place in Oil shares. Chinese bonds were again favoured. Argentine rails made a further recovery. Little movement took place in Gilt-edged securities. The War Loan closed slightly higher. (p. 22)

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

In the House of Commons yesterday MR. HENDERSON saw "no grounds for a protest to "the Soviet Government" about the allegations brought against Great Britain in the Moscow trial, in which a group of Russian professors are accused of having conspired with the British and French Governments to bring about an invasion of Russia. Replying to SIR RENNELL RODD, he said that, though allegations against British subjects and the British Government were contained in the depositions communicated to the Russian Press, the "summary" accompanying them, signed by the Public Prosecutor, made no mention of the British Government or of any British subject. Whatever precisely this summary may be, there can be little doubt that in Russia MR. HENDERSON'S reply will be welcomed as another triumph of Soviet diplomacy over the British Foreign Secretary. In this country it will certainly be received with disappointment and not a little indignation. It was hoped that the British Government would follow the example set by the French, which as soon as the indictment was published made a vigorous protest through their Ambassador in Moscow. Their protest was based on the fact that former leaders and present members of the French Government were attacked in an official Russian document, and that French officers were represented as preparing war against Russia. But Great Britain as well as France is attacked in that indictment, and in the Press campaign which preceded and accompanies the trial. The charges brought against the latest victims whom STALIN has decided to throw to the lions, in an effort to revive his sinking popularity, is that they entered into a conspiracy with the French and British Governments for the overthrow of the Soviet régime by force of arms. Both these Governments were accused in the indictment of plotting with the other conspirators to invade Russia in 1931. A British as well as a French protest was certainly required.

It may perhaps be pleaded that the story of the "plot" as given in the indictment and the depositions is too ridiculous to merit even a denial, that no one will believe it, whatever "confessions" the accused professors may have been tortured into signing—one of them, the Ogpu announces, "died during interrogation," and another was shot before the trial was staged. The whole fabrication is indeed utterly grotesque, with its circumstantial narrative of the way in which M. POINCARÉ and M. BRIAND, "LORD" CHURCHILL, COLONEL LAWRENCE, and various French and British Staff officers, worked out with Russian professors in the employ of the Soviet the details of a joint invasion of Russia. The invasion was for 1930, but to ascertain the mettle of the Red Army the French and British Governments—so the indictment goes on—provoked the Chinese-Soviet dispute about the Chinese Eastern Railway, and were so much disconcerted by the Red Army's successes that they decided to pause and postpone the invasion to 1931. Nonsense of this kind could not be believed out of Bedlam; but Russia is very much like Bedlam under her present rulers, who for the past month, in preparation for the trial, have poured forth unceasing torrents of anti-foreign propaganda. In Russia, where the Press, the schools, the universities, the theatres, are all under strict Government control, and all pipe to the same tune, a generation has grown to maturity with the wildest views of conditions outside Russia; and there are large sections among whom propaganda against "capitalistic" countries and Governments finds receptive listeners ready to believe anything. When the Soviet, having decided to confiscate the concessions of the Lena Goldfields Company, trumped up all manner of farcical charges against the company's servants in Russia, Sherlock Holmes himself was actually brought into the case side by side with the inevitable Colonel Lawrence. In that case the absurdity of the accusations did not prevent the accused from being convicted and sentenced, one of them to ten years' imprisonment. No statement or protest made by the French and British Governments—even if it were allowed to reach the Russian public—would carry conviction to those in Russia who have been fed for years on a propaganda of hatred, and who during the past month have been deliberately worked up into a frenzy of fear and indignation. Nor would it perhaps be of much help to the accused professors who, after long weeks of "interrogation" in the prisons of the Ogpu, are now the central figures in the Moscow "trial." The reason why a protest should be made, and made forcibly and without delay, is that the Soviet Government, for purposes of their internal politics, are stirring up passions in Russia which only too easily may become a danger to peace. When that propaganda resorts to false accusations against foreign Governments and their servants it is high time for those Governments to use every means they can to put a stop to it.

Recognizing the danger the French Government has made energetic official protest. M. POINCARÉ and M. BRIAND have both categorically denied that there is the slightest foundation for the story that they were involved in the "plot." By some in France the "trial" is regarded as a "ghastly farce—a farce for the "rest of the world, and only ghastly because of "the poor devils who have been tortured into "admitting complicity in a non-existent plot." Others, taking the larger view, deplore the spread of the conviction among the ignorant isolated masses in Russia that the rest of Europe is seriously awaiting the opportunity for intervention, and the consequent cultivation among them of a spirit that bodes ill for the future. Little attention need be paid to the wild stories of revolt and mutiny and even revolution in Russia with which some enterprising newspapers have lately regaled their public. They are the inevitable outcome of the terrorism and rigid censorship which make it difficult to get at the truth. They have not appeared in *The Times*, and our Riga telegrams have shown how small a substratum of fact there was under them. But the oligarchy which rules the country through the organization of the Communist Party seems to feel that power is slipping from its grasp. On no other supposition is it possible to explain the fierce revival of terrorism during the last few months and the almost frenzied search for scapegoats to carry the odium of the food shortage and the shortcomings in the execution of the Five Years Plan. Not content with the wholesale shootings of experts accused of slackness and of sabotage, the oligarchy is now seeking by the invention of imaginary foreign plots to rouse a storm of hatred against "capitalist" Governments abroad. It may succeed by this means in rallying its supporters for the moment and in pacifying the dissensions in its own ranks. But it is a dangerous cure for unpopularity. Unhappily it endangers others as well as those who resort to it.

Reason—under Protest

"Under protest," but with the sanction of a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has retired from an impossible position, and there is now a better prospect that the Education Bill, transformed into a more practical measure, will be accepted by the House of Commons. Some alteration in the appointed day was seen at once to be inevitable. When the first Education Bill was introduced, local authorities were given more than a year in which to make the elaborate arrangements necessary for housing the new school-population. Even then many authorities thought that the time allowed was inadequate; and, when the Bill was introduced this autumn in its third form, surprise was expressed that the same date was retained. If the Bill were to become law by Christmas, with the appointed day fixed for April 1, the authorities would have less than four months' notice of their new duties. The London County Council declared that the thing was impossible, and other authorities were of the same mind. Postponement, therefore, was inevitable if chaos was to be avoided. Yet as lately as last Saturday SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN was stating that they had come to no decision to alter the date. In the minds of many of their supporters the Bill had a dual purpose, and to them its effect upon unemployment, by the withdrawal from the labour market of nearly half a million young persons, was quite as important as its expected benefit to education. It was the knowledge that the Liberals were determined upon postponement and that the Roman Catholic members of the party were restive that changed the mind of the Cabinet; and Ministers ultimately surrendered to political exigencies what they refused to concede to educational needs.

A more serious obstacle to the safe conduct of the Bill is the clause relating to maintenance grants. As first drafted it could only have been passed by a Socialist Government with a very free hand to deal with public money, and the present Administration is in no such position. What was originally suggested was, in effect, an automatic bribe of five shillings a week to the parents of a child of fourteen in order to induce them to obey the law of the land. Such a provision would be without precedent and would certainly lead to dangerous claims in other directions. No doubt maintenance grants in themselves are no new thing in our educational system; but hitherto they have been awarded, at the discretion of the local authority, in the interest of the pupils and not, as a matter of right, in the interest of the parents. On November 7 it was suggested in these columns that there was no need to alter the accepted practice; and it is clear from Tuesday's debate that the Government will accept or propose amendments embodying this point of view. These amendments will be watched very carefully lest a false principle should gain entrance to the Statute-book. But there seems to be no reason why the Bill, with the reconstruction now foreshadowed, should not pass before the end of the year. In this case delay would be especially dangerous because the local authorities cannot legally incur any new expenditure until the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Another argument for the early passage of the Bill is to be found in the growing hope of a settlement of what is known as the religious question. The second Bill contained provisions under which the inclusion of Church schools in the new national system would be facilitated. Difficulties arose, and in the present Bill the religious proposals have been dropped. Negotiations, however, are still proceeding behind the scenes, so that the fresh delay in putting the Bill now before Parliament into force may well have the additional advantage of giving time for a religious settlement. There is no demand now, from any responsible quarter, for secular education, and therefore the dual system is out of date.

Rationalized Building

There is published this morning a report on building regulations and control by a Committee, of which LORD EBURY is the chairman, representing the interests connected with the building industry—including the R.I.B.A., the British Steelwork Association, and the Institute of Structural Engineers, as well as the employers and the operatives in the building trades. It is the outcome of a deputation sent to the MINISTER of HEALTH last summer, at the request of an all-party meeting of members of Parliament presided over by SIR ROBERT HORNE. Its purpose is to bring before the notice of the Government and of the public the anomalous condition of the regulations governing building in this country and to suggest remedies by which this deplorable condition of affairs may be improved. At present the building industry, which employs directly more than 800,000 persons, is being hampered chiefly by three main factors—the obsolete nature of many of the regulations by which it is governed; the diversity of conditions laid down by general and local legislation, which differ widely for identical structures from area to area; and the multiplicity of authorities (especially in London) from whom consent must be obtained before any structure can be erected. The effect of these restrictions, which were imposed in the past mainly for the purpose of protecting the public against the speculative builder, has been to hinder substantially the progress of the science of building, which has made rapid advances during the past few decades, especially in respect of the use of steel, concrete, and other materials. Enforced compliance with obsolete regulations has unnecessarily increased the costs of construction; the diversity of legal requirements in different parts of the country has to a large extent prevented the standardization and with it the cheapening of constructive materials; and the multiplicity of authorities to be consulted, by causing inevitable but vexatious delays, has entailed waste both of capital and of labour.

The urgent need for simplifying and bringing up to date the obsolete chaos of the present building regulations has long been recognized by all the professional organizations of architects, engineers, and contractors. As the report points out, any code of building regulations, unless subject to constant revision, must become out of date almost as soon as it is drafted, owing to the continual advance in the science of construction. All that Parliamentary legislation can profitably do is to lay down the broad principles, and to leave the details of their practical application to competent bodies which are in a position to adapt them to the changing circumstances of a progressive age. That is the central conception underlying the report, and it entails something very like a revolution in our present practice. The report also recommends in this connexion that the report on steel-frame building now being prepared under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research be accepted as a national standard. The nucleus for the machinery envisaged in the report is already in process of creation in the shape of a technical and economic Advisory Council for the industry to be convoked early next month under the auspices of the R.I.B.A., which has already received the approval of the Ministry of Health. Moreover the London County Council, which administers the regulations governing the most important building area in the country, has intimated its willingness to receive a deputation from the provisional committee of the new council. At last, therefore, the industry will have an excellent opportunity of speaking effectively with a united voice, and in doing so it will no doubt stand out, as the report suggests, for a national settlement of its problems, rather than for a piecemeal arrangement designed to fit into the hopelessly antiquated jigsaw puzzle of the present statutory control.

Indirect Rule in Africa

The two articles on the system of government in Tanganyika, of which the second appears on this page to-day, are the fruit of the itinerant studies of a Rhodes Travelling Fellow, whose impressions of Samoa were printed in *The Times* in April of this year. The subject with which they deal, the preservation and adaptation of tribal institutions, is of the first importance in Africa at the present moment, and the Tanganyikan experiment has a special interest of its own. To conserve the authority of traditional and established rulers wherever possible has been one of the principal axioms of British policy in Asia and Africa alike, and indirect rule, as practised in the Sudan and Nigeria, has now won general recognition. But it is also recognized that its success is directly in proportion to the strength and worth of the local institutions already in existence. The strong Mohamedan Emirates of Northern Nigeria provided LORD LUGARD with the right material for the achievements which have made Northern Nigeria the classical instance of the system. The natives of Tanganyika, and of East Africa generally, have offered a much less promising field. The extreme disorganization of tribal life and disintegration of tribal authority which the East African campaign brought in its train added enormously to the difficulty of the task. To-day, after more than ten years of Mandatory status, the after-effects of the earlier history of the Territory are still being experienced. It has been found in Nigeria, in the Southern Province, that the system of indirect rule is least happy in its results when from one cause or another a native is invested with authority for some other reason than that the natives of the tribe regard him as the rightful chief. Tanganyika has had its full share of the difficulties that arise both through confusion of claims to tribal authority and through the frailties of rightful chiefs; but the present Governor, SIR DONALD CAMERON, whose term of office expires in a few months, can look back on a period in which confusion has been steadily cleared up, while the standards that can be set before native chiefs have risen, and the system of tribal authority has taken firm root as the main instrument for carrying out the Mandate.

Many Shakespeares

Within the last few days two correspondents have sent us particulars of their recent discoveries about persons of the name of Shakespeare. Last Saturday DR. LESLIE HOTSON, widely known as the discoverer of the true story of CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S death, produced a sixteenth-century WILLIAM SHAKESPERE in Nottinghamshire, settled the identity of a WILLIAM SHACKSPERE in Bedfordshire, proved that GILBERT SHACKSPERE, the poet's brother, was a haberdasher in London, and, best of all, showed contemporary evidence—the first ever seen—that the poet's father did indeed, as more than two centuries of tradition had declared, deal in wool. And in a letter printed this morning MR. HERBERT W. KNOCKER, a prominent working member of the British Record Society, gives details earlier than any previously discovered of the large and pretty closely investigated family of the Shakespeares of Rowington, near Warwick.

Some seventy years after the manorial transactions now recorded, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE the poet bought at a court baron of the manor of Rowington some property next to his house in Stratford-upon-Avon; but that was his only known connexion with a place where many of his name lived and owned land and houses. In the sixteenth century Warwickshire was thick with Shakespeares, and many of them were William. Their free fancy in the spelling of the name still gives pleasure to such as think that, because old JOHN, the poet's father, was written down in sixteen different ways but generally as Shaxpeare, and because the great WILLIAM spelled his name with happy indifference in four different ways, or cut it down to "Shak'p'," therefore he was an ignorant rogue and born of unlettered stock. The new discoveries tell nothing about him; and none has in itself any importance except DR. HOTSON'S about the dealing in wool, which, by confirming an old tradition, turns its little fact into a powerful influence. But the obscurest Shakespeare has a reflected interest. Of late years record-searching has brought enough exciting discoveries to keep hopes high for more: and those who wish well to the British Record Society will always be glad when it has the chance of winning public attention for the valuable work which it is doing.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

NATURAL RIGHTS

A PROCESS OF ASSIMILATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I write to support Lord Lloyd's plea for a fresh examination of the question of British policy in Palestine, in the light not only of Imperial but also of international interests, by a body of unchallengeable authority. Our promises to the Arabs are for practical purposes mostly unilateral statements of policy, which must be interpreted in the light of events and of common sense. The Mandate is a statement of intentions couched not in legal but in general terms, and must be read in this sense. A great American authority, Captain A. T. Mahan, wrote in 1900 ("The Problem of Asia," p. 98) :—

> The very first element of a just and far-seeing decision must be the determination to bear in mind, and to give due precedence to, the natural rights and the future development of the peoples most directly affected. The phrase "natural rights" is chosen expressly to indicate those that result from the simple fact of being born; as distinct from political or legal rights, which depend upon other fitnesses than that of merely being a man. Thus the claim of an indigenous population to retain indefinitely control of territory depends not upon a natural right but upon political fitness, shown in the political work of governing, administering, and developing in such manner as to ensure the natural right of the world at large that resources should not be left idle, but be utilized for the general good. Failure to do this justifies in principle compulsion from outside; the position to be demonstrated, in the particular instance, is that the necessary time and the fitting opportunity have arrived.
>
> The interests of the populations in these countries are by no means necessarily identical with those of the present Governments, nor with the continuance of the latter in either form or person. These are not representative in the sense that they either embody the wishes or promote the best welfare of the subject.
>
> Being what they are, should necessity demand their discontinuance, there need be no tenderness in dealing with them as institutions, whatever consideration may be shown to the incumbents of the moment.

These are wise words, though the underlying trend of thought is to-day unfashionable. The world is not static, but dynamic, and it is the function of the League of Nations in all its branches to ensure that inevitable dynamic changes may be effected as peacefully as circumstances permit.

There is no reason to think that the Arabs of Palestine will in the long run suffer from the influx of immigrants, any more than this country suffered from the Roman occupation or the Norman conquest. Only time can show whether the Arab, physically better fitted for life in Palestine than most Zionists, will not in the long run supplant the immigrants by a process analogous to that of Gresham's Law. When Moses sent men to spy out the Holy Land there was a minority as well as a majority report. The former ran as follows :—

> We be not able to go up against the people, for they are stronger than we.
>
> It is . . . . a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof, ... we saw) . . . . the sons of Anak; and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so were we in their sight. (Numbers xiii.)

The descendants of the Welsh Colonists in Argentina have been assimilated to the surrounding population, as also the German and British immigrant communities in Colombia; the same fate has overtaken the Caucasian and Circassian colonists planted in Syria by the successive Sultans. But these countries have gained, not lost, in the process. Apart, however, from these speculations, which concern the future, our duty to-day is indicated by Lord Chancellor Bacon in the concluding sentence of his essay on "Plantations" :—

> It is the wickedest thing in the World to forsake and abandon a Plantation, once in Forwardness; for besides the Dishonour, it is no other than mere Treachery, and a merciless Effusion of the Blood of many miserable Creatures.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. T. WILSON.

The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

INDIAN CHIEFS' COLLEGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the last few days the speeches of the Indian Princes at the Round-Table Conference have gained much attention and no little praise. It may be worth noting that seven of these Princes are old boys of Indian Chiefs' Colleges, thus :—

H.H. the Maharajah of Jamnagar—the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
The Chief Sahib of Sangli—the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
H.H. the Maharajah of Alwar—the Mayo College, Ajmere.
H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir—the Mayo College, Ajmere.
H.H. the Maharajah of Kashmir—the Mayo College, Ajmere.
H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala—the Aitchison College, Lahore.
H.H. the Maharajah of Rewah—the Daly College, Indore.

The Chiefs' Colleges were the first schools in which a serious effort was made in India to create the English public school spirit.

One point more. The Chamber of Princes has been spoken of often. Where and by whom was the idea of such a Chamber first put forward? Surely by H.E. Lord Hardinge at a Chiefs' College Conference at Delhi attended by Princes from many parts of India. His Excellency welcomed the Princes, hoping that such a Conference would be held every year. H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir then added the hope that at future Conferences all matters of common interest to the States would be discussed. The Chiefs' Colleges are little known and it seems only fair to their steady work since 1870 that these facts should be placed on record.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY HIDE.

21, Northmoor-road, Oxford, Nov. 22.

NEW BLOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It was characteristic of Mr. Baldwin that he should refer so generously in his speech yesterday at the Kingsway Hall to his former colleagues. Nevertheless, I am convinced that there is among the people and in the party a very strong demand for new blood.

If it is charged against him that he is over-loyal to his friends, the greater, then, is the responsibility lying on their shoulders; and I often wonder whether some Ministers or ex-Ministers are as quick as they might be to appreciate the great embarrassment that any leader, particularly one with this strong sense of loyalty, must find in passing over a colleague, and if, realizing this, and having had a fair innings, they are as ready as they might be to take the initiative upon themselves and offer to "stand down."

Mr. Baldwin makes it clear that the unfettered right to "select" lies with the leader. But has the leader in actual practice and by established custom the same freedom to "reject"?

I do not interpret, as he does, the expression "the old gang" as referring to "men who through the last 20 or 30 most difficult years have borne the heat and burden of the day for our party." It is not a matter of age or length of service which irritates or causes criticism so much as the impression of prescriptive right to preferment attaching to the man who has once held office and the consequent retarding of the flow into Government of much of the really brilliant material that is available. Nor, I judge, is this feeling confined to the higher offices under the Crown; in fact there is greater need for rejuvenation and refreshment among Under-Secretaries than among Cabinet Ministers.

There is no administrative position which more readily lends itself to change. Without administrative dislocation we change at any moment, not only from one set of Ministers to another, but from one policy to another, and it may be said, without the least disparagement, that there are very few men on the Front Bench in Mr. Baldwin's team (or any other team for that matter) for whom an equal or a better substitute does not exist on the Back Benches.

Yours faithfully,

BURTON CHADWICK.

House of Commons, Nov. 26.

TRIBAL RULE IN AFRICA

II.—THE NATIVE COURTS

TSETSE DESTRUCTION

The following, the second of two articles on indirect government in Africa, describes the system at work in Tanganyika as seen by a Rhodes Travelling Fellow.

(By Miss M. Perham)

The first article aimed at interpreting the general principles upon which the Native Administration of Tanganyika is based. In this second will be given some pictures of the achievements of the Administration as they appear to the traveller. They are chosen from the great block of purely native territory in the West, because in the areas where white settlement has taken place tribal institutions cannot function with the same fullness and freedom. It must be remembered that indirect rule in its present complete form has developed only since 1925, and in some parts, as it is a development in which haste is generally disastrous, it is only now assuming definite shape. Ask the age of this school or that clinic, and the answer is nearly always one or two, seldom three or four, years. The point is worth emphasizing, for all calculations about Tanganyika, political or economic, should be based on the expectancy of a bountiful harvest of results in 20 or 30 years' time.

Let us visit first the Province of Mwanza, mainly inhabited by those cheerful and industrious people, the Wasukuma. From an aeroplane their lands would be seen lying in swelling plains, running for 200 miles southwards from the shores of Lake Victoria, patched

with fields of millet, ripening a red bronze, and with smaller dark green squares that are cotton, ground-nuts, and sweet potatoes. There was maize, but that has mostly been gathered into the woven bins whose giant shapes loom through the darkness of the huts. These huts, little circles of grey thatch from the air, are plentifully sprinkled about the open land, wreathed in groups of twos and threes by olive-green euphorbia hedges. All this is picked out on a background of grassland, already, in a month of dry weather, burnt golden by the sun, and worn into patches by erosion. In this densely populated, highly cultivated country are islands of dense green, exhausted and abandoned lands, upon which bush has encroached, and from which the tsetse fly now exiles man and beast.

A collection of white buildings marks the headquarters of the Sukuma Federation, a group of independent chiefs, who, each retaining executive authority in his own chiefdom, have combined to form a joint treasury and court of appeal.

A MASTERFUL LADY

Each chief, when he comes to headquarters, uses one of the row of little two-roomed houses. Beside these is the Court House, reached from the road by a drive flanked with flower-beds. In front flies the flag of the Federation, the black bull of Sukuma traditions on a golden ground. The Court House is open to the winds and the public. On the platform, each in his own carved chair, sit the ten chiefs. They present a contrast significant in this stage of African development. Four young men on one side are dressed in European or semi-European fashion: one, who speaks English, is of the first generation to be educated at the Tabora School for sons of chiefs. On the other side sits Wamba, a handsome man and barbaric by comparison, wearing a blue and purple cloth in casual toga fashion, with the sandals of lion-skin and the anklets and bracelets of shells that are the appurtenances of a chief. He has claims to be paramount chief, but the system of having an elected chairman allows the stout, powerful old man in the middle to exercise his natural powers of leadership. No Chief Justice ever looked his part more than Makwaia, one of those men who speak quietly and are always heard. He is dressed in a royal blue robe, heavily embroidered with gold; the King's Medal for African Chiefs hangs round his neck; and his head is bound in a turban of multi-coloured silk. Beside him sits a chieftainess, Nzile of Saluwe, in a toga of striped silk and an orange turban. She has the royal shell on her neck, but on her feet she wears not lion-skin sandals but men's golfing brogues and socks. Though not beautiful, she is masterful (four consorts are said to have escaped from her kraal); she has a sense of humour, and plays her part effectively.

Facing the platform stand the litigants, a woman, her husband, and the man he is accusing of rape. These are Swahili loafers who consider themselves superior to the up-country natives before whose court they have come. Their judges soon turn the case to one of adultery, and then, suspecting that the husband has in fact been commercializing his wife's honour, adjourn it to the next session.

The next defendant claims to be an Arab, but is clearly another Swahili. He is a lorry-driver, and was so foolish as not only to drive his lorry along one of the roads maintained by the Federation, and closed on account of the rains, but also to run out of petrol outside Makwaia's country house, and to borrow a tin from that magnate. Makwaia lent him the petrol, and ran him in before the court. He is one of a class of trader who often exploits the native, and as such has no friend on the Bench. Yet his judges take much time and trouble in estimating the degree of wilfulness in his offence. He says he could not read the notice. "Is it the custom in this country," asks Wamba, "to put notice-boards across roads for no reason?" Nzile suggests a hundred shillings or one month. "Ought to be six," growls another Chief, like any old J.P. in England; "these lorry-drivers need teaching a lesson." But leniency prevails. Makwaia pronounces judgment, and adds very gravely, amid shouts of laughter, "And don't you forget my tin of petrol!"

"DO YOU ALL AGREE?"

This federal appeal court is more formal and less democratic than those of the individual chiefs. I called at Nzile's court a few days later. My visit interrupted the proceedings a little as the whole court, elders, audience, and prisoners, turned out with the chieftainess to greet me with songs and beating of drums. The Court House was a simple, round structure of mud and thatch: every inch of floor was covered by squatting natives, and the six wide windows were blocked by the heads and shoulders of their

women. I sat on the platform with Nzile and a dozen elders. An old man, in burning out his bees, had set fire to the grass. The seniors in the audience freely offered their opinion; Nzile called upon each of the elders by name; and, after engaging in an amicable discussion with the prisoner, pronounced a sentence of fifty shillings or one month. Then, turning to the court, she asked, "Are there any protests?" Silence. "Do you all agree?" A forest of hands. It is difficult to believe that where justice is administered under such conditions there is much scope for miscarriage, still less for abuse or corruption. I have corrected the impression by studying cases in the court-books of a dozen or more districts, and they bear witness to the African's sense not only, or so much, of justice in our conception, but also of something for which it is difficult to find a name—of fairness, of equality, of a capacity to balance up the claims of individuals in relation to those of the group, and to come to a decision that satisfies even, it would seem, the party penalized.

To return to the Sukuma Federation. Leaving the court you find in front of you another of the institutions made possible by concentration of revenues: the school, where the sons of chiefs and headmen spend four years, of which period perhaps the less important part is devoted to acquiring the elements of education. The boys live, under the simplest conditions, in four "villages," each under an elected headman. Discipline is carried out in their own court, with its official court-book, while the resident chief often comes across the road to attend its sessions. There are also the school plantation, carpentry and tailoring shops, and the school band in which they express their genius for music.

Close by is the Native Administration Farm, with seed-beds, experimental plots, ploughing demonstrations, and stud bulls for the grading up of native stock. On a neighbouring hill stands the leper settlement, and also the maternity home and clinic in which last year nearly a thousand babies were born. Many more were reached by out-patient work. Native women are being trained who, it is hoped, will go out into the villages, advance-guards in the battle against the appalling loss of infant life. There is no space, however, to record all the work that figures on the Federation balance-sheet with its £9,000 revenue; the tribal dispensaries, the roads, dairies, anti-locust operations, and the rest. Nor does this unit stand alone.

AN EIGHT-MILE FRONT

There is, however, one piece of work that demands special attention—namely, clearing the fly bush. To see this in its most striking form one must go north to another province. Not that the Sukuma Federation does not do its part, but its efforts are distributed over a number of areas. In the Kwimba district of Mwanza province I was privileged to see reclamation work on a grand scale. Fifteen thousand men let loose upon the bush at the same moment on a front eight miles long is a sight not easily forgotten. Armed with axes and knives they fell upon the thick scrub as if it were an enemy, hacking and slashing in time to their songs, while here and there in the line a great shout would go up as a big tree crashed to the ground, and the group would run together and fall upon the next one. Each of the four tribal divisions was commanded by its chief; each company was under its headman.

The men walk in any distance from 10 to 40 miles. They provide their own tools and bring their own food for ten days, with cooking pots and a couple of skins for cloak and ground-sheet. They arrive on a special day, set to work to build themselves grass huts in five camps, 3,000 men in each, and are ready to work at six o'clock the next morning. The arrangements, carried out through the tribal authorities, work without a hitch. There is no payment except a feast of meat three times a week; very few of the workers will gain directly from the clearing, yet they turn out gladly at the wish of their chiefs.

And what are the results? The people, hemmed in by fly-bush, take new heart and win back their country. In three years they have cleared about 60 square miles, which is already filling up with an industrious black peasantry. It made the heart glad to see the shape of a rich river valley appearing from under a smother of fly-ridden bush. But the huge machine can only be made to work by touching the right lever, and it takes a great deal of patience and sympathy to find it.

EMPIRE DAY

It is Empire Day at Bukoba in the province that adjoins Uganda and closely resembles it; the brightest and almost the hottest day possible in this world. Lake Victoria is a triumphant blue, dotted with green islands and cut into by promontories of tumbled grey granite. On the flat land behind the shore 20,000 people form a huge oval. They are a gay but orderly crowd, and dressed in a way that speaks prosperity; the men in European suits or long white *kansus*, the women in flowing silks. Incidentally it is a prosperity founded on coffee; in Bukoba district alone there are 60,000 coffee growers, who in 1928 produced about 7,000 tons of coffee.

On to the ground marches a sequence of eight processions, each headed by a flag and a smart band, while at the rear the primitive is represented in the tribal dancers and mummers, grotesque in dress and action. Well in front of each procession strides one man. Seven wear tropical suits and sun-helmets; the eighth, a very fat man, has a German hussar uniform, his brazen helmet drawing all the rays of the sun upon his unfortunate head. These are the big Chiefs of Bukoba, members of a federal council like the Sukuma, now leading their tribes to the great event of the year, the inter-tribal sports.

They have behind them a record of fighting stretching back to the dim days when the fathers of their dynasties first came south from Bunyoro. A few years ago they could not cross each other's dominions, still less would they enter the same room. Now they foregather in the Chiefs' pavilion and strain their eyes to follow the fortunes of their champions as they compete in archery, spear-throwing, running, and wrestling. The excitement is intense. One young chief, fresh from school in Uganda, competes for his tribe. Winners of events run to the Chiefs' pavilion and prostrate themselves, clasping the ankles of their jubilant sovereigns. The Chiefs' sons, and at last even the old Chiefs themselves, break on to the ground for the final event, the tug-of-war, and urge their straining teams to victory.

At last, after four hours, it is over. Lwaijumba of Kiamtwara has won the trophy for the third time. His people spill on to the ground from all sides and follow the silver cup which he flashes high over his head. The cup and the sports are new, but the harsh throbbing song is as old as the tribe and its loyalty to the chief. And the sports may be regarded as a striking symbol of how, under the native policy of the Tanganyika Government, the best of the old and the best of the new may be brought together.

(Concluded)

[The first article appeared yesterday.]

John Campbell, skipper of the Lossiemouth seine net trawler Windfall, was fined £30 at Elgin yesterday for illegally fishing off Lossiemouth beach, and £5 for failing to show a signal that his nets were down.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND EMPIRE TRADE

CENSURE MOTION TO-DAY

The Government will have to face the first Vote of Censure of the Session to-day, but it is expected that others will follow dealing with the refusal to extend the safeguarding duties, the decision to allow the British Dyestuffs Act to lapse, and the shelving of the problem of unemployment insurance by referring the matter to a Royal Commission. To-day's motion seeks to censure the Government for its failure to formulate any effective proposals for the extension of Empire trade and for its refusal to consider the offers made by the Dominions. The principal speakers for the Conservatives will be Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Amery, who was Dominions Secretary when the Imperial Conference was held in 1926. The Prime Minister and Mr. J. H. Thomas will defend the Government, and Sir Herbert Samuel will state the case for the Liberals, most of whom will support the Government in the division lobby. The Labour Party is not likely to be at full strength, as those members of the Left Wing who have promised to defy the official party ban and to speak in the East Renfrew by-election on the eve of the poll do not propose to cancel their engagements. Lord Hailsham will open a debate on the report of the Imperial Conference in the House of Lords on Tuesday.

Mr. Snowden discussed with a deputation representing all the three political parties yesterday the attitude of the Government towards the pensions of pre-War pensioners. It is officially stated that the object of the deputation was to ascertain what the Government proposed to do in regard to Mr. Hore-Belisha's resolution on the subject, which was passed unanimously by the House of Commons. Mr. Snowden agreed to consider sympathetically the possibility of simplifying the form of inquiry into means, and he also promised to go into matters raised by Major Ross concerning the R.I.C. Fund. On the question of revising pre-War pensions Mr. Snowden explained the difficulties of the financial situation and undertook to examine the point further before making a final reply.

It is expected that the Prime Minister will announce to-day the *personnel* of the Royal Commission on the Unemployment Insurance Fund and its terms of reference. Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, explained at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party last night what the Ministry is doing for the unemployed. She made it clear that that department was responsible, not for the provision of employment, but for the care of the unemployed. She dealt at some length with the arrangements for training girls for domestic service, and there was some criticism on the subject. Miss Bondfield insisted, however, that as there was a considerable dearth of labour in that market it was her duty, if possible, to meet the demand rather than allow girls to remain unemployed and a charge on the State.

The National Executive of the Labour Party showed itself to be in a reasonable spirit yesterday when it met to consider the case of Mr. W. J. Brown, who had been reported by the Parliamentary Labour Party for quoting from a party document during the recent debate on pre-War pensions. Mr. Brown attended, and expressed regret that he had referred to Mr. Tom Kennedy, the Chief Whip, but otherwise he was unrepentant. It was announced at the close of the meeting that the Executive had accepted his statement and had decided to notify the Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Party of that fact. The suggestion seemed to be that the Consultative Committee had made much ado about nothing and should now let the matter drop.

In the division on the motion concerning the dumping of cereals last night the following Liberal members voted with the Conservatives—Sir Robert Hutchison, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, Mr. Lambert, the Rev. R. M. Kedward, Mr. Pybus, Mr. Ian Macpherson, and Colonel England.

KENT RURAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT'S APPEAL TO MOTORISTS

The annual conference of Kent Rural Community Council opened yesterday at Folkestone when representatives from 34 authorities including Kent County Council, 54 voluntary organizations, and over 100 towns and villages in Kent discussed various questions affecting the public life of the inhabitants of the county.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote regretting inability to be present and said: "I was glad to hear that the work of the committee for the preservation of rural Kent is now well organized. I earnestly trust that its vigilance will prevent, as far as possible, any further encroachment upon the remaining beauties of Kent."

The first subject for consideration was "Local History." Sir Charles Igglesden, who presided at the session, said that there were many charities in which money had been left for old people, blind people, and cripples, and these had been allowed to fall through. The transgressions were principally those of the Charity Commissioners, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the education authorities. To put it vulgarly, the money had been "pinched" and used for building schools not even in the villages for which the money had been left.

Mr. Donald Maxwell urged that a greater interest in Kent should be stimulated, and he pointed out that it was in the villages that most history was found.

Lord Northbourne presided at the afternoon session when "social service in Kent" was dealt with. The Road Traffic Act was also considered. A letter was read from Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, who referred to reliability trials. He wrote:—

I had some desire to deal with reliability trials under the Road Traffic Act, but the opportunity was missed owing to greater demands being made than I could possibly grant. I want particularly to appeal to associations who conduct such trials, to confer and cooperate with the police so that they may cause as little annoyance as possible to the rural population. Organized bodies of motorists really ought not to disturb unduly the amenities and quietness of the countryside, especially where a little forethought and friendly consultation with the police could make all the difference.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD'S FAREWELL ORDER

DELHI, Nov. 26.—Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, who left here for Bombay yesterday on his way home, has issued a farewell Army Order:—

During my period of command, especially during the last year, many calls have been made on the troops, both British and Indian, to assist in the preservation of internal order, and the restraint, self-control, good humour, and sense of humanity displayed have evoked my unbounded admiration. As an officer of the Indian Army, I particularly wish to record my pride in and gratification at the steadfast and loyal behaviour of my Indian comrades in the face of determined efforts, made both in cantonments and in their own homes, to seduce them from their allegiance to their sovereign.—*Reuter.*

Mr. W. J. Dudman, has been appointed headmaster of Ealing County School for Boys in succession to the late Mr. L. Marsh, who was drowned at Looe while on his summer holidays.

WELSH COALFIELD

"SHADOW OF IMMINENT STOPPAGE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 26

Following the decision taken yesterday by the South Wales coalowners, notices were posted up at all the collieries to-day announcing the terms on which they will be open for work on and after Monday next. The shadow of an imminent stoppage is heavy over the coalfield, and it would appear that the only hope of averting it lies in postponing the operation of the new Mines Act. The new terms, as might have been expected, have been received with unconcealed hostility by the miners' officials, and what comments have been made upon them are tinged with studied bitterness.

Mr. W. H. Mainwaring, the agent for the Rhondda miners, described them as "absolutely preposterous," and added that there was not the slightest doubt in his mind as to what the miners would do. Mr. J. W. Grant, Mountain Ash, says: "The terms will mean a wage reduction for all classes of workmen, varying from 9s. 3d. a week for the ordinary six-day week man to 17s. 1d. a week for the afternoon shift man. For the continuous shift man it means a reduction of at least a guinea a week, and it must be apparent to any thinking person that such wages will make it quite impossible for workmen and their families to exist."

A conference of delegates, convened by the South Wales Miners' Federation, will be held at Cardiff on Saturday to receive the reports of their delegates to the national conference and to instruct the lodges in respect of the position at collieries next week.

Eight hundred miners employed at Upton Colliery, 10 miles from Doncaster, struck work yesterday owing to disagreement over a new price list which the management of the pit desire to bring into force, and which was due to take effect yesterday. The day shift worked, but the afternoon shift refused to descend. The men contend that the new list is 25 per cent. below what they want and that it would mean a reduction of 30 per cent. on present wages. The management declined to make a statement.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

UNIONS TO REPLY TO-MORROW TO CALL FOR REDUCTION

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The unions of the men in the conciliation grades of the railway service, acting in concert, will send written replies to-morrow to the demands of the railway companies for the reduction of wage costs. A meeting of the Central Wages Board will follow, and in the event of disagreement there—a foregone conclusion—the issue will be referred to the National Wages Board.

It was stated officially yesterday that the question of a reduction of directors' fees and salaries in excess of £350 a year (which are not affected by the proposals put before the unions) is under consideration.

NEWSPAPER BICENTENARY

FACSIMILE OF "CHESTER COURANT" OF 1733

The *Chester Courant*, which was founded in November, 1730, publishes this week a bicentenary souvenir number. So far as is known there is no copy of the first issue in existence, but with the souvenir edition is presented a complete facsimile of the paper dated November 14, 1733, which is the earliest copy in the possession of the proprietors of the journal. This was printed by Roger Adams, who is stated to have been the original proprietor and publisher, with the title, "Adams's Weekly Courant." It consists of four pages and contains home and foreign news and advertisements. A description is given of the arrival at Greenwich of the Prince of Orange, attended by the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, who, it is stated, immediately dispatched one of his Majesty's messengers to the Tower "to know if the proper preparations were made there for the reception of his Highness; and he returning with advice, that the Right Hon. the Lord Lovelace, and Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies, were waiting there to receive the Prince, and conduct him to Somerset-House, his Highness proceeded in one of his Majesty's barges to the Tower, where he arrived about three in the afternoon."

The account continues:—"And the same evening the prisoners on the Master Side of the King's-Bench, made great rejoicings by illuminations, &c., and particularly by a large paper machine, in which was inclosed several candles. The machine was transparent, and upon the sides were written the four following lines:—

Great is our joy, let ecchoing cannons roar,
Nassau is landed on the British Shore.
William brought peace and liberty restor'd;
We hope like Blessings Nassau will afford."

Reference is also made to a "splendid Court" held by the Prince of Orange at Somerset House, "at which were present the Ministers of State and Nobility."

The news from London, dated two days later, states:—"There is some talk of an Act of Grace on account of the illustrious marriage of the Princess Royal. 'Tis certain that Monday next is appointed for solemnizing that of the Princess Royal with the Pr. of Orange, on account of which more rich English silks, velvet, gold and silver stuffs, and ribbons have been sold by the dealers thereof in this city than has even been known by any of the mercers in trade."

COMPANY DIRECTOR FOUND SHOT

VERDICT AT INQUEST

Mr. Cecil Langham Reed, 46, a company director, with offices in the City, was found shot dead in the garden of his home, Coombe Farm, Farnborough, Hants, yesterday.

Martha Gilbert, a maidservant, made the discovery shortly after 7 a.m. She had taken a cup of tea to his bedroom and discovered that he was missing. After searching several rooms she went to the garden, where she discovered him lying under a tree 20 yards from the house. He was in his dressing-gown, and it is understood that a revolver, from which two shots had been fired, was beside him. He had been shot through the heart and head.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed came to Coombe Farm, a large house on the London-Farnborough road, about two years ago. Previously they had lived at Frimley, Surrey. Mr. Reed was a director of the firm of Reed, Evans, and Co., Limited, which has offices at Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, E.C. He was also a director of Central Railway of Ecuador, Limited; Mexican Union Railway, Limited; and Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company, Limited.

The DEPUTY CORONER for ALDERSHOT, Mr. J. G. Coggins, held an inquest on the body at Coombe Farm, Farnborough, last night.

William Percy Barnsdall, of Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, stated that he was in daily contact with Mr. Reed, who had one particular business worry that he took to heart. There was no necessity for him to worry to that extent. Financially, Mr. Reed's position was in order, and he had no creditors pressing him. The CORONER, who sat without a jury, recorded a verdict that Mr. Reed shot himself while of unsound mind.

DEATH OF DR. LEO FRACHTENBERG

WATERLOO (IOWA), Nov. 26.—The death is announced here of Dr. Leo Frachtenberg, the anthropologist.—*Reuter.*

Dr. Frachtenberg was known for his researches among the North American Indians, especially those on the Pacific Coast. He sought to establish genetic relationships between the several languages spoken by the Indians of the North-West Coast. Born in 1883, he was a graduate of the Imperial and Royal Gymnasium of Przemysl in Galicia and of Columbia University, and had held various public offices, particularly in immigration and census administration.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

LORD HAILSHAM AND THE STRAIN ON INDUSTRY

Lord Hailsham was the guest of the United Club at dinner at the Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue, last night. Sir Boyd Merriman, M.P., was in the chair.

Responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, LORD HAILSHAM spoke on the political situation as he viewed it to-day, and said that in his judgment it was absolutely vital for this country that the Socialist Government should be turned out of office at the very earliest opportunity. (Cheers.) He profoundly believed that unless this country destroyed the present Government that Government would infallibly destroy the country. More and more politics and economics were getting mixed up together; more and more the tendency was for the economic foundation of the country to depend upon its political direction; and more and more was it true that political misdirection might undermine the whole economic structure upon which society rested. If any Government was calculated to undermine our industrial position, it followed that it was destroying our actual existence. It was not true, as Socialists were very apt to say, that all that was happening was that the whole world was passing through a period of economic depression in which we had to take our share. The truth was that, although there were ups and downs in the industrial world the proportion of our export trade had steadily dropped since the War. We could not watch the process which was threatening to undermine the whole of our economic state without the very gravest misgiving and alarm.

Referring to recent speeches by Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Snowden, Lord Hailsham said that lack of confidence and over-taxation were the two causes which Socialists assigned for our present unhappy situation. The greatest cause of lack of confidence in industrial circles to-day, he believed, was the Socialist Government. (Cheers.) Safeguarding had saved some industries from extinction, but Mr. Snowden's high fiscal principles would not allow him to tamper with the accursed thing. Next January the Dyestuffs Act was expiring. Yet the dyestuffs industry was vital to our national defence. Research departments would no doubt be disbanded and factories put out of work, and we should once more be dependent on the German producer. The German, secure behind his tariff walls, would undersell in our unprotected market. How was it possible to expect confidence under such conditions? To the burden of taxation under the present Government Mr. Snowden had added £46,000,000, and the burden was growing month by month. How could they expect industry to recover when we were paying 50 per cent. more than the next highest-taxed country in Europe—namely, France—and when we paid exactly double what our competitor Germany had to pay per head? It was no exaggeration to say that the industrial fabric of the country could not bear the strain which was being put upon it and that it was threatened with immediate collapse if steps were not taken.

CONSERVATIVE FISCAL POLICY

The next Government would be faced with an extraordinarily difficult situation. In the near future they would have to face the solution of the problem of the future government of India; and what chance was there of loyal and patriotic cooperation from the present Socialist Government? Then there was the danger of grave trouble in the coalfields, thanks to the interference of the present Government when the coal industry seemed to be recovering. He was glad to think that the Conservative Party was pledged, he hoped, to an emergency tariff on foreign manufactured goods at the earliest possible moment. That was not such an easy matter. The first difficulty would be to define manufactured goods, because what were manufactured goods for one industry were raw materials for another. They had to remember also that thanks to the pedantry of Mr. Graham we had a so-called "tariff truce," so that while other nations could raise their tariffs we had to remain unprotected. That covenant could not take place till April. Meanwhile if we put up a tariff wall we should have inside that wall foreign goods which would flood our markets for months to come, aggravate unemployment, and prevent our getting the revenue which we had the right to expect from a protective tariff.

As to the Education Bill, though no decision had yet been taken, he hoped that the House of Lords would throw it out. But if they were to be asked to take that action the real mischief of the Bill must be preached in the constituencies so that the people would recognize that the House of Lords was acting for them and not against them. He had never disguised from himself the fact that the policy the Conservatives were now fighting for—the policy of the free hand—was a more difficult one than the policy of merely safeguarding. He believed that on safeguarding they could sweep the country to-day. He could not understand the attitude of some people who were as keen on the Empire as he was, and who professed the same anxiety for greater economic unity between this country and the Dominions, and who realized the vital necessity of a change of Government, yet who were prepared to divide prices and spend time in attacks which could be more usefuly employed if directed against the common enemy. He believed that differences were fast disappearing, and he hoped and prayed that whenever the time came they would go into action with a united front and once more pave the way to victory. (Cheers.)

A WREN BUILDING IN BATTERSEA

MINISTER'S ORDER RESENTED BY COUNCILLORS

The Battersea Borough Council last night discussed the order of the Ministry of Health for the preservation of the Principal's House at St. John's College, Battersea, which was designed by Wren. Some of the members expressed strong resentment at the decision.

Mr. J. LANE read a letter from Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, containing the following passage:—

I have taken a great deal of trouble to come to a right conclusion. I am naturally most unwilling to hinder in any way a useful housing scheme. My difficulty has been that I am satisfied that the Battersea case is precisely the sort of case which Parliament had in mind in giving me power to insist upon the preservation of old buildings. I could not, therefore, escape the conclusion that if I had refused to issue the order in this case I should have been flouting the deliberate wishes of Parliament. It seemed to me, therefore, that it was my duty to make the order, and it is now impossible to revoke the decision. I know, of course, that there is a strong local feeling in Battersea, but I hope that even those who are most angry with me will realize that my decision was based upon what I believed to be the desire of Parliament. I would add only that houses, like prophets, are sometimes without honour in their own country, and the best expert advice available to me seemed to show clearly that this one is worthy of honour.

The council decided to call a town's meeting to demand reconsideration of the matter. Mr. Greenwood will be invited to attend the meeting. It was also decided to ask the London County Council to consider if they could transfer the Principal's House to Battersea Park.

SCHOOL AGE BILL

T.U.C. COUNCIL DISAPPOINTED AT POSTPONEMENT

Great disappointment was expressed by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress at a meeting in London yesterday that the date of the operation of the Bill to raise the school-leaving age had been postponed. It was decided that a circular should be issued to the affiliated unions urging them to prepare for the passing of the Bill, and to watch all schemes of reorganization which might be undertaken by local authorities in this connexion.

The council agreed on the final report for the termination of what are known as the Melchett-T.U.C. conferences on industrial relations. These unofficial conferences have been succeeded by official discussions between the T.U.C. General Council and the two employers' bodies—the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT NOTTINGHAM

During the fifth day's hearing at the Nottingham Police Court yesterday of the charges of conspiracy and larceny against LEONARD W. BALL, an official of the Nottingham Corporation Gas Department, and eight local tradesmen, photographs were put in of a house costing £3,000 which it was stated that Ball had built at Radcliffe-on-Trent and of over 50 other houses in the Nottingham district stated to belong to him. Ball's salary was about £300 a year.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

DUMPING OF RUSSIAN FURS

DANGER TO BRITISH INDUSTRY

A mass meeting of employers and workers in the fur trade is to be held at the Cannon Street Hotel next Wednesday to call attention to the dumping of Soviet furs in Britain and to express the concern which this practice is arousing among members of the trade. The Russian Government is stated to be dumping dressed and dyed skins in London at prices considerably below the prices of the raw material, and it is widely feared that the same policy may later be extended to manufactured goods. Should the practice be allowed to develop unchecked it may mean the ruin of the British fur industry, in the opinion of Mr. B. G. Arthur, the secretary of the London Fur Trade Association.

Mr. ARTHUR said yesterday that Russia was estimated to have produced fully half of the world's fur supplies before the War. The total production of Soviet Russia in the year 1928-29 was valued at approximately £11,000,000, as compared with a Canadian output of £3,600,000 for the same period. The Soviet's exports of dressed and dyed furs were now increasing rapidly. These dressed and dyed skins were being marketed through agents who contracted on a commission basis, and the agents were instructed to sell direct to small traders and manufacturers, thus cutting out the wholesale dealers. The contracts were based on estimates of the total business which could be done each year. The figure which had been fixed for London for the first year, expiring next February, was £250,000, and the business actually transacted in the first nine months of the year was £190,000. It had been stated that the Soviet hoped to increase the figure to £600,000 for the second year.

Disorganization had been caused already, Mr. Arthur continued, by the quantity of dressed and dyed furs thus imported into Great Britain, and, in addition, considerable quantities of raw skins had continued to reach both London and Leipzig. The raw material was frequently offered at a comparatively high price, yet similar material when dressed and dyed was offered at lower prices. It was stated that Arcos had declined to sell raw squirrels at 1s. 6d. each, but had offered the same goods dressed and dyed at 1s. 1d. each. This could not be considered fair competition, and it was a policy which if pursued would injure, and must ultimately destroy, the British dressing and dyeing industry. The belief was also prevalent that the Soviet Government would not remain content to export merely dressed and dyed skins, but that as soon as the necessary organization had been set up, with the help of expert assistants whom it was trying to recruit from abroad, Russia would begin to export fur garments and trimmings also. It was evident that the British market must be entirely disorganized if the Soviet were permitted to send us increasing quantities of furs without regard to cost.

TRADING WITH RUSSIA

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES' RECORD

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a Labour Party meeting at Hackney last night, said that the failure of world trade was due to a slump which might be followed by a "boom" period, as often happened under the capitalist system. He had been connected with the cooperative movement all his life, and that was the best answer to capitalism. Capitalism would only be got rid of when the electors sent the Labour Party back to the House of Commons with a sufficient majority to carry out its full policy. A good deal of harm was being done by people who did not want the country to trade with Russia. The cooperative societies had traded regularly with Russia during the last nine years and had never lost a penny piece.

Referring to the London Naval Conference, he said that, having made a considerable contribution to the cause of disarmament, Great Britain was now entitled to go to Geneva and ask other nations to do their part. If we could get France and Italy to come to an agreement with each other, as we had agreed with America, we should have taken a great step forward on the road to general disarmament.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER ON ITS DEVELOPMENT

The new Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Linton Smith) was welcomed by the Lord Lieutenant of Kent and the chairman of the Kent County Council when he presided yesterday for the first time at the Rochester Diocesan Conference, which met at Church House, Westminster.

The BISHOP said he saw no reason, in the present divided condition of Christendom, to apologize for the existence of the Church of England as a separate and independent communion of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Those who spoke of her as a separate province of the Western Church were taking a singularly insular view. They were concentrating their attention on the two provinces of Canterbury and York, a not unnatural mistake, but one which the Lambeth Conference should have done something to correct. Dr. Heiler, of Marburg, one of the best-known German theologians, had paid tribute to the "astonishing expansion" of the Anglican Church, "which has now developed out of a National Church into a Universal Church, and from a Reformation Church to a Catholic Church." This was largely due to the expansion of the English-speaking race, but the fact that two provinces of the Catholic Church in a remote island had been able to respond to the racial development of their folk argued a very vigorous life. If for the time being the rest of the Western Church stood resolutely and rather scornfully aloof from the development of the historic Church in this island, so much the worse for the rest of the Western Church. The Church of England was desirous, as perhaps few other communions were, of a more widespread unity, and, until God granted that desire, was working out as best she might under the guidance of His Spirit the peculiar problems of her own position.

SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY AS A CAREER

DEARTH OF BRITISH MINING ENGINEERS

PROFESSOR H. T. TIZARD, Rector of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, lecturing at King's College, London, last night, on "Scientific Industry as a Career," said that there was a growing demand for the physicist in industry, and industry had not really been educated up to the need of the physicist, although it had to the need of the chemist. The demand exceeded the supply, and was likely to go on increasing.

There was a complaint, he added, that the number of men from British universities who were trained to be capable mining engineers were too few. This was due to the uncertainty of employment, and the result was that big mining areas in the Dominions and Colonies were very largely staffed by Americans, no British candidates being available. This gave rise to some anxiety. It would be very unfortunate to see the big mining deposits of the British Empire to a great part scientifically controlled by foreign nations.

The mining companies of London, anxious to encourage candidates, offered seven scholarships of £100 a year at the Royal School of Mines last summer for boys from selected public schools. "I was prepared for getting very few candidates, but I was not prepared for the actual result. There were no candidates—not one boy in all those selected public schools who was prepared to take up that scholarship of £100 a year."

MAGISTRATE AND LONDON LANDLORDS

Mr. BINGLEY, the Marylebone magistrate, dealing with a tenement case yesterday, remarked:—"I have never met a harsh landlord or agent in London, although I have been a magistrate here for a good many years. In proceedings of this sort I have always found the landlords to have acted most kindly in allowing tenants to remain on for a long time without paying any rent."

An Exchange telegram states that the airman, Leopold Roger, who with Thieffry made in 1925 the first flight between Belgium and the Congo, died at Liége yesterday. He made seaplane flights over the Meuse during the Liége Exhibition.

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYED

ISSUE AT NEXT ELECTION

LADY IVEAGH, M.P., speaking at a Unionist meeting at the Kingsway Hall last night, said the Government offered the country a short cut to prosperity, but many people were now disillusioned by the results of trying that short cut. High false hopes were held out to the electors. The fact that the number of unemployed had increased from one million to two millions during the Government's period of office would be the main issue at the next election. The weekly expenditure of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was £700,000 more than the income, and a further £10,000,000 would have to be voted to the fund before Christmas. The fund had become debauched, and the payments constituted a dole. When the Conservative Party was returned to power they would restore the confidence of the country, which the present Government had destroyed.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY, M.P., said that it was strange that members of the Government, who were so pessimistic about the future of the country when there were a million unemployed, now indulged in a spate of optimism with two million unemployed. Conservatives, on the other hand, believed that the difficulties of the country since the Government entered office had not been enhanced by the general economic situation of the world, but through the extravagance, apathy, and inefficiency of our rulers, those difficulties had been brought to the point where they represented not a potential danger, but imminent disaster. He was an ex-free-trader, but what Mr. Cobden might have thought 60 or 70 years ago was not really important when they were dealing with the facts of to-day.

'UNWELCOME DICTATION'

APPROVED SOCIETIES AND PANEL DOCTORS

DR. GRAHAM LITTLE, M.P. for London University, addressing the West Middlesex Division of the British Medical Association at Ealing last night, dealt with the questions whether private practice was doomed to extinction, and whether a universal panel practice was really so much preferable to a State medical service.

He said he believed that the medical profession was taking an entirely wrong road in pursuing such an aim as compulsory medical treatment. It would be idle to ignore the dissatisfaction of the insured community with the present services. The control over panel practitioners exercised by the Ministry of Health under the present system of insurance was steadily growing, and public opinion was showing itself more restive upon this point even than the profession. The panel doctor suffered limitations in his prescribing to which the private doctor was not exposed, and this interference grew with each year. The administration of the National Health Insurance Acts still remained very largely under the jurisdiction of the approved societies, and they, too, were beginning to exercise a very unwelcome dictation to the panel practitioner. Compulsion was thus exerted on every side to standardize the panel practitioner in his practice, and standardization inevitably meant stagnation. The prestige of the profession had already suffered grievous damage with the public by its tame submission to the loss of professional independence which those developments indicated.

Bureaucratic control could always be depended upon to stifle any efforts at initiative, and the control of the approved societies, sure as they were of the support of the present Minister of Health, was still more irksome. In the current issue of the *Lancet* a quotation was made from a journal which might be regarded as in some sense the organ of the approved societies, in which the panel practitioner was warned that he must not neglect to conciliate those who pay his bills. Was their old and proud profession really willing to dance to the piping of those tyrannous masters, and were medical practitioners really desirous of extending that tyranny still further?

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended November 15, were 1,227,385, making a grand total sold of 992,999,522, representing a cash equivalent of £780,009,367.

THE WEATHER

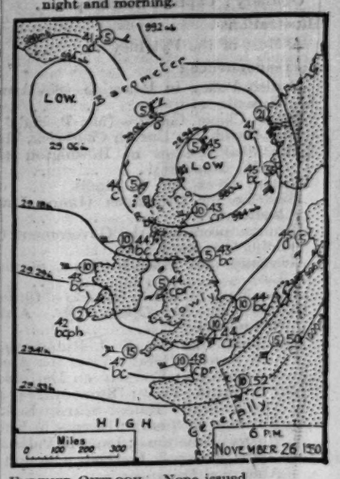
SHOWERS AND BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, Nov. 26

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Depressions to northward of the British Isles are filling up. Weather will improve somewhat, but showers will occur in many districts, especially in the West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E. MIDLANDS, E., W.—Light westerly winds; variable amount of cloud, local showers; local mist or fog; colder, with frost locally night and morning.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind west, light or moderate, showery; mist or fog locally near coast; sea slight.

IRISH SEA.—Wind west to north-west, mainly light or moderate; showers and bright intervals; visibility good; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind west to north-west, 10-20 m.p.h., 25-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud, occasional rain or showers. Visibility 4-8 miles.

Sun rises, 7.38 a.m.; sets, 3.56 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.10 p.m.; sets, 10.3 p.m. First quarter 6.17 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 4.26 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.36 a.m. and 6.28 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Nov. 26, 6 p.m.—Bar., 992.5mb. (29.31in), rising slowly; temp., 45.4deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, S.W., slight; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 44deg; rainfall, 0.5mm. (0.02in.). Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 51deg.; rainfall, 2.3mm. (0.09in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 2.3hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 1¼; Lowestoft, 3; Southport, 0; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, ¼.

PARIS.—Overcast; cold; some rain.
BERLIN.—Dull and mild.
GENEVA.—Very sunny; mild.
CANNES.—Cloudy; less settled.
BIARRITZ.—Cloudy; mild.

IRISH HONORARY DEGREES

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred in Dublin yesterday by the National University of Ireland on the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Prime Minister of Australia, the Prime Minister of South Africa, and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, of New York. The Archbishop and the Prime Minister of Australia were present, but the other degrees were conferred *in absentia*.

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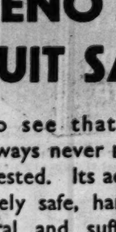

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BROMSGROVE SCHOOL

Owing to the resignation of the Headmaster of Bromsgrove School, Mr. R. G. Routh, the Governors will early in the New Year proceed to the appointment of a successor. Mr. Routh, who succeeded Mr. P. J. R. Hendy in 1913, will remain in office until the end of the summer term. The War Memorial Chapel, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, will be dedicated in May next.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 26

Mr. Charles Bentinck (His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima) had an audience of The King this morning, and General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Adjutant-General to the Forces) and Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Dowding (upon his appointment as Member for Supply and Research, Air Council) had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The King this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 26

The Prince of Wales received His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador (Senhor Raul Regis de Oliveira) this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening. The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests :—

The Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Lord Cranworth, the Right Hon. William Graham, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, Captain Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bt., Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., Sir Ernest Benn, Bt., Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., Lieut.-General Sir Henry Burstall, Sir Owen Seaman, Sir John Reith, Mr. Charles Adeane, Mr. S. H. Whitbread, Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Patterson, Dr. John Weir, Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith, Mr. John Masefield, and Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt. (Private Secretary to His Royal Highness).

Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Beatty received an invitation but was unavoidably prevented from being present.

145, PICCADILLY, Nov. 26

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, visited the Mothercraft Training Centre, Highgate Hill, this afternoon, and opened the Princess Elizabeth Hostel.

Prince George expects to return to London on Monday evening from Norway.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz will return to London in the middle of next month from the Continent.

The Marchioness of Headfort will return to 22, Abbey-road to-morrow from Headfort, Kells, County Meath.

The Countess of Romney will leave London to-day for Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alastair Innes-Ker has left London for Floors Castle, Kelso.

Lady Millicent Tiarks has returned to London from Headfort, Kells, County Meath.

Viscount and Viscountess Ikerrin have arrived at 25, Portman-square, which will in future be their permanent residence. (Telephone, Welbeck 9408.)

The Bishop of Gibraltar and Mrs. Nugent Hicks have left London for Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Rev. Lord Thurlow has undergone an operation in Liverpool and is progressing favourably.

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart has returned to 5, Ovington-gardens, where she will remain for the winter.

Major-General Sir Ivor Philipps returned to London on Tuesday evening from Wales.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington and Lady Codrington will leave 110, Eaton-square on December 5 for Preston Hall, Uppingham, Rutland.

Major Sir George Prescott left Southampton yesterday in the Olympic for New York.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis will leave New York to-morrow in the Homeric for England.

Sir John Gilmour left 6, Cadogan-square yesterday for Scotland.

Colonel and Mrs. James Forbes have left 15, Mount-street. Their permanent address is now 23, Pont-street, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 1138).

Prebendary A. W. Gough is now well enough to preach at Holy Trinity, Brompton, next Sunday. He has not, however, completely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Currie are leaving for India in the Kaisar-i-Hind, and expect to be away until the beginning of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Plevins having disposed of 24, Lennox-gardens, S.W., their permanent address now is Upper Brook Feilde, 47, Park-street, W.1. (Mayfair 4106).

Mrs. A. H. Baillie's permanent address is now 8, Pelham-place, S.W.7. (Telephone, Kensington 6520.)

Miss Maxse, Deputy Principal Agent of the Conservative Party, who recently met with a serious motor accident, continues to make such excellent progress that it is hoped to move her to the seaside this week-end to complete her recovery.

Princess Helena Victoria visited Chelmsford yesterday to receive purses for the Y.M.C.A. at a reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress (Councillor and Mrs. L. F. Christy). She was met at Chelmsford Station by the Lord-Lieutenant of Essex (Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin), and the High Sheriff (Brigadier-General J. T. Wigan), and motored to Danbury Park, where she was the guest at luncheon of General Wigan.

The Duchess of Hamilton is organizing a bazaar (open from 2 till 9) to-day at the Ritz Hotel in aid of the Animal Defence Society, 35, Old Bond-street, W.1.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., is giving a dinner party on December 2 to celebrate the "Women's Year." The dinner will be followed by a reception to the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Services.

KENTISH TOWN DAY NURSERY

Mr. John Buchan, M.P., gave a lecture yesterday on "The Novel and the Fairy Tale" at 18, Carlton House-terrace, lent by Lady Violet Astor, in aid of the Kentish Town Day Nursery, which serves one of the poorest neighbourhoods in North-West London. Viscount Bridgeman presided, and among those who took tickets were :—

Mrs. Baldwin, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Mrs. Snowden, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord Biddell, Sir Gomer Berry, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Dowager Lady Leconfield, Lady (Roderick) Jones, the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, Mrs. F. H. Pelly, Mrs. Orlando Bridgeman, Lady Delia Peel, Lady Dorothy Macmillan, Mrs. Rothschild, and Lady Holford.

The lecture was the first of three in aid of the Day Nursery. The second lecture, on December 4, will be at Seaford House, Belgrave-square, by permission of Lady Howard de Walden. It will be given by Lord David Cecil on "The Art of Cursing," and the Countess of Oxford and Asquith will preside. The third lecture will be on February 11 at 11, St. James's-square, lent for the occasion by the Countess of Iveagh, M.P. It will be given by Sir Denison Ross on the Persian Art Exhibition, and the Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, M.P., will preside. Tickets are 15s. and 10s. each, and may be obtained from Viscountess Wolmer, 3, Chestergate, Regent's Park, N.W., or at the door. The time of the lectures is 5.30.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN C. EASTMAN AND LADY MARY CAMPBELL

The marriage of Captain Claude Eastman and Lady Mary Campbell will take place early in February in Madras.

MR. R. D. ROPNER AND MISS B. LACON

The engagement is announced between Robert Desmond Ropner, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ropner, of Thorp Perrow, Bedale, and Ambleside, West Hartlepool, and grandson of the late Sir Robert Ropner, Bt., and Dorothy Beecroft Sheila, daughter of Lady Lacon, of The Mill House, Sonning, and the late Sir Edmund Beecroft Lacon, Bt.

MR. M. L. NATHAN AND MISS SCHLESINGER

The engagement is announced between Matthew, youngest son of Colonel Sir Frederic L. Nathan, K.B.E., and Lady Nathan, of 37, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7, and Kathleen, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Eugen M. Schlesinger, of 4, Nutley-terrace, N.W.3.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. L. POLAND, R.N., AND MISS L. H. B. SLY

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Albert Lawrence Poland, D.S.C., Royal Navy, and Leila Helen Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. H. Stevens Sly, 12, Nightingale-road, Southsea.

MR. G. H. COOKE AND MISS STEPHENS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 6 at Lahore, India, between George Humphrey Cooke, I.A., Indian Political Service, youngest son of F. L. Cooke, I.C.S., retired, and Miss Pauline St. Clair Stephens, eldest daughter of the late Pembroke Stephens, K.C.

MR. C. F. JOHNSTON AND MISS M. E. O'LEARY

The marriage between Mr. Cyril F. Johnston and Miss Mary Evelyn O'Leary will take place on Saturday, November 29, at 2.15 p.m. at St. Mary's, Cadogan-gardens.

DR. W. K. MCKINSTRY AND MISS S. M. HOLMAN

The engagement is announced between William Kilbourn, only son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. McKinstry, of 3, Gwendwr-road, W.14, and Sibyl, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Kay Holman, of 76, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, N.W.8.

MR. J. B. MITCHELL AND MISS D. M. WHITING

The engagement is announced between John Blundell Mitchell, of 20, Montpelier-street, S.W., youngest son of the late Mr. W. H. Mitchell and Mrs. John Waterer, of Cleeve Prior, Redhill, and Dorothy Molloy (Molly), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Harmer Whiting, of 1A, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

MR. L. SINCLAIR LEWIS AND MISS TAYLOR

The engagement is announced between Leslie Sinclair Lewis, only son of the late Charles Sinclair Lewis and Mrs. E. A. Horne, of 13, Sidmouth-road, N.W.2, and Ruth Ellinor, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor, of Highfield, Knebworth, Hertfordshire.

MR. W. D. HOARE AND MISS J. FARMER

The engagement is announced between Mr. W. Denis Hoare, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sidney Hoare, of 12, Strathray-gardens, N.W.3, and Joan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Farmer, of 3, Princes Gate-court, S.W.7.

MR. G. L. CLARK AND MISS M. MINNION

The engagement is announced between Geoffery Lynall Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of 202, Clive-road, Dulwich, and Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Minnion, of Kenmare, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

MR. H. C. MEIKLE AND MISS J. V. MONTFORD

The engagement is announced between Hylton Colin, eldest son of the late Mr. David Meikle and Mrs. Meikle, of Auckland, N.Z., and Joan Victoria, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. C. and Mrs. Montford, of Milford, Derby. Miss Montford sails for New Zealand on January 30.

MR. K. V. WOOLNOUGH AND MISS G. CUMMING

The engagement is announced between Kenneth V. Woolnough, of Merton Lodge, Stormont-road, Highgate, son of the late Mr. Charles Walter Woolnough, of Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and of Mrs. Woolnough, and Grace Cumming, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), D.P.H., of 13, Shoot-up-hill, N.W., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cumming, of Edinburgh.

MR. S. WILSON AND MISS A. M. M. MCCOWEN

The engagement is announced between Scott, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson, Kowhatu, Auckland, New Zealand, and Marjorie, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. A. H. McCowen, of Belfast, niece of Mrs. and the late Mr. R. McCowen, Barton House, Wroxham, Norfolk.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gordon Douglas and Miss Dodo Davies will not now take place.

AT HOMES

LADY CROMER

The Countess of Cromer was at home at 36 Wimpole-street yesterday in connexion with the *matinée* performance at the London Hippodrome on Monday, December 8, in aid of Denville Hall, Northwood. This is a home for aged and infirm members of the theatrical profession, and the Countess of Cromer is chairman and Lady Instone is vice-chairman of the *matinée* committee. The object of the appeal is to raise an endowment fund of £20,000, and so secure a regular income for the home. Among those present at the at home yesterday were :—

Mrs. Gordon Moore, the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson, Mr. E. Watson Shields, Lady Rosemary Baring, Lady Chalmers, Lady Congleton, Lady Ebbisham, Lady Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Lady Hodder-Williams, Lady Honeywood, Miss Ida Molesworth, Mrs. Horace Watson, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Lady Marjoribanks, Mrs. Salisbury Jones, Lady Instone, the Hon. Mrs. John Coke, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson.

The following artists are giving their services in the excellent programme which is being arranged :—

M. Maurice Chevalier, Miss Evelyn Laye, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Dame Madge Kendal, Mr. Leslie Henson and Mr. Sydney Howard, Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Mr. Jack and Mr. Claude Hulbert, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Miss Joyce Barbour with Mr. C. B. Cochran's "Young Ladies," Mr. Bobby Howes and Miss Mireille Perrey, Mr. Henry Ainley and Mr. Baliol Holloway, the Albert Sandler Trio, and Miss Lea Seidl. Miss Vacani is arranging a ballet by her pupils.

Tickets may be obtained from the Countess of Cromer, Lady Instone, and the usual agencies. The prices of stalls are three guineas, two guineas, and one guinea; dress circle seats are two guineas, one guinea, half a guinea, and 8s. 6d.; upper circle seats are 8s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; and amphitheatre seats are 3s. 6d.

MRS. ANSTRUTHER

Lord Dickinson spoke on "The British Empire and the League of Nations," and Colonel Fisher took the chair, at a meeting which was held last evening at Rutland House, by permission of Mrs. Anstruther. Among those who accepted invitations were :—

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires, Fathollah Khan Noury, and Mme. Noury, Baron and Baroness Wimmer, Viscount and Viscountess Hereford, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lady Winefride Elwes, Lady Dickinson, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Commander and the Hon. Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, Sir Samuel and Lady Fower, Lady Horridge, Major-General Sir Frederick and Lady Robb, Lady Stanford, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mrs. Porter Gough, Major and Mrs. Pagé, Mrs. R. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Edgcumbe, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest White, and Miss Ann Hutchinson.

LUNCHEON

THE HON. MRS. FITZROY STEWART

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart gave a luncheon party at the Berkeley Hotel yesterday. Among those present were :—

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, Sesostris Sidarous Pasha, Lord and Lady William Nevill, Lady Rothband, Lady Arnold, Mrs. Godefroi, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. and Mrs. William Talbot, Mr. Ruffer, Mr. Richer, Mr. Callender, Mr. Hamilton Browne, and Mr. Stevenson Moore.

FUNERAL

LIEUTENANT ORR EWING

The funeral of Lieutenant E. L. Orr Ewing will be held at Dunskey, Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, at noon to-morrow.

THE CONSERVATIVE BALL

Lady Maureen Stanley held a committee meeting yesterday for the Conservative Ball to be held at the May Fair Hotel on December 9, at Mulberry House, Smith-square (by permission of the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond). Among those present were :—

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond (deputy chairman), Lady Rothband, Mrs. Grant Bennett, Lady Mary Hope, Lady Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Lady Stewart-Sandeman, Lady Cowdray, the Countess of Malmesbury, Lady Adelaide Taylour, Lady McGowan, the Hon. Mrs. John Gilmour, Lady Grattan-Doyle, Lady Roberts, Mrs. Roland Robinson, Mrs. Henry Hope, Mrs. Woodland, Lady Allington, the Hon. Mrs. P. Dripps, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. T. C. Moore, the Misses Dixon, Mrs. Elkin Salaman, Miss Peggy Salaman, Lady Alistair Leveson-Gower, Lady Allington, Lady Struthers, Mrs. Pierrepont, and Mrs. Anthony Lowther.

All tickets have been sold for the ball, but owing to the great demand a few more are being printed.

MARRIAGES

MR. C. I. P. HOLROYD AND LADY SHEILA CAIRNS

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. C. Ivor P. Holroyd, late The Rifle Brigade, only son of Major and Mrs. C. P. Holroyd, of Langton House, Blandford, and Lady Sheila Mary Cairns, third daughter of Earl and Countess Cairns, of Farleigh House, Bath.

Prebendary A. W. Gough officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard.

The bride was escorted up the aisle by her elder brother, Viscount Garmoyle, and given away by her father. She wore a long-sleeved gown of palest shell-pink satin, with a short fishtail train gauged on to the back of the ankle-length skirt. Her long Brussels lace veil also formed a train, and was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, and was attended by one page, Master Michael Toynbee, and by four little girls, Miss Juliet Abbey, Miss Jill Mackintosh, and Miss Oonah and Miss Katherine Butler. The page wore a suit of shell-pink satin and the maids had high-waisted frocks of the same satin, the long skirts edged with narrow rows of organdie muslin of the same shade. They had wreaths of green leaves and red berries in their hair, and carried tiny bouquets of red anemones. Mr. D. J. Purdon, The Rifle Brigade, was best man. Countess Cairns afterwards held a reception at the Rembrandt Hotel, where the guests included :—

Major and Mrs. Holroyd, Miss Verity Holroyd, the Hon. David Cairns, Lady Katherine Cairns, Captain and Lady Hester Bourne, Miss Desirée Bourne, Captain and Lady Ursula Abbey, Olivia Countess Cairns and Major Sloane Stanley, Mr. Kenneth Holroyd, Mrs. Diana Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cobbold, Mrs. Fraser Holroyd, Miss Yolande Holroyd, Mrs. Herbert Cobbold, Mr. Ralph Cobbold, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Captain McNeile, Lady Katharine McNeile, Miss McNeile, the Hon. Mrs. McLean, Viscountess Broome, Sir Duncan and Lady Grey, Admiral Sir Lewis and Lady Clinton-Baker, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and Lady Burstall, Miss Burstall, Lord and Lady Grantley, Lady Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Miss Culme-Seymour, Maud Lady Wood, Lady Charles Rose, Lady Ross of Cromarty, the Hon. Mrs. Dalgety, Lady Welby, Miss Welby, Colonel and Mrs. Ernest Mackintosh, Lady Hylton, Lady Cicile Goff, Lord Cushendun, the Hon. Mrs. McNeill-Moss, Mr. C. T. Penrose, Mrs. William Abbey, Colonel and Mrs. Ralph Cobbold, Mrs. Douglas McLean, Mrs. Frank Egerton, Miss Camilla Style.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson, Mr. Patrick Matheson, Mrs. Garton, Mr. A. J. T. McGaw, Mrs. Arthur Dupuis, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. McNeile, Mrs. James Cole, Miss Charlotte McNeile, Colonel and Mrs. Hew Rose, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Cathcart Bruce, Mrs. Arthur Marshall, Mrs. Laura Henderson, Mrs. Hippisley, Mrs. Russell Clarke, Major and Mrs. Colefox, Mrs. Percy Skrine, Mrs. Robertson Glasgow, General and Mrs. Harding-Newman, Mr. and Mrs. de Montmorency, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbraham, Captain and Mrs. R. Edwards, Mrs. Jack Wilbraham, Mr. Roger Wilbraham, Mrs. Humphrey Tollemache, Mrs. Robert Mercer, Mrs. Richard Agnew, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Geoffrey Arbuthnot, Mrs. Salvin Bowlby, Mrs. Duckworth, Miss Rosenberg, Mrs. Deane Drummond, Mrs. Henry Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. George Kidston, Miss Janet Kidston, Miss Evelyn Bonham, Colonel and Mrs. Ricardo, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Toynbee, Miss Christie, Mr. J. Leslie, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Cecil Staveley, Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, Mrs. H. M. Martin, Miss Martin, Miss Stewart, Mrs. D. McNeile, Mrs. J. Thoburn McGaw, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant, Captain and Mrs. Garnett, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Sherbrooke, Miss Sherbrooke, Mrs. George Barnett, Miss Barnett, Miss Dixon, Colonel and Mrs. Byron, Mrs. Donald McLaren, Miss Court, Mrs. L. Livingstone Learmonth, Mrs. R. Townshend, Miss Sheila Rose, Mrs. Napier Miles, Mrs. John Newton, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald Byrne, Miss Violet Christie, Captain and Mrs. Frank Burges, Miss Constance Butler, Miss Rocke, Mrs. W. H. Middleton, Mrs. Hope Johnstone, Mrs. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Butler, Mrs. Ridley, Miss Morley, Mrs. Frank Morley, Miss M. Morley, Colonel and Mrs. Roland Luker, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Arthur Fryer, Miss K. Fryer, Captain Whitaker, Mrs. George Hartigan, Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Wilson, and Miss J. White-Jervis.

MR. A. P. CURZON-HOWE AND MISS LEWIS

The marriage took place at All Saints', Crondall, Hampshire, yesterday of Mr. Assheton Penn Curzon-Howe, late Royal Artillery, younger son of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe and of Lady Curzon-Howe, of Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire, and Miss Joan Henrietta Lewis, elder daughter of the late Mr. James Windsor Lewis, Welsh Guards, of Llwydcoed, Glamorgan, and of Mrs. Windsor Lewis, of The Court, Crondall, Hampshire. The Archbishop of Wales (uncle of the bride) officiated, assisted by the Rev. Cyril Balmer.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, was escorted by her brother, Mr. James Lewis, Welsh Guards. Her dress, of parchment-tinted marocain, had a close-fitting bodice and a full skirt forming two short trains behind. She also had a train of Brussels lace, and her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of Harrisii lilies and wore a diamond and pearl spray and a pearl necklace. Master Andrew Edwards was the trainbearer, and the bride was also attended by four little girls—Miss Ann Curzon-Howe, Miss Jean and Miss Daphne Gregorie, and Miss Kitty Dawson. The page wore aquamarine blue satin trousers with a frilled georgette shirt of the same colour, and the maids wore frocks of aquamarine blue georgette with boleros and full godet skirts, trimmed with little frills, and had wreaths of jasmine on their hair. The seven grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Mary Lewis (sister of the bride), Miss Joyce and Miss Betty Curzon-Howe (sisters of the bridegroom), Lady Joan Villiers, Miss Mary Sinclair, Miss Elizabeth Brotherhood, and Lady Rosemary Agar. Their frocks of aquamarine georgette were made with tight-fitting bodices and little boleros, the full skirts cut in points on the back and front of the bodice. They wore jasmine wreaths and crystal necklaces, and carried bouquets of Harrisii lilies. Mr. Charles Dunphie, R.H.A., was best man.

A reception was held after the marriage at The Court, Crondall, and among the guests were :—

Lady Curzon-Howe, Commander and Mrs. Curzon-Howe, Miss Cowell, Miss Gregorie, Mrs. H. Gregorie, Mrs. Henry Cowell, Captain and Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. Tanner, Sir Martin and Lady Archer-Shee, Countess Howe, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Captain Petre and Miss Petre, Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd, Countess Jellicoe, Lady Myrtle and Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe, Isobel Lady Mildmay, Mr. Michael Beary, Mr. J. Beary, Captain Bankier, Captain and Mrs. Erskine, Mr. R. Petre, Sir Hugh Nugent, Captain Chinnock, Miss Chinnock, and Marcus Marsh, Captain and Mrs. Bell, Sir FitzRoy Calthorpe, the Misses Calthorpe, Lady Lilian Grenfell, the Misses Grenfell, Mr. Periers, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dawson, Major and Mrs. Penn Curzon, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Mrs. Puxley, Miss Puxley, Mr. Wroughton, Lady Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. Williams Wynn, Mr. R. Pembroke, Mrs. Sleath Milton, Miss Curzon, Captain and Mrs. Lumsden, Major-General Sir Guy and Lady Bainbridge, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Miss Thelma Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Crawley, Admiral Sir Frederic Fisher, Colonel de la Pryme, Mrs. Harrap, the Misses Harrap, the Misses Chichester, Mrs. Tubbs, Miss Tubbs, Miss Dawson, General and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Mr. Crockett, Miss White, Colonel and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Misses Lefroy, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Barker, Miss Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Gibbs, Major and Mrs. Staniland, Mr. and Mrs. Lort Phillips, Lady Nugent, Miss Nugent, Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Daubeny, Mrs. Brotherhood, Colonel and Mrs. Cecil, Mr. Findams MacGregor, Mrs. Claude Nicholson, Colonel Tapley, Captain and Mrs. Tyson, Miss Chappell Hodge, Mr. Blake, Colonel and Mrs. Roberts West, Miss Dorothy Brandon, Major and Mrs. Branston, the Hon. Mrs. Stourton, Major and Mrs. McClintock, Lady Cooper, Mrs. Parke, Miss Parke, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris, and the bride travelled in an *ensemble* of pale blue madiana with a small felt hat to match and a broadtail fur coat.

DINNERS

MME. DE FLEURIAU

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau gave a dinner party at the French Embassy last night, when their guests were :—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. de Villegas, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Lord and Lady Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Noel-Baker, Lady Cunard, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Lord Colebrooke, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, the Counsellor to the American Embassy and Mrs. Atherton, Colonel and Mme. Voruz, M. Roger Cambon, and Comte André de Limur.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB

A house dinner was held at the Royal Thames Yacht Club last evening to entertain the owners of yachts and yachtsmen connected with the contests for the international cups during the season 1930, and other guests, who were received on behalf of the club by the Commodore (Lord Queenborough), the Vice-Commodore (the Earl of Inchcape), and the Rear Commodore (Mr. J. S. Highfield). Admirals of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Sir Roger Keyes were present and the guests also included :—

AMERICA'S CUP.—Mr. R. G. Sharman Crawford, M.P. (Vice-Commodore, Royal Ulster Yacht Club), Mr. C. E. Nicholson (designer of Shamrock V.). CUMBERLAND CUP.—Lord Forster (owner of the winning yacht, Nona) and members of the amateur crew. COUPE DE FRANCE.—Mr. R. B. Worth (owner of the winning yacht, Severn). ONE TON CUP.—Mr. Erik Akerlund (owner of the winning yacht, Bisabi), Mr. Sven Salen (helmsman of Bisabi), Mr. Norman Clark Neill (owner of Reg). BRITISH AMERICAN CUP.—Sir Charles Allom (Commodore, Royal London Yacht Club), Sir William Burton (Commodore, Royal Victoria Yacht Club), Mr. E. S. Parker (owner of Fintra), and Major A. A. Stuart Black (owner of Coral).

THE FOX CLUB

The Fox Club dinner was held at Brooks's Club last night. The following members were present :—

Mr. Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Major Edwin W. T. Beck, Sir Chartres Biron, Mr. Nigel C. Conant, Sir Algernon Firth, Mr. T. Wilfrid Fry, Lord Gainford, Sir Hamilton Grant, Mr. Guy Hemsley, the Hon. Lionel Holland, Mr. Frederick G. Leahy, Sir William Lees, Sir Alwyn Leith-Wood, Colonel H. Le Roy-Lewis, the Hon. Angus McDonnell, Mr. Theobald Mathew, Sir William Nunery, Captain A. H. Reginald Petrie, Major A. Leslie Renton, Admiral Sir Aubrey Hugh Smith, Colonel Bertram Abel Smith, and Judge Sturges.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi and the Begum Shah Nawaz, members of the British-Indian Delegation to the Round-Table Conference, were the guests of the Royal Empire Society at a house dinner at the society's headquarters last night. Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P. (vice-chairman), presided.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT

A NOCTURNE

The modern traveller, who takes about with him on his journeys a couple of blazing moons and several lesser asteroids, has lost the appreciation of one of Nature's most distinct manifestations—the full darkness of night. There is a large range of difference in the depth and character of the dark. Most of us know the thin veil of midsummer, when the afterglow creeps round the northern horizon to broaden into the dawn; and we have perhaps felt at times the rather daunting transit from brightly-lighted rooms to the blackness of a moonless and starless winter night, which involves blind and slow advances with outstretched hands in fear of collisions with walls or gate-posts, and feeling with the side of the boot for the road-verge; but there are other far less obvious variations in the solidity of the gloom, whose causes it is by no means easy to discover.

Of course the clearness or cloudiness of the sky, to say nothing of the presence or absence of a moon, have much to do with the quantity of light to be found when the earth-shadow is at its deepest about us. The thickness and density of the layers of cloud overhead is the measure of the obscurity beneath, as the gloom of a heavy thunderstorm in the day-time is mainly due to the vast proportions of the piles of electric vapour heaped above us. But there are puzzling conditions which at times seem to defy such caleulations. A moonless night in autumn or winter, with a cloak of formless vapour aloft, through which not a star can glimmer, may be, to eyes undazzled by artificial illumination, surprisingly light. There is on record a walk on a moonless midnight in February, the air clear but the sky entirely wrapped in cloud, when it was quite easy to read the figures on a wayside milestone under the hedge on a lonely country road, away from any chance of casual illuminants. Over large parts of England nowadays it is almost impossible to get away from the blur of light thrown on low vapour by the towns; in some conditions the glow from small villages will suffice to show the traveller his way, while the blaze of large cities makes an aurora "flaring like a dreary dawn" to prevent any real darkness 30 miles away.

But in regions out of the range of urban or industrial lighting the wayfarer at night is accustomed to do without adventitious aids. In finding one's way about in the absence of the sun, much depends upon habit and practice; and some country dwellers seem to develop almost cat-like powers of night-vision. For such people street-lamps may be rather a hindrance than a help and almost as bothering as the glare of undimmed motor head-lights is to any one of us. The coxswain of a pulling lifeboat gave expression to this feeling when he was asked by a landsman whether they carried lights on board on winter nights, and replied "We'd be blinded if we did." In the blackest hours with a low mist, when even the branches of trees overhead—usually a safe guide—are invisible against the sky, a countryman may condescend to light his steps down the hollow lane or across the foot-bridge; and here the whole secret is to keep the flame low and duly shaded. The old horn lantern, which swung a soft yellow ray and shifting spokes of bright and dark on one side of the path, while on the other strode the huge shadow of the bearer, was an ideal modification for the purpose. Whether the provision of synthetic daylight after the sun is down may have any action on the nation's optics is a matter for science to discuss; but there can be no doubt about the soothing and healing effect on the eyes of hours spent, not only in the inexorable blacking-out of sleep, but among the soft shades and glimmerings of night-time out of doors.

Repose for the vision, as for the other senses, is hardly to be found to-day on the highway. Whatsoever the new order has brought, there are losses in road-travel which some, with a certain length of recollection behind them, will obstinately regret. There was once a pleasure in coming at shut of eve into the little village street where we were to find harbourage, to the drenched pavements swimming in a misty blue gloom among the shadowy gables and dark trees; or in leaving the cheerful noise of the market-night in a country town and tramping through lonely lanes hard as iron and black as the pit, till at the rise of the last hill came into sight the friendly window-light of home under the unseen woods.

MOTHERCRAFT TRAINING SOCIETY

HOSTEL OPENED BY DUCHESS OF YORK

The Duchess of York yesterday opened the Princess Elizabeth of York Hostel of the Mothercraft Training Society at Cromwell House, Highgate. The hostel has cost £31,000 and has been in use since January. Her Royal Highness also planted a sapling in front of the hostel.

VISCOUNTESS GALWAY, who presided at the opening ceremony, said they would be very glad to see an extension of their work throughout the country. They were very proud of the name of the hostel. The Duchess of York was really putting the coping-stone upon the building, which was the gift of youth for the service of youth. It was largely through the efforts of young people that the work had been carried forward. The atmosphere of the building would always be that of cheerful service.

The DUCHESS OF YORK said: "I should just like to say how very glad I am to be here this afternoon. I have been interested in the Mothercraft Training Society for many years and have watched it grow, and I know how very much this building is needed to help the work expand. I wish it continued success in its great work and it gives me great pleasure to declare this new Princess Elizabeth Hostel open."

She afterwards made a tour of the building.

JEWELS OF EMPIRE BALL

The Jewels of Empire Ball and Pageant were held at the Park Lane Hotel last night, in aid of the Enham Village Centre for disabled ex-Service men and the charities of the goldsmith, silversmiths, and jewelry trades. Lady Louis Mountbatten was president and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley was chairman of the ball. A pageant of jewels, led by Mlle. Nikitina as the Spirit of Jewels, was presented at midnight. There were groups representing different jewels, and the leaders of the groups were :—

Lady Mainwaring (coral), Lady Cynthia Asquith (topaz), Lady Lever (turquoise), Lady Diana Cooper (diamond), Marchesa Malacride (ruby), Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley (emerald), Miss Gladys Cooper (pearl), Miss Lily Elsie (sapphire); the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond (jade), Mrs. Edward Joicey (amethyst), Miss Diane Chamberlain (opal), Mrs. Claude Leigh representing gold, Lady Alexander silver, Miss Gertrude Lawrence black pearl, Miss Muriel Barnby onyx, Princess Imeret

A MEET OF THE PYTCHLEY

MOVING TOWARDS ELKINGTON.—The Pytchley Hunt met at West Haddon, in their Northamptonshire country, yesterday and made a six-mile point from Watford Covert. A very large field was out. Our picture, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows hounds and field moving away from Twenty-Four Acres Covert, where they killed. They afterwards drew Elkington Covert and put a fox to ground.

FLOODS IN RHINELAND

THE FLOODS IN COLOGNE.—The heavy rainfall and storms during the week-end caused the Rhine and its tributaries to rise so rapidly that serious flooding has taken place. Our photograph, taken close to one of the Rhine steamer landing places at Cologne, shows the extent of flooding at this point. To the right is St. Martin's Church, with the Cathedral in the background.

A.D.C. TO THE KING.—Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, who has been appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to the King.

A CRUISE OF GOLDEN MEMORIES

TO THE WEST INDIES

Brilliant blue skies and mellow golden sunshine ..... palm-fringed coral islands, glistening like rare jewels set in a field of lapis-lazuli . . . happy laughing natives . . a riot of gorgeous flowers and a thousand interesting places to explore! Barbados, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Cuba, Venezuela, Panama, Curacao, &c.—all are visited by this splendid six week's Sun-Ray Cruise, by the Duchess of Richmond (20,000 tons, oil burner.) From Liverpool 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £95. Reserve now. For Special Booklet apply to:—

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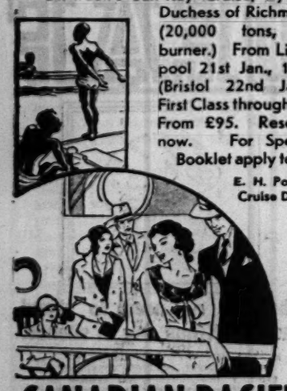

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B T-H

GALE DAMAGE.—One of the huge radio towers at Munich, which were severely damaged during the violent storm which raged over the Continent during the week-end.

NEW COLOURS FOR P. & O. LINERS.—The two new liners of 21,000 tons gross now being built for the P. & O. Company's Australian service—the Strathnaver and Strathaird—are to have white hulls and deckwork and cream funnels. The illustration shows an artist's conception of the appearance of the ships when completed. This will be entirely different from that of the existing vessels of the fleet with their black hulls and funnels and buff coloured deckwork.

Coaching Days

A HUNDRED years ago there were no fewer than forty coaches running daily between London and Brighton, the journey taking over four hours.

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CURZON MEMORIAL

UNVEILING IN THE ABBEY

ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

A mural tablet to the memory of Lord Curzon of Kedleston was unveiled yesterday in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who more than five years ago committed the body of the dead statesman to its last resting-place in the beautiful memorial chapel of Kedleston Church.

The appeal for a memorial in London to Lord Curzon was made in 1926 by representatives of the Governments in or against which he had served, and the university of which he was Chancellor, and of many other interests.

Except that the Prime Minister had to regret his inability to be present, these associations were again fully represented yesterday at the simple service which preceded the unveiling ceremony. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George were there, together with Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury, Lord Crewe, and Lord Crawford and Balcarres among the members of the two Houses of Parliament; the Spanish, Argentine, and Brazilian Ambassadors attended, and India was represented by several of those who are now in this country for the Round-Table Conference. Others came from the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the Privy Council. Oxford University, the National Gallery, the British Academy, and the Royal Geographical Society were also represented, while members of Lord Curzon's family and many who had valued his friendship were in the congregation.

The tribute to Lord Curzon will be completed next year by the erection of a full-length statue near to the house in Carlton House-terrace which for so long was his home. The marble tablet prepared for the Abbey by Sir Bertram Mackennal has been placed at the end of the south aisle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and it is appropriate that it should face similar memorials to two other great servants of the Empire, Lord Milner and the first Lord Cromer.

The service was held in the Chapel, beneath the glowing banners of the Knights of the Bath. Immediately after noon there was a quiet procession of choir and clergy through the bronze-covered doors into the nave. The choir, wearing scarlet cassocks and ruffed surplices, grouped themselves on the north side of Henry's tomb, and the Dean and the Archbishop of Canterbury took positions on either side of the altar. Martin Luther's hymn, "A safe stronghold our God is still," was sung unaccompanied, and was followed by prayers and Tye's anthem, "O come, ye servants of the Lord." The Primate with the Dean, members of Lord Curzon's family, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, and a few others then proceeded to the south aisle for the dedication and unveiling of the memorial.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS

The ARCHBISHOP, when he returned to the altar, gave a moving address.

"Just before I committed Lord Curzon's body to the earth," he said, "the symbols of the titles, orders, decorations he had received were laid beside his bier. It was fitting, for in his picturesque conception of life these things had a value of their own. But I thought then how far beyond them he himself had already travelled. So now it is not of these things, not of the outward trappings of his career, that we who are here assembled think, but of the man himself, whom his friends called and will ever remember simply as George Curzon.

"Nor need we give more than a passing word for the sake of frankness and sincerity to some traits of manner, speech, or temper which marked his outward life. Some of them were but the defects of his great qualities, some the reaction of a sensitive nature to the stress of an over-active life or the strain of bodily suffering. When death gently removes from a man's life the covering of its temporary incidents and accidents, it is the man himself, what he was at his best, that dwells in our memory. The admirable record of George Curzon's life, which has been published very frankly, draws the contrast between the Curzon as he sometimes seemed to the public eye or to those who worked under him, and the Curzon as he was in himself, as he was to those who worked with him and to the friends who really knew him. It is of this Curzon that I shall speak to-day.

"We think of the brilliance and versatility of his gifts. Literature was to him a lifelong delight and solace. If his taste was not always faultless, his interest in the arts, especially in architecture, was eager and his knowledge wide. His gifts as an orator were great. His speeches were indeed conceived and delivered in the grand manner of classic oratory which this generation is too hasty and impatient to appreciate: but their arrangement was masterly, and their eloquence often most impressive. He was, in his earlier years, an intrepid traveller who scorned fatigue, whose eye was ever quick to see, whose imagination was strong to interpret, and whose pen was ready in vivid and picturesque language to describe the beauty and mystery of nature and the strange ways of human life. Truly, in the range of his interests, pursuits, even achievements, he is worthy of a memorial in this Abbey with the men of letters, of art, of adventure, of affairs who have given lustre to their country's history.

"We think again of his untiring industry. He seemed to be possessed by a 'daemon' of energy. It impelled him to write his State papers, even business letters on the merest trifles, with his own hand. On his travels, in his home, in his public offices he turned his nights into laborious days. He embodied the saying that 'public life is a situation of power and energy.'

"These brilliant gifts, this ceaseless industry, he devoted without stint to the service of his country. And this devotion ennobled the personal ambitions which he would never have disclaimed. To adopt the famous words of Pericles about the greatness of Athens, 'contemplating the power of England in her constant activity he became enamoured of her.' He was jealous for her prestige and power among the nations, he was proud of her history, he had a glowing faith in her destiny.

THE VICEROYALTY

"His rule in India, though it came to him early in his life, gave his powers their fullest scope. The splendour of his high office, the pageantry which surrounded it, appealed to the instincts of his character, and he unaffectedly enjoyed them. Yet they were always to him, so to say, the staging of a great drama of high-principled and beneficent rule. He enacted alike in his manner and in his ideals the advice of Edmund Burke: 'If we are conscious of our station and glow with zeal to fill our places as becomes our situation and ourselves, we ought to elevate our minds to the greatness of that trust to which the order of Providence has called us.' He was the last of the great administrators who ruled India without the restraints of any Legislative Assembly, and it was as a trust for that wonderful country that he regarded his task. Its mystery and romance stimulated his imagination. The manifold needs of its peoples quickened his energy. I can never forget the words he once spoke to me from a bed of sickness: 'I hope it will be recognized hereafter that at least I had a passionate desire to do justice to the millions of India.' The noble buildings which he restored in every part of India are the abiding memorials of his imagination and of his ideals.

"This indomitable energy and industry was the more remarkable because it moved before a hidden background of constantly recurring bodily pain. Little did men think that that proud and masterful character was the scene of a never-ending struggle of the will against the pressure of pain, and of a really noble victory of the spirit over the body.

"And this was not the only shadow that clouded his days. At the very zenith of his career he was stricken by a great trouble about which it is well now to be silent, a painful misunderstanding which ended his second term of office in India when it had scarcely begun: and by a sorrow which seemed at the time to overwhelm him—the death of his first wife. These blows really broke the spring of his life, and he never wholly recovered the brightness and zest of his earlier days. Towards the end he suffered a disappointment whose bitterness he could not conceal from his friends. He came to know that he could never reach the summit of his ambition—the great office of Prime Minister. For a moment his spirit seemed to quail, but it was only for a moment, and with real magnanimity he was content to go on serving when he had hoped to lead. Thus, beneath all the brilliance on the surface of his life's stream there was always this deep under-current of suffering, of sorrow, of disappointment. Yet how wonderfully in the presence of his friends he banished the shadows and laid aside the burden of his ceaseless toil! When old friendships knocked at the door he leapt to greet them with an almost boyish eagerness. When they surrounded him how full of laughter and fun, and even boisterous humour, he could be. This is the man, I had almost said the boy, whom many of his friends see when George Curzon comes back to them in memory.

"One last word. Concerning the inner life of the spirit, and his real beliefs about God and the mysteries of the universe and of human life he was very reticent. I must respect his reticence. It is enough to say that all his questioning never took from him a reverent faith in the ordering of his own life and of human history by a personal Providence, and he was wont from time to time to turn in prayer from his own perplexities to a Wisdom and a Strength beyond his own. I know that at the time of his greatest sorrow he fell back upon, and clung to, a faith of very touching simplicity.

"In truth, there was much in George Curzon's character which many even of his intimate friends failed to discern, thoughts, hopes, aspirations which he neither clearly formulated for himself nor discolsed to others. Let us be content to say humbly in the words of Browning, 'All he could never be, all men ignored in him, that he was worth to God.'

THE DEDICATION

"Assuredly it is fitting that there should be here in this shrine of the nation's memories the abiding memorial which has now been dedicated 'in faithful remembrance of a great life, fearlessly devoted to the service of our King and Empire.'"

The service closed with a prayer "that the men of our race and kinship who shall pass through this central Sanctuary of our Empire may be so stirred in spirit by the witness of this Memorial and by the recollection of famous men, that they may give themselves afresh to Thy service, and to the high task of handing on to those who shall follow after them their great inheritance of liberty, honour, and truth, in an ever-increasing measure of blessing to all Mankind."

Among those present were:—

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Captain Metcalfe, the Hon. Lady Miller, the Hon. Elinor Curzon, the Hon. F. N. Curzon, the Hon. Assheton Curzon, Lord Scarsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Salisbury, Lord Crewe, Lord Cromer, Lord Crawford, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Bertram Mackennal, the Spanish, Argentine, and Brazilian Ambassadors, Captain Townshend, Mrs. F. S. Malleson, Mr. H. G. Waller, the Rev. P. Mitchell, Sir Ian Malcolm, Sir Malcolm Seton, Admiral Drury Lowe, Colonel Dudley, Colonel Hawker, Lord and Lady Ilkeston, Cosmo Stewart Patterson, Sir Robert Holland, Mr. J. B. Monck (representing the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. R. C. Leigh, Sir Francis Younghusband, Admiral Sir William Goodenough, Sir Charles Close, the Warden of New College, the Warden of All Souls, the Vice-Provost of Eton, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Mr. D. G. Malcolm, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Denison Ross, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Lady Suffolk, Lord Goschen, Sir Alfred Knox, Lord Newton, Sir G. Leveson-Gower, Sir Rennell Rodd, Lord Ampthill, Lord Wenlock, Lord Lloyd, Lord Ampthill, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Akbar Hydari, and Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LARGE GIFT FOR LONDON CHARITIES

Mr. ROBERT BOYLE, of Eagles Eyrie, Belle Vue-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, ventilating engineer, late of Messrs. Robert Boyle and Son, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., who died on September 13, left estate of the gross value of £172,599, with net personalty £169,238. He left:—

£1,000 to Edith Miller, his office manager and bookkeeper at his London office, if still in his service and not under notice either given or received; £500 similarly to his works manager, Henry White; £300 to his housekeeper, Annie Kiln, "in appreciation of her faithful services"; £500 to his friend and solicitor, James Yate Johnson, "in token of my appreciation of all his kindness and help to me in the past and in the present crisis of my health."

£500 and a life annuity of £800 to his sister, Jane Boyle; £200 and a life annuity of £150 to his sister-in-law, Frances Boyle; £100 per annum upon trust for Mrs. Sharky: and all other his property upon trust for such hospitals or other charitable institutions or objects in London as the trustee (the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company, Limited) may in the absolute discretion select, and in such shares and proportions as the said trustee may think proper.

Estate and legacy duties will absorb about £52,000, and the legacies £2,800, so that after allowing for the bank charges and legal expenses, the total amount available for charitable purposes on the falling in of the annuities should be about £115,000.

DAME EUPHEMIA VIOLET GUTHRIE BOYNTON, of Warwick-gardens, Earl's Court, S.W., who died on September 24, aged 73, wife of Sir Griffith Boynton, Bt., left unsettled property of the gross value of £10,201, with net personalty £8,949. She left:—

£100 to Annie Louisa Owles, sometime governess to her children.

Mr. HORACE WADDINGTON, M.A., of Abbotsford Hotel, Upper Montagu-street, W., who died on August 26, aged 96, left property of the gross value of £28,558, with net personalty £28,450. Subject to a life interest he gives:—

£2,500 to the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, for a scholarship in Greek and Latin Classics; £2,500 to Rugby School, for an exhibition in Greek and Latin Classics at Oxford; and after other legacies the ultimate residue of the property in trust for his son and daughter for life, and on the death of the survivor to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, to build and endow cottage homes at or near Taunton for widows of clergy of the Church of England.

Miss GERTRUDE CATHERINE CONANT, of Manchester-street, W., who died on August 28, left estate of the gross value of £26,403, with net personalty £23,588. She left:—

£300 to Rutland Benefit Cottage Nursing Association; and £100 to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.

Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK HAYWARD, of The Old Hall, Helsby, Cheshire, and Matthew-street, Liverpool, fruit merchant, who died on July 13, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £23,563, with net personalty £23,338. He left:—

£100 to Esther Rimmer, maid.

Miss MONICA GOTTFRIEDA ROBINS, of The White House, Tunbridge Wells, who died on October 11, aged 60, left estate of the gross value of £18,738, with net personalty £16,717. She left:—

£50 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa; and £50 to Cheltenham Ladies' College Settlement (St. Hilda's), for any one purpose the Council of the Settlement may approve.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PERRY, of Lindenhurst, Cavendish-road, Clapham Park, S.W., who died on October 22, aged 85, widow of A. Perry, left £12,235, with net personalty £12,142. She left:—

£300 to Mary Harvey, living with her; and £50 each to Alice Brewer and Charles Harrison, if respectively in her employ at her death.

Mrs. EDITH TEMPLER HOLMSTED, of Linden-road, Bedford, widow of E. A. Holmsted, died on August 28, leaving estate of the gross value of £10,397, with net personalty £9,328. She gives:—

£100 to the Dean of the Falkland Islands Cathedral for a small window in memory of her husband.

Miss DORIS CYNTHIA CAMBRIDGE, of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W., actress, formerly one of the Ziegfeld Follies Girls, who died on September 11, 1929, left estate in England of the gross value of £10,338, with net personalty £900. She left:—

£5,000 to her maid, Alice L. Simmons, of Liverpool, as an expression of her appreciation of her long and faithful service.

Mr. JOSEPH SHARPE, of Bury-street, St. James's, S.W., and of Bankfield House, Ireleth-in-Furness, Metropolitan Police Magistrate at Thames Police Court, who died on July 5, aged 71, left £9,745, with net personalty £4,988.

Mrs. THERESA ABRAHAMS, of Rythdale, Park-road, Moseley, Birmingham, who died on July 22, aged 78, widow of A. W. Abrahams, left estate of the gross value of £7,989, with net personalty £8,048. She left:—

Her ivory statuette of Mary, Queen of Scots to the Birmingham Art Gallery, and £30 to the Jewish Benevolent Society.

Mr. WILLIAM JAMES STEVENSON, of Wolseley-street, and of McClure-street, Belfast, grocer and provision merchant, who died on July 3, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £5,806. He left:—

£100 to Crescent Presbyterian Church, to be used as the minister, the Rev. Samuel Lindsay, may decide.

The Rev. JAMES CONKEBY, of Mount Carmel Presbytery, Blackley, Manchester, Rector of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church since 1926, who died on September 30, aged 58, left £2,031, with net personalty £1,897. He left:—

£100 to the Treasurer for the time being of the Salford Catholic Protection and Rescue Society; £50 to the Rev. Mother for the time being of the Convent of the Cross and Passion, Mount St. Joseph, Deane, Bolton; £400 to the Rector for the time being of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Prestwich, Lancs, to be applied towards the cost of a new high altar; and all his pictures to the Rev. Mother for the time being of the Convent of the Daughters of the Cross, at Blackley.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ABERCROMBY, Captain George Cosmo, Scots Guards (retd.) (76), of Forglen House, Forglen, Banff, and of Hove (unsettled personal estate)	£7,536
ADAMS, Mr. William Wright, of Devon, Manor-road, Worthing, chemist and druggist (net personalty £5,585)	8,827
BEER, Mr. John (70), of Gooseacre Farm, Newton Poppleford, Devon (net personalty £4,635)	5,608
BIRCHALL, Mr. Fred Leslie (27), of Belmont, St. Wilfrids-road, Beeston, Dunlopite warehouse manager, of Pegler Bros. and Co. (Doncaster), Limited, brassfounders (net personalty £3,934)	6,112
BLYARD, Mr. Herbert Constantine (46), of Briarcliffe, 439b, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, Salford (net personalty £1,782)	4,236
BRANCH, Mr. Ernest William, of Hillcroft, Kingsthorpe, Northampton, chairman of Messrs. James Branch and Sons, Limited, shoe manufacturers, of Northampton (net personalty £16,442)	17,154
CRESTON, Mr. John Alfred, M.C. (41), of York-mansions, Battersea, S.W., surveyor to the Bridewell and Bethlem Royal Hospitals, senior associated architect of the New Bethlem Hospital, Monks Orchard, Beckenham (net personalty £8,109)	8,236
COOPER, Mr. Cuthbert (78), of The Knoll, Main-road, Handsworth, Sheffield, head of Cuthbert Cooper and Sons, Limited, makers of nails for the boot and shoe trade (net personalty £24,986)	26,228
DAVIES, Mr. Edward, of Ynyscymmer Farm, Glynneath, Glamorgan, farmer (net personalty £4,518)	6,655
DOUGLAS, Mr. George (81), of Bondicar, near Amble, Northumberland, farmer (net personalty £5,396)	5,526
DUNCAN, Mr. James, of Wester Dullatur, Dullatur, near Glasgow, retired cashier (personal estate in Great Britain £30,852)	33,694
GREGORY, Mr. William Edward, of Poolfield-avenue, Newcastle-under-Lyme, bookkeeper (net personalty £6,416)	7,185
GURNEY, Mrs. Marie Dorothea (83), of St. Bedes, Paragon, Ramsgate, widow of W. Gurney (net personalty £6,866)	7,037
HARCOURT, Major Cecil Beckham, of West-bourne-terrace, Paddington, W., left estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £1,718)	2,187
HAWKINS, Mrs. Rose, of Sunnyside, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, widow of Dr. H. Hawkins, M.D., and youngest sister of the late Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, D.D. (net personalty £7,800)	8,299
HOPE, Miss Mary de Horne Valzey, of Athelney, Northbrook-road, Swanage (net personalty £5,783)	6,657
LEVY, Mr. Joseph, of Claremont-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, and 180, Roman-road, Bow, E., tailor (net personalty £6,736)	7,135
LLOYD, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, of City Lodge, Cardiff, medical practitioner, formerly house physician and surgeon at Cardiff Royal Infirmary (net personalty £2,460)	2,500
MASON, Mr. John Henry (54), of Grosvenor-square, London-road, Sheffield (net personalty £6,744)	6,808
MCGUFFY, Mr. George Alfred, K.C., M.A. (65), of Eildon, Lansdowne-road, Cheltenham (net personalty £2,502)	2,964
PAYNE, Dr. William Henry, M.D. (60), of 1A, Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath, S.E. (net personalty £5,173)	5,250
RABBICH, Mr. Henry Paul, of The Knaa, Paignton, Devon, retired builder (net personalty £23,255)	43,427
SHARLAND, Mr. Charles (77), of Bonithon, Wickham-road, Beckenham, and of Messrs. Sharland and Co., of Eldon-street House, Eldon-street, E.C., export merchants (net personalty £2,339)	5,584
TINGLE, Mr. John Thomas (79), of Bulwer-road, Leytonstone, E. (net personalty £11,770)	12,662
WEATHERLEY, Miss Kate (86), of Newlands-park, Sydenham, S.E. (net personalty £18,661)	20,048

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ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation *sede vacante*:—The Rev. W. H. BRIND, vicar of St. Paul's, Coppenhall, Crewe, to the rectory of Brampton Abbotts, in the Diocese of Hereford.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the Rev. T. S. DUNN, vicar of King's Norton and rural dean, to the honorary canonry in Birmingham Cathedral vacant by the death of Canon Gonner.

LAY READERS IN THE ASSEMBLY

A number of lay readers who are members of the Church Assembly have decided to form a group for the purpose of consultation, and, if necessary, joint action in regard to any matters in which lay readers are particularly concerned. The group will also bring forward from time to time any recommendations received from the Central Readers' Board. It is estimated that one-fifth of the members of the whole House of Laity are lay readers. Lord Darrington has been elected chairman of the group, and Captain Julian Smith and Mr. F. W. Gilpin are joint honorary secretaries.

NOTES

Canon T. G. Crosse, rector of Ickham, near Canterbury, has decided to resign his benefice owing to advancing years. He was ordained in 1873, and has held benefices in the diocese for 43 years.

The Rev. W. D. Williams, who became vicar of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, in 1925, has decided to resign the benefice at the end of the year on account of ill-health.

The committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation (38, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, W.C.1) have distributed during November £944 to clergymen and the widows and orphan daughters of clergy, in addition to gifts of clothing in 69 cases.

The "Churchman's Year Book" (Mowbrays' Annual) will be published on December 5, price 3s. 6d. It will contain summarized biographies of some 1,200 leading personalities in the Church, statistics and general information on matters of interest to Churchpeople, including summaries of the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference and of the debates in Convocation and in the Church Assembly, and a list of church services.

The Dean and Chapter of York have approved a suggestion that persons possessing pictures, engravings, and drawings of old houses and other buildings in the City of York should be encouraged to present them to the Minster Library. It is pointed out that many of the historical landmarks of the city have disappeared within the last half-century and that no record remains of many of them.

The gale last Saturday night destroyed the marquee church in the new parish of St. Peter's, Morden. Owing to an unavoidable delay in the completion of a permanent building, the marquee has been serving the people on the large L.C.C. St. Helier's Estate. The Sunday morning congregation had the task of salving what was left of their church. The Rev. K. C. Scott, writing from 26, Pollard-road, Morden, Surrey, appeals for donations to make good the loss through the storm and to help to provide for the needs of the new district, to which, he says, people are going in thousands from the most overcrowded parts of London.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. BENJAMIN BEE, of Inglewhite, has accepted an invitation to Seaforth Church, Liverpool; the Rev. J. DALTON-GOLDING, of Stroud, to Christ Church, Llandaff North, Cardiff; the Rev. W. G. BUSH, of Bolton, to Portland-street Church, Southport; the Rev. C. TRASDALE, of Rochdale, to South Wigston, Leics; the Rev. H. C. HARDING, of Hemsley, to Uppingham; the Rev. J. W. EDMONDSON, of Camden Town, to Doddridge Church, Castle Hill, Northampton; Mr. J. O. DOBSON, of the Student Christian Movement, to Friary Church, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. G. M. MASON, of Stafford, has accepted an invitation to Barrow-in-Furness; the Rev. R. W. PHILLIPS, of South Wanstead, to Battersea Park Tabernacle; the Rev. DR. G. H. BOOBYER, of Erdington, Birmingham, to King's-road Church, Reading. The Rev. F. J. SCROGGIE is resigning the pastorate of Devonshire-square Church, Stoke Newington, N.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE

VICAR'S LETTER TO BISHOP

The correspondence issued to the Press by the Bishop of Birmingham in relation to his refusal to licence a curate to the church of St. Gregory, Small Heath, Birmingham, and published on Tuesday, included a letter sent by him to the Rev. C. A. Brown, vicar of St. Gregory's, forbidding him to engage the Rev. L. E. H. Pike, of St. Peter's, Coventry, as curate until the Bishop's directions with regard to public worship at the church had been obeyed. We have now received from the vicar of St. Gregory's a copy of his letter to the Bishop, dated October 25, which called forth the reply already published. It was as follows:—

"My Lord Bishop,—About two years ago I asked you to licence an assistant priest for work in this parish, on the departure of the Rev. A. E. Maund to Oxford, who had been, with us for over four years, and you declined, in spite of an urgent appeal made to you by the Church Council.

"In consequence I have been condemned to work this parish, organized for the labours of two men, by myself for the last two years. I have done this because I did not want to widen the unfortunate breach already made between us. This isolation from my Bishop, and in a sense also from the diocese, has been the one sad incident in 12 happy years' work here, during which time my work has been wonderfully blessed by God in many ways. At the time that you refused to licence a curate to assist me I determined to do my utmost to work alone for a time, but I find now, after almost two years, that the work is suffering for want of the extra ministry, and I am faced with an alternative, either to reduce the work down to what one man could do, and so make a retrograde step, hurting the cause of religion; or to ignore your ruling in the matter, have an assistant priest, and so take advantage of a magnificent opportunity for a great step forward in missionary work for Christ and His Church. My Church Council have unanimously requested me to obtain the services of a priest at the earliest possible moment, and they can see their way to pay him a sufficient stipend. I am therefore seeking the services of L. E. H. Pike, curate at St. Peter's, Coventry, and hope that he may join me at St. Gregory's in the New Year. I believe him to be a keen, devout and able priest, and one who will be very suitable for the work that needs to be done in the parish. He is a keen social worker, and has had some experience in teaching prior to his ordination. His vicar, the Rev. Paul Stacy, speaks very highly of him. My Lord Bishop, is it possible for you to allow me a licence for him? Or if not, could I have a temporary permission for him to work here until a more happy situation presents itself?

"I have made, and intend to make, no alterations in the worship and conduct of the work at St. Gregory's from what was in use with the approval of your predecessor and I long, more than I can express in a letter, to be yours obediently in the Lord, CYRIL A. BROWN."

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

LORD MARSHALL, presiding yesterday at the half-yearly Court of Governors of Alexandra Orphanage, Haverstock Hill, said that during the 32 years he had been treasurer the efficiency and quality of the work had never reached a higher standard than that of to-day. Further, he believed that during the 172 years of its existence the orphanage had never done more to prove itself worthy of the support of the charitable public. The stigma of pauperism formerly imposed on the orphanage child had gone, as also had the dreary tasks and uncomfortable surroundings. The orphan child had entered upon a wider, more generous, and infinitely happier life. Many expensive schools could not better their standard of health, the quality of their food, or their home appointments, while the lessons covered a much wider range than they did formerly.

The cost per head, however, was less than £1 a week. Since there were many children in the orphanage they had to raise £10,000 a year by donations and subscriptions to supplement the sums received from other sources. They were a charity relying for subscriptions on those who knew their work and believed in it. They were not yet the after-thought of a sweepstake, and in spite of the bad times through which the country was passing, he was old-fashioned enough to hope that there would always be scope for personal interest in, and sympathetic support for, our great charitable institutions.

WENGEN
BERNESE OBERLAND
SKI-ING FOR SKI-ING'S SAKE

REGINA HOTEL 4,500 feet above sea level
PARK HOTEL BEAUSITE
Ski-ing Paradise, International Curling Contests
Beautiful, sunny and most sheltered Winter Sports Centre.
Regina Hotel: 160 Beds Park Hotel Beausite: 80 Beds
First-class Hotels with latest comfort in beautiful dominating positions
Orchestra—Bar Special Terms in February

PALACE HOTEL
At its best in February and March.
Special Terms from February 16th.
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ENGELBERG
Favourite English Centre for all Winter Sports
The sports locality of Engelberg is situated 3,500 to 6,000 feet above sea level.
Air Cable Railway to Trübsee, 6,000 feet above sea level.
Before you settle where to go for Winter Sports, read William Le Queux's booklet about "Engelberg, the Crown Jewel of the Alps," which will interest you. For further particulars please apply to the Inquiry Office, Engelberg; or to any Swiss or other foreign travel agency.

PONTRESINA: Schloss Hotel
Leading Hotel of the highest rank. 200 Rooms.
Latest modern improvements. Large Ball Room. Private Rink.
SKI-ORGANISER.
Branch Houses: PARK HOTEL, PONTRESINA; GRAND HOTEL DES TEMPLES, AGRIGENTO (SICILY).

PONTRESINA (6,000 ft. above Sea Level) Engadine
ROSEG GRAND HOTEL
"The House in the Sun." All modern comfort.

ANDERMATT
ST. GOTHARD 4,810 FT.
ALL WINTER SPORTS. UNRIVALLED SNOW CONDITIONS.
QUICK AND COMFORTABLE THROUGH CONNEXIONS.

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Winter Sport and Health Resort of World Fame
Best Ski Fields in Europe—Most permanent Snow conditions. 24 hours from London.
BOBSLEIGH RUN—SKATING AND CURLING RINKS—ICE HOCKEY—BRITISH SKI CLUB—INTERNATIONAL SPORTING AND SOCIETY EVENTS.
Prices from 16 francs in the first-class hotels and from 10 francs in the second category hotels and boarding houses.
Information by Swiss Federal Railways, 11a, Regent Street, London, S.W.1; by Mr. Lamprell, Arosa Agent, 3, Greville-chambers, Leather-lane, London, E.C.1; and by the Official Inquiry Office, Arosa.
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Hotel Arosa Kulm	200 beds.	Minimum rates from 16/- upwards
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Valsana Sporthotel	110 "	" " " 16/- "
The Alexandra Hotel	100 "	" " " 14/6 "
Hotel des Alpes	60 "	" " " 16/- "

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ANGLETERRE & PARK HOTEL 90 beds.	16/- to 25/-
KURGARTEN HOTEL, form. Busl. 80 beds.	16/- to 21/-
MONTANA SPORT HOTEL 60 beds.	13/- to 20/-
EDEN HOTEL 40 beds.	10/- to 15/-

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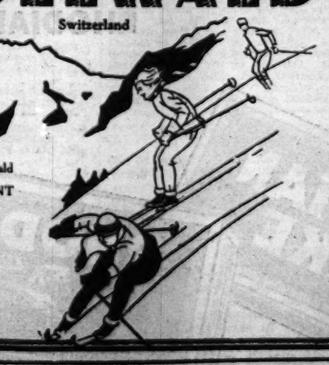

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Obituary

CAPTAIN SVERDRUP

A GREAT ARCTIC EXPLORER

The name of Captain Otto Neumann Sverdrup, whose death at the age of 75 is announced on another page, is not unworthy to rank with those of his countrymen, Nansen and Amundsen, in the records of Polar exploration. He was probably the most experienced of surviving ice-masters; he had an unsurpassed knowledge of Arctic expeditions; and he might justly lay claim to the title "Prince of Ice Navigators."

A native of Bindal, in Helgeland, Norway, where he was born in 1855, Sverdrup had been a ship captain for several years when Nansen chose him as one of three Norwegian companions on his expedition of 1888-89 which achieved the first crossing of Greenland. Sverdrup on that occasion proved his sturdy qualities as an Arctic traveller, and, when the party reached the west coast of Greenland, he undertook with Nansen a daring journey down Ameralik Fjord to Godthaab in a crazy little boat made of willows, and brought relief to the rest of the party. At Godthaab he spent the first of eight winters in the Arctic regions.

His next, and much more important, mission to the North was as commander of the Fram in Nansen's great voyage of 1893-96. Much of the success of this enterprise was due to the first-rate seamanship of Sverdrup. He piloted the vessel safely through the perils of the Kara Sea and the Siberian coast, and in the spring of 1895, when Nansen and Johansen left the Fram on their great but unsuccessful attempt to march to the Pole, Sverdrup took over the command of the expedition. In August, 1896, he brought the ship unscathed out of the Arctic pack in the waters of Spitsbergen, having attained during the long Polar drift a point only a few miles short of Nansen's farthest, in the highest northern latitude ever reached by a vessel. The position was 85.57 North, compared with Nansen's 86.14. Nansen and his companion had retreated to Franz Josef Land, where they passed their third winter, and fortunately fell in with the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition, and by dramatic coincidence Nansen reached the Norwegian coast only a few days before the Fram steamed into Tromsö.

Sverdrup next appeared as the leader of an Arctic Expedition with an ambitious programme. He proposed to take the Fram up Smith Sound and Robeson Channel as far as possible, and then with a party to travel round the north and north-east coast of Greenland, determining its then unknown configuration, as far as Sabine Island, which would complete the coastal survey of the greatest of Arctic islands. The expedition left Christiania in June, 1898, and passed safely through Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound, but in the ice-packed narrows of Robeson Channel found the way to the north barred and bolted. Sverdrup went into winter quarters in lat. 79deg. N. near Cape Sabine, and during the first autumn and spring explored and charted a large area of Ellesmere Land, a picturesque country of mountain and fjord, abounding in musk oxen.

A second attempt to penetrate the gateway to the Arctic Ocean failed; but, determined to make the utmost of his opportunities, Sverdrup turned his attention to the unknown regions west of Ellesmere Land, and spent three more laborious years in this sphere of work. His scene of operations lay between the Parry Archipelago—discovered by Parry early last century, and by the Franklin Search Expeditions—and the northern coast of Grant Land, mapped in by the Nares Expedition in 1876. The work was carried out with tremendous energy and industry. Three new islands—now known collectively as Sverdrup Islands—Axel Heiberg, and the Ringnes Islands, separated by Crown Prince Gustav Sea, were added to the map, and long stretches of coastline were thoroughly explored. A coal deposit was found, impressions of fossils were taken, and systematic soundings made. In the opinion of so eminent an authority as Sir Clements Markham, Sverdrup in this expedition accomplished more than any other explorer had done since the days of the Franklin Search Expeditions.

After his return from this memorable expedition, Sverdrup might well have been content to take his ease at home; but this was far from his thoughts. He made several other expeditions to the Arctic, of which that in the Eclipse along the Siberian coast in 1914-15 was undertaken to search for missing Russian explorers. These were not found, but many additions were made to the knowledge of the Taimyr Peninsula and adjacent regions, where a whole year was spent. Another expedition was that of 1920-21 to the Kara Sea; no one did more than Sverdrup to keep open that precarious route to the trading stations at the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei rivers. In more recent years Sverdrup had led several salvage expeditions to the Arctic, and to all those who undertook Polar work his advice was freely given. In 1926, when Nansen was installed as Rector of St. Andrews University, Sverdrup was one of the recipients of an honorary degree. By British geographers Sverdrup was held in great esteem, and for his distinguished services he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society. His death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends in this country.

MISS M. E. BULLOCK

Miss Mary Elizabeth Bullock, who died last week at the age of 71, was a pioneer of district nursing and school clinics. A correspondent writes of her:—

A younger daughter of the Rev. W. T. Bullock, of Faulkbourn Hall, Witham, Essex, she was born in 1859. In the early nineties she and her friend, Miss Curtis, as "Queen's Nurses" at Hammersmith, first saw that the nursing treatment of the minor ailments of Board school children ought to be placed in the hands of experts. They themselves visited the schools in that district and treated the children, being welcomed by the teachers, and they continued the treatment in the homes of the children, where mothers could be instructed too.

In 1898, on becoming superintendent of the South London District Nursing Association, Miss Bullock introduced the same principle of school nursing into Battersea and Clapham. It then occurred to her that much time would be saved and many more children treated if there were a centre to which the children could come daily in the dinner hour. She succeeded in building an out-patient department in the garden of the Taybridge-road Home, Battersea, and that little room became the parent of every school clinic in London. The L.C.C. Minor Ailments Clinic in Wandsworth-road bears the name of Elizabeth Bullock, and when it was opened Dr. Arg'es, representing the L.C.C. Public Health Department, observed that whenever foreign doctors came to this country they always asked to be shown these particular centres. Yet it had not been an easy thing to do, even for one of Miss Bullock's tact, personality, and charm. It was a distinct innovation, and the authorities had to be won over, the parents had to be persuaded to send the children, and money had to be obtained to build. Miss Bullock found the means in jumble sales, personal gifts, and the pence of the sick poor. Though the State had long before recognized the necessity for the medical inspection of schools, it was only just awaking to the importance of skilled nursing in order to carry out medical advice. At the suggestion of Lord Dickinson, the honorary secretary of the association, a State inspector was sent to the Battersea Clinic, which was found to be just the model in miniature of what had to be tackled on a large scale. The economy as well as the efficacy of the Battersea method being demonstrated, Miss Bullock's little clinic was financed with public funds, which enabled it to expand into large and important centres at all points of the huge district of the S.L.D.N.A.

It was after her training at St. Thomas's Hospital, where Miss Bullock imbibed the spirit of Florence Nightingale, who was ever after her friend and adviser, that she became one of the earliest Queen Victoria's nurses. And from district nursing she never swerved, in spite of more than one professionally tempting offer. By concentrating on the technique of the "hospital trained nurse," whose mission it was to carry the "hospital to the people," she did much to save the district nurse from sinking to merely a parish drudge. By emphasizing the spiritual side of the work, she was able to show its most excellent way of charity to women of culture and character. Those privileged to work with her alone know the debt district nursing owes her, and the children of the London School Clinics, who are daily being saved from blindness, deafness, and other evils, owe her a great debt.

MR. GORDON DUFF

Mr. Gordon Duff, the engineer, died at Bisra, India, last Sunday from injuries received the previous day in a railway accident. "K." writes of him:—

Duff was in England all this summer and left for India barely a month ago. Private telegrams so far received show that he was trollying down from Birmitrapur, Gangpur State, Orissa, the headquarters of the Bisra Stone Lime Company, on Saturday night, to Panposh, on the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to meet his wife and daughter, who were arriving from England by the Bombay mail. The trolly was run into by a railway engine, and Duff was grievously injured and died while being conveyed to the local State hospital.

Fifteen years ago, after a whole summer wandering about Gangpur and other Orissa Feudatory States, Duff traced up and "claimed" a wonderful pure limestone deposit which he foresaw would be indispensable to the principal iron and steel works in India. In association with Zobel, one of the best-known railway-bridge building contractors in India, he worked for some years at a pittance. With the support of a small group of business friends in Calcutta, his company, of which he was managing director, has to-day achieved the success in which he always believed, and Birmitrapur, which was so named by the Chief of Gangpur State and had no previous existence, is to-day a thriving mining camp, supporting thousands of workpeople. Starting with a small 2ft. gauge line of nine or 10 miles through virgin jungle, and including several bridges, designed and constructed by Duff and Zobel, Duff, with his friends, was ultimately able to build a branch line from Birmitrapur to Panposh. The major work on this 18-mile line was a 10-span 1,000ft. bridge. When almost complete the greater part of the bridge, including the 100ft. steel girders just placed in position, was washed hundreds of yards down the stream by unprecedented floods, and it took another year to rebuild. Now hundreds of thousands of tons of limestone as flux for the three principal iron-works in India, and burnt lime for the Calcutta market, are being annually freighted on to the B.N. main line.

Gordon Duff, who was an A.I.M.E. and an A.I.M.M. and an old Alleynian, was the son of the senior partner of Thomas Duff and Co., pioneers in China. After passing through the Royal School of Mines, Camborne, he spent some time in Travancore "producing" graphite. He investigated ancient gold workings in Egypt, and then did a wonderful prospecting trek across Burma to China. Later he joined the Cape Copper Company in India, and opened up several miles of underground workings at Ghatsila. Within recent years he discovered and obtained a concession for one of the biggest iron ore fields in the neighbourhood of Bisra, and also a manganese ore deposit of considerable value. He personally supervised a plumbago mine in Orissa, 200 miles from the railway.

Large-hearted, generous, and cheery, the best of companions, whether in the jungle or in social circles, Duff was firm and fair in all his dealings, and was beloved by all working under him, and his memorial will be the work he did in India and for India. It is a solace to his friends to know that he was satisfied that he had already "made" Bisra.

BISHOP PLUMB

A WISE LEADER

The Right Rev. Charles Edward Plumb, who died last night in a nursing home in Edinburgh at the age of 66, had been Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane since 1908. He was known in his diocese and throughout the Scottish Episcopal Church as a wise guide and leader in practical affairs, and by his clergy he was regarded as a kind and generous friend. While he kept himself abreast of modern thought, he was more an administrator than a scholar, and it was said of him that he loved people more than books. His sympathy, humour, and broad-mindedness made him welcome wherever he went. He had a remarkable gift for terse and clear phrases. In the courts of the Church he was recognized as an authority on canon law.

Born in 1864, he became a student at Lichfield Theological College, and was ordained in 1888 to the curacy of Christ Church, West Bromwich. In 1890 he removed to Witney, and then entered at Worcester College, Oxford, holding a general licence in the diocese while an undergraduate. In 1894 he was one of the two men to be placed in the first class in the honour school of theology, and was in the same year appointed tutor of St. Aidan's Theological College, Birkenhead. In 1895, however, he returned to Oxford as Principal of St. Stephen's House, and in 1897 he became in addition chaplain of Magdalen College. These appointments he gave up in 1903, and served for three years at Cannes as chaplain of St. Paul's.

In 1897 he began his long service in the Scottish Episcopal Church as priest in charge of St. Margaret's, Braemar, and six years later he was appointed Provost of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of St. Andrews (Dr. G. H. Wilkinson). He was consecrated Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, in succession to Bishop Wilkinson, in St. Ninian's Cathedral on March 25, 1908, being made hon. D.D. at Oxford. In 1919 he became hon. D.D. of St. Andrews. The Bishop married, in 1906, Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Aubrey Cutting, and had a son and a daughter.

LADY ERNLE

A wide circle of friends will hear with great regret that Lady Ernle died in London yesterday from pleurisy at the age of 78.

The daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley, she was well known to the older generation of soldiers and politicians as the niece and adopted daughter of General Sir Edward Hamley, who died in 1893. She was her uncle's literary executor, and the inspirer of the late Mr. Innes Shand's life of Hamley, which, on its appearance in 1895, aroused much—now forgotten—controversy in relation to the Egyptian campaign. Barbara Hamley married, as his second wife, in 1902, Mr. Rowland Prothero, who was President of the Board of Agriculture, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Ernle in 1919. She had all the wide reading and real cultivation characteristic of the women of her generation, and her large-hearted, tolerant spirit won for her the affection of friends of all ages. She had a fine artistic taste, and was an excellent gardener. She was especially interested in all that concerned the welfare of her sex and was an early and strictly constitutional supporter of the suffrage. Of recent years her health had not been good; but her interests in life never flagged, and for the troubles of others her sympathy never failed. As an accomplished hostess and as a faithful friend she will long be remembered, and for Lord Ernle the deepest sympathy will be felt in his loss.

The funeral will be at West Hendred, Wantage, Berks, on Saturday at 2 o'clock. A memorial service will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on the same day, at 12.30.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MAITLAND

Captain Charles Maitland, whose death is announced, was one of the most famous sailing-ship masters of his time. Mr. Philip Devitt writes of him:—

His uncle, Captain Frederick Maitland, R.N., commanded H.M.S. Bellerophon when Napoleon surrendered to him on July 15, 1815. Charles Maitland was apprenticed to Messrs. Devitt and Moore in 1866, and was appointed to the St. Vincent, 892 tons, said to have been the fastest ship the firm owned, and in 1871 he was appointed second mate. He served under Captain Alston in the Dunbar Castle ("known as the "last of the Dunbars"), the last ship which Mr. Duncan Dunbar ordered, shortly before his death, to be built by Laing, of Sunderland, and launched in 1866. In 1876 he was appointed first mate in the Gateside, and remained in her until 1884, when the ship was sold. About this time he joined Mr. J. D. Clink, and in 1891 he was appointed to command his new full-rigged ship Valkyrie, 2,270 tons, built by Connell. In 1890 he returned to us to command the John Rennie, 847 tons. In that year we had purchased from Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co. their two famous ships, the Harbinger (1,506 tons) and Hesperus (1,777 tons), and in those sailing vessels was begun a scheme known as the Brassey Training Scheme, to improve the conditions and training of future officers in the Merchant Service, the outcome of deliberation between Lord Brassey and my father, the late Sir Thomas Devitt. In my friend Mr. Basil Lubbock's "Colonial Clippers" I find the following very true words:—"Luckily for the success of the venture, Messrs. Devitt and Moore possessed two or three captains in their employ who were specially fitted for the arduous task of controlling and teaching a shipload of 30 to 40 high-spirited boys. Of such were Captains Barrett, Corner, and Maitland." In 1897 Captain Maitland was appointed to command the Harbinger, and in 1898 he was transferred to the Hesperus, and in her he numbered among the cadets under his charge the Marquess of Graham, now Duke of Montrose. In 1899 he was appointed to the Illawarra, in which ship he remained till she was sold in 1907. He was then transferred to the Port Jackson and commanded her until she was sold in 1916, her purchase price being used by us towards the cost of founding and establishing the Nautical College, Pangbourne.

Charles Maitland therefore actually had command of all our specially equipped training ships except the Macquarie. A very great number of sailors ashore and afloat, and others who did not continue at sea after their training, will, on hearing of his passing, think with affectionate gratitude of the debt they owe Charles Maitland, who looked after them and brought out in them the best qualities of practical seamanship as much by his example, keen sense of humour, and courage, as by his teaching. He knew very well the great value of a sailing-ship training, not only because of the real sailor-like qualities which by its very nature it produced, but also the character-building and resource which it brought out. He was a sailor and a man in the best sense of the words, and he never served in a steamship, which will explain the following nice distinction between sail and steam. An old sailing-ship captain, a friend of his, who, when his owners sold their sailing ships, joined a steamship company, and was soon given command of a steamer, on being asked by Captain Maitland how he liked steam, replied, "It's fine. It's far better than going to sea."

Captain Maitland died as he had lived, full of humour and courage, and has left behind him the great heritage of a fine example of what sailors should be, especially those who have charge of ships carrying apprentices.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SELBY

A correspondent writes:—May I be allowed to add by way of appreciation a few words to your kindly notice of Lieutenant-Commander Walter Arthur Selby? He came of a long line of country squires, whose family have been in possession of a considerable estate at Biddleston, Northumberland, for over 900 years. They have throughout this period maintained the Roman Catholic faith, and it is a tradition at Biddleston that an altar lamp in the twelfth-century family chapel has been kept burning during the family's ownership. Commander Selby, like his forebears, who were great fox-hunters, was a thoroughly good sportsman, had a kindly and generous disposition, and was loved by all who knew him.

MISS GWYNNE KIMPTON

For the last few years, owing to ill-health, Miss Edith Gwynne Kimpton, who died yesterday, after an operation, had not been much before the public. There must, however, be many who remember the Gwynne Kimpton Orchestral Concerts for Young People, the first concerts for children to be given in London, which she conducted with a professional women's orchestra for several successful seasons before the War. During the War she gave concerts with the same orchestra for War charities in London, and also organized the Bromley Patriotic Orchestral Concerts, which were held throughout the War.

Devoted to chamber music, some 25 years ago she started the Strings Club, the members of which meet weekly for the practice of quartet playing, and which still exists. Her personality made her particularly successful in training players, which is testified to by the fact that both Sir Henry Wood and Sir Landon Ronald conducted her Amateur Bromley and Chislehurst Orchestra. The British Women's Orchestra gave their first series of concerts under her conductorship at the Queen's Hall, but, owing very largely to ill-health, she was obliged to sever her connexion with the orchestra.

SIR PONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAN

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, C.M.G., K.C., whose death at the age of 79 is announced on another page, was the leader of the Tamil community in Ceylon and a member of the Legislative Council since 1879. He visited London this year to protest against the new constitution based on the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission.

The second son of A. Ponnambalam, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, he was born in Colombo in 1851. His early education was at the Academy, Colombo, and Presidency College, Madras. He was enrolled an advocate of the Ceylon Supreme Court in 1873, and was called to the English Bar by the Inner Temple in 1886, taking silk in 1903. Thoughout his life he devoted much time to the study of philosophy, religion, and ethnology, and he wrote several treatises on these subjects. He was a member of the Board of Education of Ceylon and of the Council of Ceylon University College. From 1892 to 1906 he was Solicitor-General and three times acted as Attorney-General, and he was the first elected member to represent the educated Sinhalese in the reformed Legislative Council in 1912. In 1913 he built and endowed a residential college in Jaffna for Indian girls, and in 1921 opened a college for boys, also in Jaffna. Through his efforts the Post Office Savings Bank was introduced into Ceylon in 1883.

Retiring from the Government service in 1905, he devoted his time to the national movement, within which he sought to promote amity between the Tamils and Sinhalese. In 1915 he espoused the cause of the Sinhalese during the riots, and vigorously opposed what he believed to be unnecessary repression by the Government. In recent years Sir Ponnambalam—he was created C.M.G. in 1889 and knighted in 1921—had given time and money to the building of a beautiful Hindu temple in Colombo. Although his strength was impaired he regularly attended the debates in the Legislative Council and made eloquent speeches, invariably noted for their length. He was married twice, and leaves three sons and three daughters. His second wife was a daughter of the late F. D. Harrison, of Adelaide, and is the author of "Western Pictures for Eastern Students." She also edited her husband's esoteric expositions of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John.

THE SALE ROOM

Christie's sale of jewels from various sources yesterday produced a total of £2,984. The principal lots included an emerald and brilliant necklet, with five clusters in the centre, set with two square emeralds with brilliant borders, which fell to Miss Palmer at £390; a Navette-shaped brilliant set in platinum ring sold for £315 (Bliss); and a diamond necklace and two brooches, designed as leaves and berries, made £280 (Drayson).

Two pictures of the engagement of Captain Pearson, of the Seraphis, with Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard and his squadron, September 23, 1779, by an unknown artist, produced £330 at Sotheby's yesterday.

The Hamer Token sale which Messrs. Glendining and Co. began yesterday is one of unusual interest. Formed by the late Mr. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax, the collection contains many rarities, including trial strikings from unfinished dies, and silver proofs of rare tokens; nearly all of them are in the finest condition. Mr. Hamer was more than a discriminating collector—he was a well-known contributor to the Journal of the British Numismatic Society. He was the author of a work on Private Tokens, and, with Mr. Dalton, joint author of the standard work on eighteenth-century tokens. The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The principal items in the first portion included—Sawbridgeworth penny of Robert Orchard, with full-face bust in high relief, sold for £31; and a Daniel Eccleston halfpenny, with legends in relief, £12 10s., both lots going to Messrs. Baldwin.

CROAT GRAVES IN YUGOSLAVIA

MME. RADITCH'S STATEMENT

A letter containing the following passages has been received from Mme. Stephen Raditch about the recent desecration of graves in Yugoslavia:—

As the widow of the late Croat leader Stephen Raditch, may I be permitted to add a few emendatory lines to the short correspondence which, under the title "Croat Graves Desecrated in Belgrade," appeared in your issue of November 4?

The desecration did not happen in Belgrade, but on Miregoy, the cemetery of Zagreb. At Belgrade such an outrage had not occurred since the sixteenth century, when a Turkish Pasha ordered the destruction of the old shrine of St. Sava. By the Turks the order was carried out publicly. In Zagreb the violation of the recent Croat tombs was done in a screened, lurking manner.

On All Saints Day before noon the placing of wreaths, sent from all the Croat regions, was continuing for three hours. At the beginning, because of ribbons bearing the Croat national tricolour, the police intervened and arrested some prominent persons, among them my relative the former Croat deputy Dr. Stephen Kosutitch, but could not deter the following tide of pilgrims. At noon some other arrests were made in consequence of shouts: "Long live Croatia!". Sentence of 14 days' imprisonment were passed on the arrested.

I and my two daughters remained on the graves till, in the evening, the police summoned us to leave.

The following day, at 8 a.m., my daughter, Mira Kosutitch, returned to the graves. She found a total destruction. The flowers were trampled down; all the Croat tricolours had been taken away. In our despair, which was enhanced by the sneers and scoffs of the police agents and officials who were present, we wrote, as explanation for visitors, on a sheet of paper, "Robbers have desecrated the graves during the night." This notice was violently removed by the police.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SYRIA

WOMAN'S GIFT TO BEIRUT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR BEIRUT CORRESPONDENT)

Through the munificence of a Syrian woman who wishes to remain unknown, a chair of archaeology has been founded at the American University of Beirut. The chair is to be held by the Danish archaeologist, Dr. Ingholt, for a period of five years. He will lecture in the first semester of each year, and spend the second semester in excavations at Hama, on the Orontes, on behalf of the Carlsberg Foundation.

Dr. Ingholt won the gold medal of the University of Copenhagen for a treatise on the linguistic peculiarities of the Aramaic inscriptions and papyri of pre-Christian times, as compared with other Aramaic dialects. The discoveries he made a few years ago in Palmyrean tombs, with their inscriptions and pictures, were reported at the time to *The Times*. Hitherto all archaeological work in Syria had been carried out by foreigners. Henceforth Syrian students will be able to collaborate in the discovery and interpretation of the remains of the different civilizations that succeeded each other in their own country.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

The extensions to the Middlesex Hospital were described in an article in *The Times* on Tuesday as the work of Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge. We are asked to state that the architect to the Middlesex Hospital is Mr. Alner W. Hall, who has been responsible for its reconstruction.

The Minister of Pensions has appointed Councillor F. W. Iredale, of Bankfield, Workington, Cumberland, to be a member of the West Cumberland War Pensions Committee in place of Colonel D. J. Mason, resigned.

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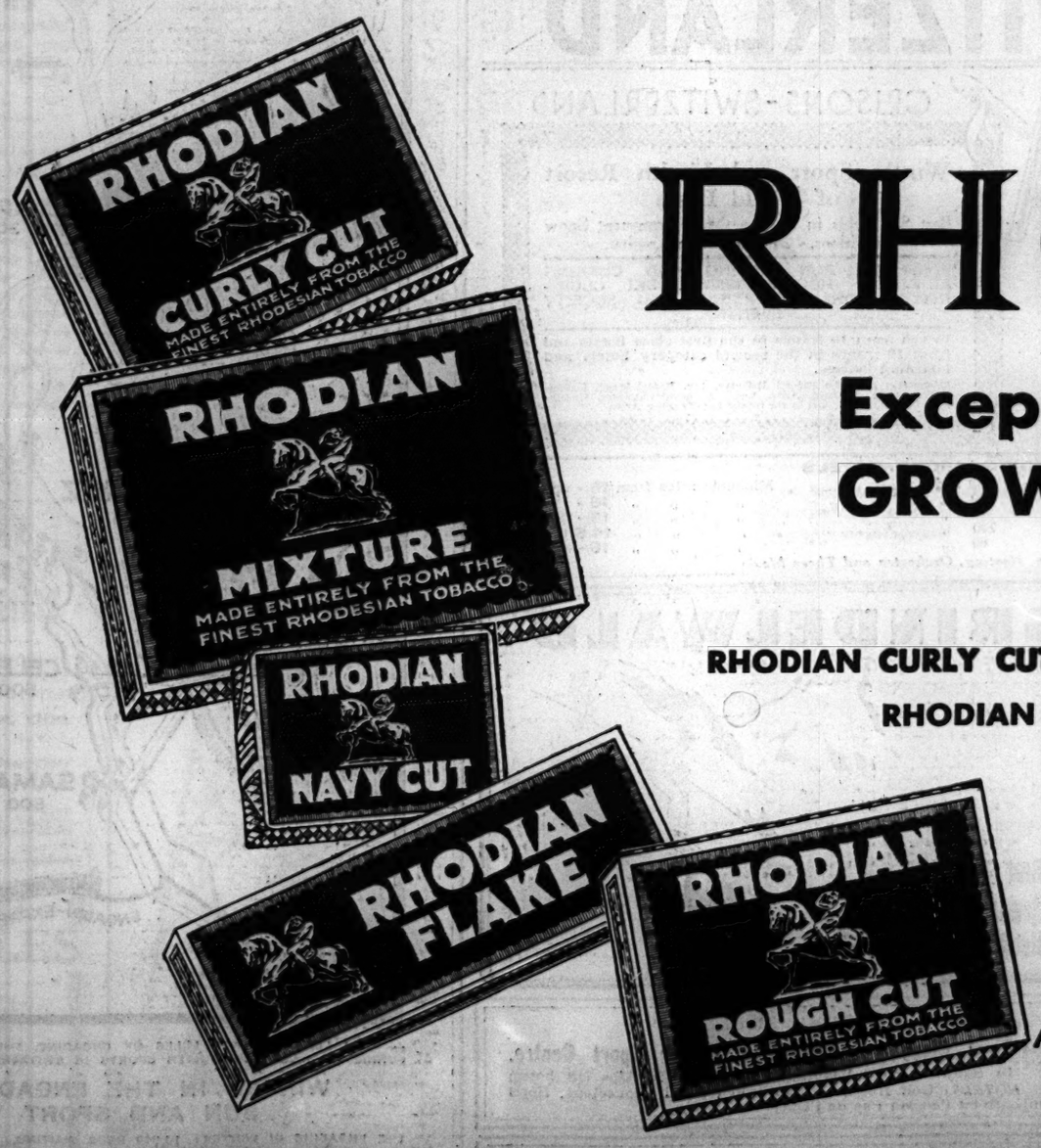

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

A dramatic adaptation by Miss Barbara Burnham of R. L. Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* will be transmitted to-night from the National station. The dual part of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde will be played by Mr. Leon M. Lion, and others in the cast will be Mr. Hugh Dempster, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Carleton Hobbs, Mr. William Fazan, and Mr. Douglas Cox. At 9.20 p.m. Lord Beaverbrook will broadcast his views on "Trade within the Empire."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 27, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—The Trials of a Family. 11—Naughty Children—2, The Child who Lies and Steals, by Miss O. A. Nixon.

12 :—Organ Recital. 1 :—Gertrude Wolfe (soprano); The Cembalo Quartet. 2 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25 :—For the Schools: German Dialogue, 5—Besuch in einer deutschen Schule (Visit to a German School), by Dr. Ernst Deissmann and Dr. Heinz Walz. 2.30-2.45 :—English Speech, 10—How Fast do we Talk? by Mr. A. Lloyd James. 2.50 :—Reception Test. 3-3.45 :—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey. 4.5-4.25 :—The Music of Some Great Composers—10, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. 4.30 :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children: Duets on Two Pianofortes, by Doris Arnold and Harry Pepper. The Story of the Barrel Organ Man (Carey Grey). The Story of Nix, Nought, and Nothing, arranged and told by Marjorie Allen. 6 :—V. C. Clinton Baddeley, reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.30 :—London Stock Exchange Report; Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Russian Pianoforte Music, played by Stefan Askenase. 7 :—New Novels, by Mr. Michael Sadleir. 7.25 :—What is Liberty?—3, by Professor Ernest Barker.

7.45 :—Leon M. Lion in The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, by Robert Louis Stevenson; adapted for broadcasting by Barbara Burnham, produced by Peter Cresswell. 9 :—Weather; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast. 9.20 :—Trade Within the Empire, by Lord Beaverbrook. 9.40 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Parry Jones (tenor). 10.35-12 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-3 :—National programme. 2.10-4.25 :—National programme. 5.15-10.35 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Orchestra from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. 1.15 :—Midland Regional programme. 2 :—Lord Burnham, Sir John Simon, and Lady Simon, speaking after the luncheon given by the English-Speaking Union, in honour of American Thanksgiving Day, relayed from the Park Lane Hotel. 2.30-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Food Supply and the Future. 3—The Future Supply of Vegetable Foodstuffs, by Professor R. G. Stapledon. 7 :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Eunice Norton (pianoforte). 8 :—The Wireless Singers, conducted by Stanford Robinson. 8.25 :—Regional News. 8.30 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Dale Smith (baritone). 9.45 :—A Reading from the Poems of W. B. Yeats, with a commentary by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-12 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 1.15 :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 2-3 :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 5.15 :—Children: Sea Magic, a Nature Sketch, by Dorothy Cooper; Songs by Chatterley Ingram (contralto); Tony will entertain. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—London Regional programme. 7 :—Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 7.30 :—Orchestra; Edith Athey (vocalist); Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. 8.25 :—Midland News. 8.30 :—Frank Rawlings and Percy Freeman (instrumentalists); George Parr (siffleur and mimic); Big Game, a comedy by Stuart Ready, with Madge Taylor, Gordon Bailey and Herbert Lees; Alfred Dicken and Arthur Williams, in vocal duets; Harold Clemence; Ernest Jones and his Banjo; the Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Canteli. 9.45 :—The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Nigel Dallaway. 10.15-10-30 :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—See Edinburgh. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 2.30 :—See Edinburgh. 3.40 :—See Glasgow. 4 :—See Edinburgh. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—See Glasgow. 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20 :—National programme. 9.40 :—See Glasgow 10.35-12 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Dance Music. 5 :—Albert Taylor (baritone). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.40 :—Irish Variety, with Ralph Cozzin, Eileen Miller, Mrs. Rooney, Clifton Hollwell, and Sibbald Treacy's Septet. 10.35-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1 :—National programme. 2-12 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 4.45 :—Orchestra, relayed from Bobby's Café, Clifton. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Mrs. Muriel Matters Porter: Child Centres in the Rhondda. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20 :—National programme. 9.40 :—Old Favourites programme, arranged by A. G. Powell, with Lily Morgan (contralto), Howard Wintle (tenor), Glyn Eastman (baritone), Ronald Harding (violoncello). 10.35-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN :—Call 2RN (412.8m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time; Weather; Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.10 :—News and Time and Programme Announcements. 7.45 :—Talk on Literature and the Drama. 8 :—Concert. 8.45 :—The Diamond Edition :—Harp Duet, by Elizabeth Young and Company. 9.15 :—Concert. 9.30 :—Sponsored programme. 10.30 :—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 2.10 :—Programme for the Schools: Music Making—Mr. Robert McLeod: Playing with Nursery Rhymes. 3 :—Organ Recital. 3.30 :—Miss Margaret Kidd: Historical Sketches of Offices of State in Scotland—The Secretary of State for Scotland. 3.55 :—Music. 4.40 :—See Glasgow. 4 :—Music. 4.5 :—See Glasgow. 4.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6.35 :—Birthdays. 5 :—Special Talk to Scottish Farmers: Professor J. Russell Greig: The Salvage Corps in Agriculture. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—National programme. 11-12 :—See Edinburgh. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 2.30 :—See Edinburgh. 3.40 :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. William Jardine. 4 :—See Edinburgh. 4.5 :—Dance Music. 4.30 :—The Studio Orchestra; Dorothy Forrest (soprano). 5.15 :—See Edinburgh. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Edinburgh. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20 :—National programme. 9.40 :—Helen McKay and George McNeil (syncopated duets); George Cunningham (baritone); James Whitelaw (entertainer); Arnold Riley (saxophone); the Edina Banjo Quartet. Alex M. Johnstone at the Piano; and The Old Lady Shows Her Muddles, by Ronald Jeans (Carrie Revue sketch), relayed from Edinburgh. 10.35-12 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).
LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—Alice Holliday (pianoforte); William Lovell (baritone); Emilie Turner (soprano), from Leeds. 1 :—National programme. 4.30 :—Orchestra. 5 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 6.35 :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20 :—National programme. 9.40 :—Cecil Moon's Octette, from Leeds; Marjorie Farnham (soprano). 10.35-12 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Cardiff. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.35 :—See Cardiff. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—National programme. 6.15 :—See Manchester. 6.40 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw. 6 :—Children. 6.30 :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 8.30 :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations; followed by Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. News in an interval.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—3 :—Gramophone Dance Records. 6.30 :—Programme relayed from Vienna. In the interval at 8.30 :—News and Sports Notes. After the Programme :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 4.30 :—Orchestral Music. 5 :—Review of Books. 5.25 :—Educational Talk. 6 :—Talks; followed by Weather for Farmers. 7 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 7.30 :—Programme from Königsberg. 9 :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Quartet Concert—String Quartet in D Major (Mozart); String Quartet in B flat Major, Op. 67 (Brahms). 4.30 :—Programme for Young People. 4.50 :—Talks. 5 :—Choral Concert, relayed from the August-Schuie, Brandenburg. 6.30 :—Labour Market Report. 6.35 :—Talk. 7 :—Concert of Light Music from the Hotel Adlon. 8 :—News, Sports Notes. 8.10 :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Baritone Solo, Cavatina from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Symphonic Scherzo, Op. 8 (Friedl). 9.30 :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes; followed by Dance Music from the Hotel Eden.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—3.20 :—Concert from the Works of Lehar. 7 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements. 9.30 :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Records of Mandoline Music. 6.45 :—Weather, followed by Talk on Wireless Disturbances. 7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.10 :—Topical Talk. 8.35 :—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music—Waltz, Künstlerleben (Joh. Strauss); Die Musik kommt (O. Straus); Selection from Madame Pompadour (Fall); Akrobaten-Galopp (Schart); Waltz from the Man with the Three Wives (Lehar). 9.30 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.40 :—Talk on Winter Sports. 9.50 :—Orchestral Dance Music.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.), 1kw.—3 :—Trio Concert. 6 :—Elementary Evening French Lesson. 6.30 :—Colonial Report. 6.35 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parle. 8.15 :—Trio Concert. 8.45 :—Concert arranged by the French Socialist Radio Society.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.20 :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra. 7.35 :—Song Recital. 8.25 :—Recital for Three Pianos, followed by Orchestral Concert; Selection from A Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn); L'Arlésienne (Bizet); Peer Gynt Suite (Grieg).

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 12kw.—Concert from the Hotel d'Angleterre. 4 :—Programme for Boys. 4.40 :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50 :—Talk. 5.20 :—English Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Ninth Concert from the Axelborg Studio. Part I. Programme of Classical Music; Suite in D major (Bach); Songs (a) Di del mio dolce ardor (Gluck); (b) Zingarella (Paisiello). Concert for Cembalo and Orchestra in A major (Bach); Recitative and Aria from Xerxes (Handel). Part II. Programme of Hungarian Music. Overture, Sakuntala (Goldmark); Seven Hungarian Folk Songs. Violin Solo: Heire Kati (Hubay); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6 (Liszt). 9 :—News and Report of the Journal Scientifique Society. 9.30 :—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. 11 (in the interval) : Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—Gramophone Music. 6.35 :—Radio Journal. 7 :—Reading. 7.15 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert. 8.30 :—Literary programme. 9.15 :—'Cello Recital and News. 10 :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (244m.).—6 :—Time; Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30 till Close Down :—See Stuttgart. In the interval at 9.45 :—News; Sports Notes, and Weather.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time and Gramophone Records. 9.40 :—Time and Daily Service. 10.10 :—Quintet Concert. 11.40 :—Time and Concert. 1.40 :—Programme for Women. 2.40 :—Talk. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.10 :—Programme for Hospitals. 5.10 :—Concert. 6.40 :—English Language Lesson. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Time and Gramophone Records. 7.55 :—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. 9.40 (in an interval) :—Weather and News. 10.40 :—A Sound Film in the Studio.

HILVERSUM (1,071m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 9.40 :—Selections by a Ladies' Choir. 10.10 :—Service for Hospitals. 11.10 :—Address by the Rev. Perquin. 11.40 :—Police Notes. 11.55 :—Trio Concert. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—Lesson in Handicrafts. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. 3.40 :—Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Instrumental Concert. 5.10 :—Housemaking Lesson. 5.25 :—Talk. 5.55 :—Lesson in Malayan. 7.25 :—Police Notes. 7.40-9.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 9.40 :—Quartet Concert. News in the interval.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6 :—Symphony Concert. 7.45 :—News in Swedish. 8 :—Symphony Concert. 10.30 :—Violin Recital. 10.45 :—Orchestral Concert.

LANGENBERG (473.2m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (277m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6 :—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. 6.15 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.45 :—News. 7.50 :—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music—Pianoforte Concerto in D minor (Brahms); Serenade (Reger); followed by Xaxa Sports Notes, Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (283m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Dance Music. 7.30 :—Danzig Evening, relayed from Königsberg. 9 :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices and Programme for Children. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 8 :—Talk on Careers. 8.15 :—Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations and Programme from the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. 12 (midnight) :—Chimes, News and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 6.8kw.—Relayed by TURIN (296.2m.) and GENOA (312m.).—6.30 :—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. 6.50 :—Light Music. 7.15 :—Giornale radio, Weather, 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music. 8 :—Faust—Opera (Gounod). After the Opera Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (329m.).—6 :—French Language Lesson. 6.25 :—Wir lese Report. 6.55 :—Concert of Light Orchestral Music. 7.45 :—Talk. 8.5 :—Symphony Concert. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (493m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Agricultural Programme. 7.30 :—Violin Recital. 8 :—(80°).—Sketch (Ibsen). 8.30 :—News, Advertising Notes, Weather and Press Review. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Hawaiian Guitar Selections.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange; Market Prices. 2.30 :—Exchange. 2.45 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.55 :—News and Exchange Quotations. 5 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 5.25 :—New York Exchange Rates. 5.30 :—Gramophone Dance Records. 7.15 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Elementary Bookkeeping Lesson. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—Variety programme. An Evening in Montmartre. In the intervals at 8.30 :—Sports Review and at 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20 :—Brass Band Concert and Programme Announcements from Brno. 7 :—Recital of Humorous Songs. 7.30 :—Symphony Concert. 9 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.20 :—Organ Recital.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw.—Relayed by NAPLES (333m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (20.4m.).—6.45 :—(Giornale radio; News and Sports Notes. 7 :—Announcements and Press Review. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music. 7.50 :—Symphonic Concert. 9.35 :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (426m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,349m.), 40kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (267m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (543m.).—4 :—Elementary German Lesson from Gothenburg. 4.30 :—Talk. 5.30 :—Pianoforte Recital by Anita Harrison. 7.5 :—A Play. 9.40 :—Talk. 9.10 :—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (368m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—5 :—Time Signal. 5.1 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 6.30 :—Orchestral Concert of Marches and Waltzes. 7 :—Programme from Trier Cathedral. 8 :—Concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra. 9.30 :—Programme Announcements and News. 9.45 :—Concert from the Café Otzaban.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 6kw.—6 :—Transmission of Pictures. 6.15 :—Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—Dance Music. 6.45 :—Market Prices. 6.55 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 (in an interval) :—News. 9 :—Time and Concert of Operatic Music. 10 :—Concert by Symphony Orchestra. 10.30 :—Violin Recital. 10.45 :—Saxophone Solos. 11 :—North African News. 11.10 :—Song Recital. 11.30 :—Concert by an Armenian Orchestra. 11.45 :—Military Music. 12 (midnight) :—News.

VIENNA (516.2m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (252.5m.), INNSBRUCK (264.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (346.8m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.25 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.30 :—Schwanda, the Piper—Opera in three acts (Weinberger), relayed from the Hofer Opera House. 9.10 :—News. 9.30 :—Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—12.45 a.m.
MONTEBERNO (1,935m.), 15kw.—2.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB3 (444m.), 1.5kw.—6.40 a.m.
TOULOUSE (Radio Lyon)—Call PTT (458m.), 60kw.—12.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309.8m.).—12-12.45 a.m. Programme relayed at intervals on Sun. from 11 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—12.40 a.m. Programme relayed by WAF on 492.6m., from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m., from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—12.40 a.m.
BERLIN (505m.), 4kw.—12.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 a.m.

LOST!
10 Pounds of Fat
by Surrey lady who eats what she likes

"*I have been taking Kruschen Salts for two months, and have lost 10lbs. of fat. It is marvellous. It is so safe and easy. No dieting, no drugs. I have tried several other ways, but have had no good results, so shall continue with your easy, pleasant method. I took Kruschen not only for reducing but for neuritis, which I have had very badly in my right arm. It was so painful sometimes I could not reach up to do my hair, but now it is much better, thanks to Kruschen Salts. I take a small teaspoonful every morning in my first cup of tea and invite all my friends to do the same.*"

(Mrs.) E. H., Surrey.

3rd Oct., 1930.

An overstout person is one whose internal organs are failing to expel from the body the waste products of digestion. Allowed to accumulate, this waste matter is turned into layer after layer of hideous fat, and at the same time the victim lays in a stock of rheumatic poison. The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to perform their functions properly—to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes—but surely. The pains of rheumatism and neuritis cease. You feel wonderfully healthy, youthful and energetic—more so than ever before in your life!

Take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning. You won't lose 4 or 5 lbs. a day or anything foolish like that, but almost before you realise it pound by pound disappears—until you finally have the gorgeous figure you have always desired.

A jar of Kruschen Salts that will last 4 weeks costs but 1/9 at any chemist.

[*Advt.*

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Fiji, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)††.
6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo)†, West Coast of Africa (French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).
8 P.M.—Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America, (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Cape Verd Islands, Falkland Islands, Iceland.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*. Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.).
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canada (all parts), Cape Verd Islands, Madeira†.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mailst	Nov. 29 | 11 a.m.
R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 11 | 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mailst	Nov. 27 | 8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
,, P. & O. (Commorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Nov. 28 | 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mailst	Nov. 29 | 11 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 3 | 8 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28 | 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct† (Montclare)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 2 | 8 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 6 | 6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28 | 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 4 | 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 | 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 3 | 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Aberdeen (Euripides)	Dec. 5 | 6 p.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : R.-Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador)	
CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Nov. 28 | 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
,, P. & O. (Commorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily | Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Menelaus)	Dec. 2 | 6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Samaria)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Comorin)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA : Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Nov. 28 | 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & F. (Coronado)	Nov. 29 | 9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 2 | 8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Dec. 6 | 6 p.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Siamas)	Dec. 3 | 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Nov. 28 | 2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ft. pkt. (Champollion)	Nov. 29 | 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkr. (Ausonia)	Dec. 2 | 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 3 | 9 a.m.
EGYPT, (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Dec. 3 | 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said)‡ : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Nov. 27 | 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Dec. 4 | 9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail	Nov. 29 | 6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via Panama (Taranaki)	Nov. 27 | Noon
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Columbia)	Nov. 29 | 7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Dec. 2 | 8 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Dec. 4 | 8 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Bruarfoss)	Nov. 28 | 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SHELLER : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mailst	Nov. 29 | 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 27 | 6 p.m.
Ft. pkt. (Chamnollion)	Nov. 29 | 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 2 | 8 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Deutschland)	Dec. 6 | 6 p.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily | Noon
Via U.S.A. (Samaria)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 2 | 8 p.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 4 | 6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Nov. 28 | 11.30a.m
B. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 | 6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29 | 2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Ft. pkt. (

Report by the Court of Directors of the

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

To the Annual General Court of Proprietors, On Wednesday, 26th November, 1930.

The DIRECTORS now submit to the PROPRIETORS the annexed Abstract Statement of the Affairs of the Bank at the Second Saturday of October, 1930, with relative Profit and Loss Account, certified by the Auditors.

The Net Profits of the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to			£533,665 4 3
The Midsummer Dividend, at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, required	£212,500 0 0		
Less Income Tax	47,812 10 0		
		£164,687 10 0	
It is now proposed to pay a Dividend at Christmas on the Capital Stock, including the New Stock issued up to 11th October, 1930, in respect of the transference of certain Shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, which will require	£235,807 11 5		
Less Income Tax	64,306 14 0		
		£221,500 17 5	
And to provide a Dividend payable at Christmas at the same rate on the additional new Capital Stock issued and to be issued in respect of the acquisition of further Shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, the transfers of which were not delivered prior to 11th October, 1930, which will require	£34,671 13 5		
Less Income Tax	7,801 2 6		
		£26,870 10 11	
There has been written off expenditure on Bank Buildings and Heritable Property		20,000 0 0	
Carried to Pension Reserve Fund		30,000 0 0	
And added to Rest the Balance of		70,606 5 11	
			£533,665 4 3

All the Bank's Investments are valued in the annexed State of Affairs at or under the prices ruling at the date of the Balance.

By authority of the Resolution of the Special General Court of Proprietors, held on 20th August, 1930, additional Capital Stock had been created and issued to the Shareholders of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, in exchange for transfers of their Shares, amounting as at 11th October, 1930, to £862,442—increasing the CAPITAL to **£3,362,442**, fully paid.

Out of the premium emerging on this transaction, after meeting the expenses of Transfer, writing down the value of the Shares, and adding materially to the Inner Reserves of the Bank, there remains a sum of £600,000 to be added to Rest. With this addition and the appropriation from the year's Profits shown above the REST now amounts to **£3,580,926 6s. 6d.**

In terms of said Resolution, further Capital Stock amounting to £407,902 has been issued since 11th October, 1930, or is in course of issue, to meet the transfers of the remaining Shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, the holders of which have accepted the offer of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Out of the premium on this additional Stock, after writing down the value of the Shares, it is proposed to add a further substantial sum to the Inner Reserves, and to carry £200,000 to Rest Account.

When these transactions are completed the CAPITAL of the Bank will amount to **£3,770,344**, fully paid, and the REST will stand at **£3,780,926 6s. 6d.**

The totals of the Shares which have been acquired of Wiliams Deacon's Bank, Limited, represented by the above additions to the Capital, are as follows:—

"A" Shares	£1,549,880
"B" Shares	310,441

As previously announced, the private banking business heretofore carried on by the Bank of England at their Western Branch in Burlington Gardens, London, was transferred to the Royal Bank of Scotland as at 11th August, 1930, and is now being continued under the same management and at the same address, the branch being known as "Royal Bank of Scotland, Western Branch."

The Directors record with deep regret the death of Mr. Charles C. Maconochie, C.B.E., K.C., who had been an Ordinary Director since 1905, and took a warm and active interest in the affairs of the Bank.

The Right Honourable The Earl of Airlie, M.C., has resigned the Office of Extraordinary Director.

The Directors recommend the Election, as Ordinary Directors, of Mr. GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, Chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, and THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BRADBURY OF WINSFORD, G.C.B., a Director of that Bank.

The Governor, the Deputy-Governor, the Extraordinary Directors, and the Senior Ordinary Director (Lord Elgin) all retire at this time, but are eligible for re-election.

Auditors also fall to be appointed for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., and Mr. Eric M. Beilby, C.A., offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. James Brown Adshead has retired from the position of Secretary after long and valued service, and has been succeeded by Mr. James Fife Ferguson, Joint Superintendent of Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. K. WRIGHT, *Cashier and General Manager.*

ABSTRACT STATE OF AFFAIRS at 11th October, 1930.

LIABILITIES.

1. Deposits with accrued Interest and other Credit Balances			£50,387,000 7 1
2. Notes in Circulation			2,773,277 0 0
3. Drafts Outstanding			428,425 13 6
4. Acceptances and Indorsements of Foreign Bills and other Obligations			780,813 14 6
			£54,369,606 14 7
5. Capital	£3,362,442 0 0		
6. Rest	3,580,926 6 6		
7. Proposed Half-year's Dividend payable at Christmas (*less* Income Tax)	221,500 17 5		
8. Proposed Half-year's Dividend on 407,902 Capital Stock issued or to be issued after 11th October, 1930, payable at Christmas (*less* Income Tax)	26,870 10 11		
		7,191,789 14 10	
Total Liabilities			£61,561,346 9 5

ASSETS.

1. Gold and Silver Coin, Bank of England Notes, Notes of other Banks, and Cash with Bank of England and other London Bankers	£5,454,104 14 2		
2. Money in London at Call and short notice, and Cheques, &c., payable on demand, in hand, and *in transitu*	7,001,770 7 3		
3. British Government Securities (*War Loan, Conversion Loans and Treasury Bonds*)	13,727,950 3 4		
4. Colonial Government Securities, Bank of England Stock and Corporation Stocks	1,109,725 4 1		
5. Other Marketable Securities	342,580 7 11		
		£27,636,128 16 9	
6. Bankers' Industrial Development Company Ltd., One "A" Ordinary Share of £100,000 (£100 paid)	£100 0 0		
7. Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd. Shares—1,058,230 "A" Shares of £5 each, £1 paid, and 204,886 "B" Shares of £1 each, fully paid	2,084,141 0 0		
8. Bills discounted (of which £2,740,000 British Treasury Bills)	4,346,461 0 5		
9. Advances on Cash Credits and Current Accounts	21,894,552 6 6		
10. Loans on Stocks and Securities	1,768,019 5 4		
11. Banking Correspondents and other Customers for Acceptances and Indorsements and other Obligations, *per contra*	780,813 14 6		
12. Bank Buildings (partly yielding rent)	391,644 13 5		
13. Property yielding rent	184,485 12 6		
14. Freehold Properties in London (partly occupied by Bank and partly yielding rent)	475,000 0 0		
		33,925,217 12 8	
Total Assets			£61,561,346 9 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenditure on Bank Buildings and Property written off	£20,000 0 0	By Rest at 12th October, 1929	£2,910,320 0 7
" Pension Reserve Fund	30,000 0 0	*Add* Part Premium on New Stock	600,000 0 0
" Dividend for half-year, paid at Midsummer, *less* Income Tax, on £2,500,000 Capital Stock	164,687 10 0		£3,510,320 0 7
" Dividend to be paid at Christmas, *less* Income Tax, on £3,362,442 Capital Stock	221,500 17 5	" Net Profits after deducting expenses of Management at Head Office and 242 Branch Establishments, allowing for rebate on Bills Current, Income Tax, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	533,665 4 3
" Dividend to be paid at Christmas, *less* Income Tax, on £407,902 Capital Stock issued or to be issued after 11th October 1930	26,870 10 11		
" Balance, being free Rest or undivided Profits, carried forward	3,580,926 6 6		
	£4,043,985 4 10		£4,043,985 4 10

AUDITORS' REPORT. D. SPEED, *Chief Accountant.*

As Auditors appointed by the Proprietors of THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, we have checked the Cash on hand at Head Office, Glasgow and London (City Office), verified the cash with London Bankers, the Securities for money at call and short notice, the Government Securities and other Investments, and examined the details of the other Assets and of the Liabilities set forth in the foregoing Abstract State of Affairs; and we now certify that in our opinion said Abstract State is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up, and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's Affairs, as shown by the books, at 11th October, 1930.

EDINBURGH, 13th *November*, 1930.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., *Auditor.*
E. M. BEILBY, C.A., *Auditor.*

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

A MERGER OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK Organized 1839. | GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK Organized 1864.

THE Guaranty Trust Company with its Offices in New York and Europe and its correspondents throughout the world is able to offer its customers a comprehensive banking service for their personal and business requirements.

The Bank opens current and deposit accounts in sterling and foreign currencies, issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, undertakes for its customers the financing of shipments, the discounting of approved acceptances and is in a position to quote the most favourable foreign exchange rates.

The management at any of its Offices will be glad to explain the Bank's facilities in detail.

32 Lombard Street, E.C.3

50 Pall Mall, S.W.1 Bush House, W.C.2

NEW YORK · LIVERPOOL · PARIS · BRUSSELS · HAVRE · ANTWERP

Incorporated with limited liability in the State of New York, U.S.A.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits exceed $297,000,000
Total Assets exceed $1,786,000,000

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

RETAIL TRADE DECLINE

FURTHER NEW ISSUES

The third of the series of returns relating to retail trade shows that the revival which was observed during the second half of September was not maintained in October. For this month a decline of 4.4 per cent. is shown, as compared with the same month of last year, in the turnover of 152 departmental retail stores in England and Scotland. This decline, however, would appear to be more apparent than real, for it is pointed out that there was a persistent fall in retail prices, these being 6 per cent. lower last month than in October last year. To unusually mild weather several stores attribute loss of turnover, but part at least of this loss should be regained with colder weather. Another interesting point in the returns is that sales in London were less favourable than those in the rest of England. Employment returns for most districts again show an increase, but those for Scotland and the West-end of London show a decrease.

British Aluminium Financing

In accordance with the plans outlined at the meeting held on Friday last the British Aluminium Company has sold to a financial group 700,430 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, and it is expected that dealings in the shares will begin to-day at about 21s. 6d., free of stamp duty. There are at present about 300,000 Six per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of the company; these shares are being made cumulative, and will have capital rights, in the event of liquidation, of 21s. per share. After April 1 next the new shares will be identical in all respects with the old shares. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to the completion of the company's great hydro-electric works at Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, and for the prosecution of this and other capital works a conversion of, and addition to, the Debenture debt are also to be undertaken. In recent years the company has achieved solid success, and on the basis of last year's revenue the dividend on the Preference capital (including the new issue) is covered about three and a-half times.

Edison Swan Cables' Debenture Issue

Another issue placed privately yesterday consisted of £125,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures of Edison Swan Cables, Limited, this being the balance of the authorized issue. The stock was placed at 100. Principal, interest, and sinking fund are unconditionally guaranteed by the Edison Swan Electric Company, which is controlled by Associated Electrical Industries, Limited. The Debentures will be redeemed not later than 1957 by means of a cumulative sinking fund. The net profits of Edison Swan Cables in 1929 amounted to £27,314, which alone is sufficient to cover the total Debenture interest nearly twice over, while the profits of the guaranteeing company for 1929 were £50,965. The object of the new issue is to provide moneys for the further extension of the company's activities. Being of the type which is very popular at present the stock was readily taken.

Chilean Treasury Bills

Another Government is taking advantage of the plethora of bank credit to raise money by means of the sale of bills, £2,000,000 of Chilean Treasury Bills, maturing in November, 1931, having been placed in the London market by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons at a discount of 5½ per cent. per annum and brokerage. The bills are not all of one date, £1,000,000 being dated to-day, while the remaining £1,000,000 are being discounted on January 17, 1931. It will be recalled that last January the Chilean Government placed yearling Treasury Bills for £2,000,000 at 6 per cent. To what extent the proceeds of the new bills will be used to repay the bills maturing next January has not been disclosed. Presumably Chile's short-term indebtedness will later on be funded by the issue of a long-term loan.

Mr. Hugh Tennant's Retirement

Mr. R. Hugh Tennant, who celebrated his 70th birthday a few days ago, has decided to retire from the chairmanship of the Westminster Bank on December 31, and will be succeeded by Mr. Rupert E. Beckett, one of the present deputy-chairmen. Sir Malcolm Hogg will become a joint deputy-chairman on January 1. Many will share the directors' regret that Mr. Tennant has decided to relinquish the chairmanship after the short term of three years, for there are few men on the boards of the big banks who combine as he does an extensive practical experience of business with a similarly wide experience of banking. But Mr. Tennant, while retaining his seat on the board, has decided to give up the more onerous duties of chairman in accordance with the unwritten law of the bank that the chairman shall retire on reaching the allotted span. Mr. Tennant began his business career in the brewing industry, and was managing director of Strettons Derby Brewery for over 20 years. This, however, is not the limit of his commercial experience, for he has been closely connected for a long time with the iron, coal, and railway industries. He entered upon his banking career in 1903, when he joined the board of Crompton and Evans' Bank, of which he was deputy-chairman at the time of its absorption by Parr's Bank in 1918. When Parr's was amalgamated with the London County and Westminster Bank Mr. Tennant became deputy-chairman of that institution.

Scottish Banker on Trade Needs

The Duke of Buccleuch informed the stockholders of the Royal Bank of Scotland at yesterday's meeting that the transfer of the control of Williams Deacon's Bank to the Royal Bank had been completed very smoothly. Both shareholders and customers of the Lancashire bank had alike accepted the change, and there had been no disturbance of business. He pointed out that in looking for the fruits of such a development it was necessary to take the long view, and to await the gradual recovery of trade which was so much desired by all. Among the possible remedies for the present depression, the Duke of Buccleuch rightly gave foremost place to the need for public economy and the reduction of the burden of taxation. This view is strongly and universally held by those in the closest touch with industry. Those who would blame credit stringency for our present industrial ills should make note of the Duke's statement that the bank had considerable resources available for further advances to trade and industry on sound banking lines. For this reason bankers, no less than traders, anxiously await the revival of industry.

Sir Hugh Bell on the Coal Act

Sir Hugh Bell, an unswerving opponent of all forms of interference with trade and industry, made some pertinent criticisms on the new Coal Mines legislation in his speech to the shareholders of the Horden Collieries yesterday. Many coalowners, he said, felt the greatest anxiety as to the results of this Act because it interfered to a very remarkable extent with the freedom of those who were responsible for the industry. As everyone is aware, the output of the collieries per man employed has fallen considerably over a period of years, and Sir Hugh Bell attributes much of this decrease to legislative interference. There is ample evidence that many of the economic troubles from which not only this industry but other industries also are suffering have been due to arbitrary regulation of wages, which has had little or no relation to the economic facts of the industry concerned. Wages, like all other elements in the cost of production, must, in the end, be governed by one thing only—namely, the power of the industry to pay them. In turn this power must depend upon what consumers are prepared to pay for the product. So many of Sir Hugh Bell's past forebodings have been justified by events, that his opinion on matters in which he has proved himself to be an expert cannot be ignored.

An Interesting Analysis

Sir Hugh gives a detailed analysis of the results of the Horden Collieries since the company began operations in 1905. In 25 years nearly 40,000,000 tons of coal were produced, which fetched an average price of 17s. 4.52d. per ton. Wages and salaries absorbed 9s. 5.9d., stores cost 2s. 5.89d., railway charges 1s. 9.03d., and taxation 8.31d. The total costs were 14s. 11.82d., leaving a surplus of 2s. 4.70d. In order to arrive at the true cost interest on borrowed money has to be deducted, reducing the figure to 2s. 1.81d. Of this amount shareholders have received in dividends only 1s. 3.93d. In the past year, however, the receipts, instead of amounting to 17s. 4.52d., were only 14s. 7.8d., and the amount received by shareholders fell from 1s. 3.93d. to 10.41d. Thus the industry has become appreciably less profitable. Another point made by Sir Hugh Bell was that on an average each person interested in the capital of the company receives £50 a year as income, while his capital gives employment to about three men whose total wages average £375 per annum.

The Gordon Hotels Scheme

There are distinct attractions in the scheme for the consolidation of the Debenture debt of the Gordon Hotels, Limited, details of which are given in another column. In place of irredeemable stocks holders will receive a redeemable security. That in itself is an important gain, since there is no virtue in an irredeemable stock of an industry subject not only to fluctuations in trade but also to changes in taste and fashion. Further, the new stock will command a higher price than the existing stocks, while the income to each stockholder will be 8s. 5d. to 9s. per cent. more. The reduction in the nominal value has no significance, because the existing stocks are not repayable. The additional cost to the company for interest will be £6,959, while the sinking fund will require £6,000 a year. But these charges will be more than offset by the relief to the company's revenues owing to the cessation of payments to the leasehold redemption funds, which are now to be released, plus the interest from the securities in these funds, which will in future revert to the revenue. Another advantage is that the nominal Debenture liability will be reduced from £1,622,953 to £1,273,878. This reduction, of course, will strengthen the balance-sheet, since it will enable the assets to be written down by the difference between these two sums.

Another Industrial Fusion

The terms are published this morning of a proposed amalgamation between the British Oxygen Company and Allen-Liversidge, Limited. The businesses of these two companies are such that close association is peculiarly desirable. The British Oxygen Company, with its 27 factories, are by far the largest as well as the oldest producers of oxygen and other compressed gases in this country. Both companies are manufacturers of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting appliances, but the production of dissolved acetylene has hitherto been confined to Allen-Liversidge. The two gases have become to a great extent complementary to each other, and while the two companies have for some time been working to their mutual benefit under various agreements, it is felt that the full benefit of co-ordination can only be achieved by a complete amalgamation. The recent dividend record of the two undertakings has been somewhat similar, but in deciding the terms of the fusion allowance has been made for the greater reserves and stronger financial position of the British Oxygen Company. It is proposed to recognize this by capitalizing that company's reserves to the extent of £128,645 and by distributing that amount in the form of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, each Ordinary shareholder to receive one share for every six shares held. Subject to this the exchange of Allen-Liversidge shares for those of the British Oxygen Company will be made on a share for share basis. The only other part of the plan that need be mentioned here is the proposal to offer new Preference and Ordinary shares for cash for the purpose of redeeming the British Oxygen Company's existing Eight per Cent. Debenture stock. The scheme has the merit of simplicity, and on general grounds there can be no doubt as to its advisability.

East African Shipping

The East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce had before it yesterday the question of a regular mail service to and from this country and the East African Territories. It is understood that the French service is subsidized, and likewise the Japanese service to and from Japan, which presumably has been instrumental in developing the trade of that country with East Africa in cotton goods. The case was cited of an important London firm which received a mail from East Africa on September 24 but did not receive another until October 13, when letters posted as early as September 5 were delivered. The section recognized that there could be no guarantee of regularity of service under the present system, although regularity, naturally, is important, and it decided to suggest that the Government should consider the desirability of entering into negotiations with a British shipping line for the institution of regular fortnightly direct sailings at the outset with the object in view of establishing a weekly service at the earliest possible time. Full credit is given by merchants to the British shipping lines for the services—much improved within recent years—which they have been providing without any form of subsidy, especially as it is known that, in the shipping view, some, at any rate, of the services have not been profitable. It is known that the direct vessels now commonly carry several hundred tons of mails, so that merchants consider that the forthcoming air mail service between this country and the Cape *via* East Africa could, apart from the question of expense, only accommodate a very small proportion of the present quantities.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADY TONE

WAR LOAN HIGHER

Both the volume of business and the degree of movement in the stock markets yesterday were distinctly limited. As a whole, however, the rise of the previous day was maintained, and in some cases prices rose further. The Gilt-Edged market remained in favour, buyers again showing a partiality for the Five per Cent. War Loan. It is expected that dealings in the Central Electricity Board's issue will begin this morning, and the market expects an opening premium of about ¾. In the Miscellaneous groups the outstanding feature was the brisk further recovery in Oil shares, the market for which benefited from the continued cessation of the recent liquidation from the Continent. Investors again bought Chinese bonds. A further recovery took place in Argentine railway stocks.

The Five per Cent. War Loan was firm, closing 1-16 higher at 102 15-16. Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 82, but little change took place in other British Government stocks. Local Loans were slightly easier at 69½. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were quoted ex dividend, the price being 101. The rise in India stocks was well maintained. Among the new scrips the City of Bloemfontein loan fell to ¼ discount and the Cape Town loan from ¼ premium to ¼ discount.

The HOME RAILWAY market maintained a steadier appearance, further gains of ¼ occurring in Great Western, London Midland and Scottish, and Southern Deferred. Southern Preferred at 67 showed a rise of ½. The traffic returns were similar to those published for some weeks previously, all four groups showing decreases.

In the FOREIGN market Chinese bonds continued strong. The Five per Cent. Boxer loan rose to 80, while the "Fives" of 1912 at 52 and the "Fives" of 1913 at 48 displayed rises of ½ and 1 respectively. Japanese bonds were dull on the earthquake, but little or no stock came to market. French railway bonds were fractionally higher. Peruvian stocks were dull on the further trouble reported from Lima. Peru Six per Cent. bonds were marked down 2 points to 50-55, and fractional declines took place in the stocks of the Peruvian Corporation. A further recovery took place in Argentine railway stocks. B.A. Great Southern advanced to 73, which compares with 69 a day or two earlier. Central Argentine rose a point to 62, and other stocks showed gains of about ½. United of Havana fell to the new low price of 5-7, the market being unable to derive any consolation from the meeting.

RISE IN OIL SHARES

The Oil market was the firmest in the "House." For the second day in succession Paris was not a seller, and the relief given by the turning-off of the French tap was very apparent in prices, which closed firm by the turning-off of the French tap was very apparent in prices, which closed firm by the turning-off of the French tap was very apparent in prices, which closed firm

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

PRE-HOLIDAY APATHY

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—To-morrow's Thanksgiving holiday restricted interest on the Stock Exchange to-day, but sales exceeded purchases and the trend was lower. Sales were returned at 1,946,000 shares.

Overnight selling orders, chiefly pre-holiday realizing, caused a barely steady opening, after which the market declined on reports of further recessions in steel operations and weakness in scrap metal. A decrease of 52,150 in the loaded car statistics for the week ended November 15 strengthened the belief that the market was entitled to a reaction. Liquidation was noticeable in Steel Common and Westinghouse Electric, but the market rallied quietly on the absorption of offerings, chiefly by shorts. In the latter part of the morning the trend was slightly upward. American Locomotive stock was steady despite the cut in the quarterly dividend from $1 to 50 cents, which had apparently been discounted, but the announcement brought pressure against American Car and Foundry on fears that a reduction in this company's dividend was foreshadowed.

The market in the afternoon displayed pre-holiday apathy, many traders leaving early. Further scattered realizing, however, wiped out the earlier rally in leading issues, and general declines were established later owing to the lack of support and the publication of further discouraging railroad earning reports, which caused increased selling. The close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 26	Nov. 25
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85 13/32	4.85 7/16
Do., cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/32	4.85 9/16
60 days' sight	£1		4.83⅝	4.83¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅜	4.84 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.23	40.21¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74⅜	26.74⅛
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.64⅜	26.64⅜
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74⅜
Prague, cables	100cz.		2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85⅝	23.84⅜
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94⅛	13.94⅜
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36¼	19.35⅛
Madrid, cables	100pes.	19.30	11.16	11.30
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09⅜	14.09⅜
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50	17.50
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.44	34.44
Rio, cables	1 milr.	32.45	9.55	9.70

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
—	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	—	Nov. 26	Nov. 25
Atchison	190⅛	191	Int. Amer.	11	11
Atl. Coast	119½	119	KansasCity	40	40
B. & O.	74	75	Louisville	96	100
Do., Pref.	77¾	78	Minn. St. P. & S.	6	6
Brooklyn			Missouri Pac.	30½	35
M. T. 6%	65½	65¾	Do., Pref.	100⅛	102
Can.P.(New)	42⅝	43	N.Mex.1 Pf.		¾
Cent., N.J.	205¾	205½	Do., 2 Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	182	185	N.Y. Cent.	129⅛	131¾
C.M.St.P.	6⅞	7	N.Y.Chi.&St.L.	207⅞	209⅞
Do., Pref.	24¾	24½	N. Pacific	55⅛	55½
Ch. N.W.	40	42⅛	Pennsylv'a	60¼	60¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	7⅛	7⅜	Reading	92	92½
Ch.Rock Is.	65¼	64½	St.L. & S.F.	65⅛	66½
Del.& Hud.	143¼	145	St.L. & S.W.	26	26
Del., Lack.	86⅜	90	S. Pacific	103	104
Erie	29½	30⅛	Southern	65	65½
Do., 1 Pf.	43¼	43¾	Do., Pref.	82¾	82¼
G.N., Pref.	65	64	Union	186	188
Illinois	79	82¼	Do., Pref.	86	86
Interboro'			Wabash	18	18
Rapid Tr.	28	29	Do., Pf. A	44½	45
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	102½	104	Int. Nickel	17⅞	18⅛
AlliedChem	199¾	204¼	Int. Paper	7	7½
Amer. Agr.	2	2	Int. T. & T.	27⅛	28
Am. Can	114	112	Kennecott	26⅜	27¾
Am.Ir.Roy	10	11	Kresge S.S.	27⅞	27
Am. and F. Power	38	39	K'ger, S. & R.	25¾	23⅛
Am. Cas.	116	117⅜	Liggett&M.	82	85⅞
Am. Loco.	51	52	Loose Wiles	51¼	51
Am.Rolling Mills	33¾	34	Mack Tcks.	45¼	46¼
Am. Smelt.	50½	51	Mont'g'y W.	22¾	22¾
Am.Sug. R.	51¼	51½	Nash Mtrs.	29	29⅛
Am. Tel.	167¼	169¾	Nat. Biscu.	77½	77½
Am. Tob.	72	72¾	Nat.Cash R.	31¼	32
Am. Woolen	6⅛	6	Nat. Dairy	43¼	43¼
Anaconda	35⅝	36¼	Nat. Lead	72	73⅝
Armour Pf.	73¾	73¾	Pub. Ser.	42½	43
Atl.Ref.	27⅛	28	N.J.	72½	76½
Baldwin	26	26½	Packard	9¾	10
Barnsdall A	14½	14¾	Paramount	42½	43
Beth. Steel	62¼	63½	Penick&F.	82	85⅞
Cal. Petrol.	13¾	13⅝	Penn-Dixie	5¼	5¼
Can. Dry	29¼	31¼	Phelps Dge.	53¾	54¼
Case Threshing	224	228	Phillips Pet.	22¾	23¼
Cerro de Pasco	28¼	28¼	Pierce Oil	3⅞	3⅞
Chrysler	17¼	17⅜	Pullman	51	51
Col. Fuel	25½	26¼	Radio Corp.	17	17¼
Comm. Solv.	36¾	37⅝	R'm'g'n Rd	18	18½
Col. Graph.	11¼	11¼	Ryl. Dutch	40⅝	38⅝
Cons. Gas	87⅜	89	Sears R'b'k	53¾	54⅛
Cont. Can	49	50¼	Shell Trans.	3¾	3⅜
Cont. Oil	12	12⅛	Shell Un.	8⅞	8¼
Corn Prod.	79	80¾	Simms Pet.	15½	15½
Crucible	59	58	Skelly Oil	16½	16½
DavisonCh.	16½	17	Socony Vac.	32½	33⅜
Drug, Inc.	67	68	Southern Pac.	104	104
Du Pont	89⅜	91¼	Stand. Brands	16½	16½
Eastman K.	165	165	Stand. Gas	37⅜	38
Elec. Pow.	45¼	45¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	49⅞	50
Elec. Stor.	67¾	69½	Std. Oil of N.J.	50¼	51
Fox Films	30⅞	32	Do., N.Y.	24⅞	25
Gen. Elect.	48⅜	49¼	Studebaker	22½	23½
Gen. Foods	51⅞	52¼	Texas Corp.	38	38¼
Gen. Motors	35	35½	Trans. & Wil.	6¾	6¾
Gillette	33	33½	Un. Carbide	59¾	59¾
Goodrich	19⅝	20⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	14½	15⅜
Goodyear	49½	50⅝	Do., Pref.	145	146
Hon.Oil Tr.	41	42⅜	W. Un. Tel.	143	146
Hud. Mtrs.	23¼	25⅛	Whse. Mfg.	100½	102½
Ind. Rayon	59	59	Woolworth	60¾	61¼
Int. Harv.	59⅛	59½	Wor. Pump	79½	82
Int. Match.			Youngst'n Sheet	75⅛	

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd. Gas A	21¼	21⅞	Mid. West Utilities	20⅛	20¼
Br.Am.Tob. (Bearer)	24⅝	24⅝	Penn Road	7	7⅜
Elec. Bond	47	48⅝	Silica Gel.	8	8
Gulf Oil	76½	78¼	Std. Oil Ind	36⅜	36¾
Hydro Elec.	25¾	25¾	Swift Int.	32⅛	32
Int. Petrlm.	14⅜	15	Vacuum Oil	64¾	64½

BONDS

Liberty, La. 3½%	101²⁸/₃₂	101²⁸/₃₂	Fisl., 6% 1945	90	86
Do., 4¼%	105³²/₃₂	102³¹/₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	125⅜	125⅜
Do. (4th) 4¼%	103²⁶/₃₂	103²²/₃₂	Fren., 7% 1949	120⅛	120⅜
U.K. 5½% 1937	105½	105¼	Ger., 7% 1949	100⅝	100¼
Do., 4½% 1960-90	91½	91½	Greek, 7% 1964	100	100½
Arg., 6% 1959	95⅞	93	Hamb'g S., 6% '46	84	84⅞
Aust'l 5% 1957	79	78¾	Hungary, 7½% '44	99¼	99⅛
Aust. 7% 1943	104⅝	104⅝	Ital., 7% 1951	94½	94¾
Belg. 6% 1955	101¼	101¼	Japan,6½% 1954	103⅛	103⅛
Belg. 7% 1955	111½	111⅜	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	106⅝	106½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105	105⅛	Norway6% 1952	102⅜	101⅞
Brazil 7½% 1952	98½	98½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	104⅞	104⅞
Bulg. 7% 1967	69	69	Pernambuco 7% 1958	104⅞	104⅞
Canada5% 1931	100⅝	100⅝	Poland,7% 1958	106⅞	106⅞
Chile, 7% 1942	93	93	Do., 8% '46	85½	83⅞
Chile, 6% 1960	82	82	Rio de Sul 8% '46	82¼	82¼
Czech.,8% 1951	109¼	109⅝	Roumania 8% '46	79¾	79¾
Denm'k6% 1942	105¼	105⅛	Saxon St. Pr., 7% 1945	107⅞	107⅞
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	103	103	Swed.,5½% 1954	105½	105¾
Dutch E.I. 5½% '53	103⅝	103	Tokio City, 5½% '61	89¾	90⅜
Es. Rly. 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Nov. 26	Nov. 25
Atchison, Pref.	106½	106½
Lehigh Valley	49⅞	53½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	21	22¼
New York, Ontario and Western	5¼	5¼
National Lead	118	120½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

The money market was quiet, with only a small demand for loans over the holiday, and the rate for call money ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was weaker at 4.85 9-16 for cable transfers.

Silver showed no change at 35⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Bonds maintained firmness and displayed a fair amount of activity, sales reaching $9,412,000.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

Berne, Nov. 26.—The small committee of currency experts to which the heads of the currency sections of the various central banks of issue belong met to-day and examined a series of questions relating to clearing house operations and agreed to several suggestions which will be submitted on December 8 to the Executive Council of the Bank for International Settlements.

It was also agreed that after the Executive Council had come to a decision on these questions it should be asked to approve some extension of the bank's operations on certain conditions to be fixed by the banks of issue.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

COPPER LOWER

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Wheat—The cash market closed irregular, 2½c. down to 2½c. up. No. 2 red winter, 94½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 85½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 90½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 75½c. Maize, barely steady, ½c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 93½c. f.o.b. New York. Oats steady, ½c. up. White clipped, 44½c. Rye steady and ½c. dearer. No. 2 Western, 42½c., f.o.b. New York. Barley unquoted.

Flour steady and unchanged.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	478	642	1,580	284,805	296,838
Do., Atlantic	575	185	1,259	61,068	52,752
*Exports, ditto	107	258	293	50,785	38,160
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	716	1,352	2,082	79,152	96,304
Do., Atlantic	14	14	31	1,979	2,152
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	127	117	353	14,169	11,288
Shipments, Atlantic	90	73	268	9,258	8,575
*Exports, ditto	9	12	19	2,058	1,491
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	167	280	553	60,848	80,151
Do., Atlantic	7	72	48	1,961	3,258
*Exports, ditto	—	—	16	47	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Lard steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $10.65; Middle West, spot, $10.50.

Coffee.—Rio futures opened steady, 1 point to 5 points up, and improved on a covering demand, but later declined under outside selling orders, closing easy 3 to 11 points lower. Sales, 8,000 bags. Dec., 6.57c.; Jan., 6.12c.; March, 5.73c.; May, 5.55c.; July, 5.44c.; Sept., 5.37c. Santos No. 4 futures closed easy and 3 to 14 points lower. Sales, 42,000 bags. Dec., 10.22c.; Jan., 9.72c.; March, 9.33c.; May, 8.95c.; July, 8.75c.; Sept., 8.59c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7c.; Santos No. 4, 11c. to 11¼c.

Cocoa futures closed easy and 5 to 10 points lower. Sales, 31,000 bags. Dec., 5.85c.; Jan., 5.95c.; March, 6.15c.; May, 6.35c.; July, 6.53c.; Sept., 6.71c.

Sugar.—Futures were quiet in view of to-morrow's holiday and the absence of news. The opening was steady on light offerings and the absence of further December notices, but prices eased slightly afterwards under light local selling, the closing being easy, 1 point to 2 points lower. Sales, 66,000 tons. Dec., 1.29c.; Jan., 1.34c.; March, 1.42c.; May, 1.50c.; July, 1.57c.; Sept., 1.63c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.26c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.40c. per lb. Business comprises 117,000 bags Philippine, for prompt and Dec. to Aug. shipment inclusive, at 3.40c. to 3.62c. per lb., c.i.f., and 30,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.40c. per lb., c.i.f.

Cotton on the spot closed 10 points lower at 10.70c. Futures opened unchanged to 3 points lower, and further receded owing to increased sales by the South, "bearish" advices from Liverpool, and discouraging textile trade conditions. After rallying under trade support and "bear" covering, the market reacted again on a renewal of selling and reports of an easier spot situation in the South. The final tone was steady, though values showed a net loss of 10 to 13 points. New Orleans spot middling declined 10 points to 10.37c.; futures 13 to 7 points below previous finals.

New York	Closing Range			
Futures	To-day	Previous Day		
December	10.61	10.60	10.70	10.70
January	10.69	10.69	10.80	10.80
New Contract				
December	10.61	10.60	10.73	10.71
January	10.70	10.70	10.82	10.81
February	10.81	10.81	10.95	10.92
March	10.98	10.98	11.10	11.09
April	11.10	11.10	11.22	11.22
May	11.23	11.23	11.36	11.35
June	11.31	11.31	11.49	11.43
July	11.41	11.40	11.53	11.51
August	11.45	11.45	11.56	11.56
September	11.50	11.50	11.61	11.61
October	11.55	11.54	11.66	11.66

—	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	44,000	206,000	5,820,000	5,568,000
Exports (all ports)	15,000	51,000	551,000	601,000
Exports Cont.,&c.	25,000	87,000	2,520,000	2,497,000

Copper was easy and 50 points lower. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Dec. delivery, 10.50c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange 25 points down. Dec., 9.50c.; Jan., 9.55c.; Feb., 9.65c. Sales, nil. Tin easy. Straits metal, spot and Dec. delivery, 35 points down at 23⅝c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange: Dec., 25.00c.; Jan., 25.10c.; Feb., 25.30c. Sales, 10 lots. Spelter barely steady and 2½ points lower for East St. Louis, spot and Dec. delivery, at 4.10c. per lb., asked. Lead.—Spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. Pig Iron steady. No. 2 foundry unchanged at $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

Rubber.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged for spot and Nov. at 9¼c. and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unchanged for spot and Nov. at 9¼c. and for Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange unaltered to 10 points up. Dec., 9.00c.; Jan., 9.10c.; March, 9.30c.; May, 9.60c.; Sept., 10.00c. Sales, 68 contracts.

Cotton Oil closed barely steady. Crude, spot, nominal, 6.37½; yellow, spot, 7.40 bid. Refined futures were unchanged to 8 points lower. Dec., 7.52; March, 7.69; May, 7.76; July, 7.88.

Tallow steady; extra, loose, 4½c.; extra, in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

Petroleum.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

Turpentine quiet and ½c. down at 43c. to 44c.

Jacksonville, Nov. 26.—Turpentine easy and ½c. lower at 38c. bid.

Savannah, Nov. 26.—Turpentine firm and unaltered at 38c. bid. Rosin.—Grade F, $4.50; grade K, $4.62½; grade WW, $7.15.

Duluth, Nov. 26.—Linseed futures closed firm at unchanged to 2c. advance. Dec., 1.67½c.; May, 1.72½c.

Kansas City, Nov. 26.—Wheat closed barely steady, unchanged to ½c. higher. Dec., 68½c.; May, 73¾c.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Wheat closed barely steady, ½c. higher to unchanged. Dec., 69¼c.; May, 74½c.

Toledo, Nov. 26.—Cloverseed closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 14.80c.; Dec., 15.00c.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Wheat opened firm and 1c. to 1¼c. higher on an improved speculative demand. This was influenced by relatively firm Liverpool advices, reports of temperatures below zero in parts of the country, and the uncertainty over the crop situation in Argentina. The rise was helped by "bear" covering and a better cash demand, with improved export inquiries for Manitobas reported. All the improvement was subsequently lost owing to increased offerings, professionals selling on the belief that the market was over-bought and technically easier with forecasts of warmer weather and freer country marketings. The decline attracted renewed covering, but the close was barely steady at a rise of ⅛c. to ¼c. Dec., 61¼c.; May, 66⅛c.; July, 68⅛c.

Oats closed steady at a rise of ¼c. Dec., 27½c.; May, 30½c.; July, 30⅝c. Barley futures firm and 1½c. higher. Dec., 25c.; May, 30c.

Linseed closed firm, 2½c. to 2¾c. higher. Dec., 1.03½c.; May, 1.10c.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Wheat opened steady and ½c. to ⅝c. higher. The rise was helped by temperatures below zero in sections of Canada and the American North-West and rumours of export buying. After reacting under commission house selling the market rallied again owing to continued light receipts and the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board predicting that 200,000,000 bushels will be used for feed. Scattered pressure was again noticeable in the late trading, the close being barely steady at ⅛c. decline to ⅛c. advance. Old contract : Dec., 75½c.; March, 78¾c.; May, 80⅝c. New : Dec., 76⅛c.; March, 78⅝c.; May, 81½c.; July, 76⅛c.

Maize closed barely steady, ⅛c. higher to unchanged. Old contract : Dec., 75½c.; March, 77⅞c.; May, 79½c. New : Dec., 75½c.; March, 78⅛c.; May, 79½c.; July, 80½c. Oats closed barely steady at ⅛c. advance to ⅛c. decline. Old contract : Dec., 35½c.; March, 36⅝c.; May, 38c. New : Dec., 35½c.; March, 37⅛c.; May, 38c. Rye easy, ½c. higher to ⅛c. lower. Old contract : Dec., 42½c.; March, 45c.; May, 46¼c. New : Dec., 42½c.; March, 45½c.; May, 46¼c.

Provisions closed steady, with lard 2½ points lower to unchanged and pork unaltered. Cash lard was unchanged at 10.60. Lard, Dec., 9.87½; Jan., 9.77½; May, 9.92½. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies), Jan. 11.75; May, 12.00; July, 12.35.

Bacon steady and unchanged. Hogs firm. Light descriptions were 20 to 15 points and heavy varieties 10 to 5 points up. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since Nov. 1 total 2,097,000, against 2,324,000 for a similar period last year.

Receipts—	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy	Hogs Western	Chicago
To-day	13.50	8.30 to 8.35	8.30 to 8.35	—	35,000
Previous day	13.50	8.00 to 8.30	8.10 to 8.30	—	35,000
Last year	11.50	8.55 to 9.30	8.80 to 9.30	—	45,000

Chicago—

To-day	—	—	—	82,000	35,000
Previous day	—	—	—	115,000	35,000
Last year	—	—	—	90,000	41,000

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

INDIAN TEA FIRM

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Nov. 26.—Wheat.—Although closing advices from North and South America were lower, quotations marked very little change from yesterday. A cargo of 7,000 tons West Australian, Dec., was disposed of to Shanghai, but details as to price are not available. For Pacific whites, on the way, and Dec. and Jan., 29s. 6d. was required; and 27s. 9d. for Australians, afloat, loading and Nov. to Dec. For a cargo of Rosafe 62lb. (old) and 64lb. (new), about loading, 25s. and 28s. was asked respectively. Parcels were in fair request at about recent currencies, Manitoba exceptionally being 6d. easier. Australians were more freely offered and there has been a good business concluded in Russian on the spot to London and Hull. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Pacific Ranger, afloat, sold at 26s. 6d. ; per Jefferson Myers, end Dec., at 26s. 4½d. ; per Frumenton, afloat, at 26s. 9d. ; per Counsellor at 26s. 6d. ; No. 2, per Carlton, at 25s. 9d. For New South Wales, per Ferndale, Nov. 15-30 loading, 27s. 3d. was paid ; 27s. for Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb. ; 25s. 9d. for choice white Karachi, Feb.

Wheat futures opened 1d. to 4d. lower, but finished steady at 1d. decline for Manitoba grade and 1d. up for London grade. There was business in Manitoba grade, Jan., at 24s. 4d. ; Feb., 24s. 11d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	7.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Manitoba (Grade)					
Nov.	24 2	24 3	24 5	24 5	24 6
Jan.	24 3	24 4	24 6	24 6	24 7
March	24 10	24 11	25 1	25 1	25 2
London Grains					
Dec.	23 5	23 6	23 8	23 7	23 6
Feb.	23 8	23 9	23 11	23 10	23 9

Maize was firm in sympathy with the freight position. Sellers asked 6d. to 9d. advance, but buyers did not respond. For La Plata, on the way and loading-loaded, 17s. 6d. was asked, and 17s. 9d. for Dec. Parcels were steadier on a better Continental demand at 6d. to 9d. over recent quotations. La Plata, Oct.-Nov., sold at 17s. 7½d. ; Nov.-Dec. at 17s. 2½d. to 17s. 4½d. ; Dec.-Jan. at 17s. 3d. to 17s. 7½d. and 17s. 6d. ; Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 9d. to 18s. and 17s. 10½d. ; and Feb.-March at 18s. 6d. and 18s. 7½d.

Barley was firmer, but prices are above buyers' ideas for the moment. Dan.-Bess.-Kus., Nov., sold at 15s. 3d. ; Dec. at 14s. 9d. ; Dec. to Chosen ship, at 14s. 6d. For Persian, Dec., Avonmouth paid 12s. 6d.

Oats were steady, with La Plata, Dec., held for 10s. 9d. ; Jan. for 11s. 3d. ; and Feb. for 11s. 6d.

Maize-Line.—There was a fair attendance, but trading was more subdued. Breadstuffs were obtainable on easier terms, while feeders were firm as to mostly dearer. For home grown wheat 29s. to 30s. was asked per 504lb. Imported descriptions offered at 3d. to 1s. less money. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 30s. ; Vancouver, 31s. 3d. ; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 9d. ; (Atlantic), 29s. 6d. ; No. 3 Northern Manitoba, 29s. ; (Vancouver), 28s. ; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), 28s. ; Rosafe, 62lb., 27s. ; Australian, 29s. ; choice white Karachi, 27s. 6d. ; Russian, 23s. to 25s. 6d. ; landed, 25s. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour quiet at late rates. London and straight runs, 26s. to 27s. ; country straight-run, 24s. to 26s. per 280lb. Maize firm and tender to buy. La Plata, landed, 19s. 9d. ; ex ship, 18s. 6d. ; No. 2 white flat African, landed, 19s. 9d. per 480lb. Barley was firm, with European again dearer. English malting, 25s. to 28s. ; English feed, 22s. to 23s. ; Californian (old), landed, 20s. to 23s. ; (new), ex ship, 20s. to 21s. ; Chilean brewing, 20s. to 23s. per 448lb. ; Persian, landed, 13s. 6d. ; ex ship, 14s. 6d. ; Russian, 15s. 3d. landed, 16s. 6d. ; Danubian, 16s. 6d. ; ex ship, 15s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were firm at 3d. to 6d. advance. English (old), 20s. ; (new), 17s. to 19s. ; Scotch, landed, 19s. per 312lb. ; Plate, landed, 10s. ; ex ship, 11s. 6d. ; mixed feed, landed, 10s. 9d. ; Chilean (new), ex ship, 13s. ; Chilean white, 20s. ; ex ship, 19s. ; Russian, 12s. 9d. to 14s. ; landed, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d. ; fine middlings, 6s. 9d. ; bran, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt. Oatmeal firm. Scotch flaked, 18s. ; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d. ; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s. ; and rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per 112lb.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.—Wheat.—Shipment parcels were quiet with Manitobas 6d. per qr. lower, and other descriptions unchanged. Sellers of No. 1 N. Manitoba early Dec., 25s. 3½d. ; No. 2, 24s. 7½d. ; No. 3, 24s. 1½d. ; Rosafe, 62-lb., afloat, 24s. ; 63-lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. ; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 4½d. ; Barusso, 63-lb., Dec.-Jan.-Feb., 23s. 1½d. ; Baril, 62lb., afloat, 24s. 7½d. ; choice white Karachi, Dec.-Jan., 26s. 9d. ; white Western Pacific, Dec., 27s. ; Australian, covered No. 1 N. Manitoba, shipping, at 26s. 6d., and Vancouver, Dec., 26s. 4½d. Spot parcels were steady, with a fair trade in Russians. Graded wheat futures opened unchanged, the decline in America and Canada being offset by unsettled weather in Argentina. Values later advanced owing to expectations of smaller Russian shipments, active buying by millers and firm opening Buenos Aires advices. The market closed steady, ½d. to ¾d. per central higher on the day. Sales amounted to 350 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	5 6⅛	5 6¾	5 6	5 6	5 6⅛	5 6¼
March	5 3¼	5 4¼	5 3½	5 3	5 3¾	5 4¼
May	5 4⅞	5 6	5 4⅞	5 5	5 5⅝	5 6

Maize.—Shipment parcels of Plate were in good demand at 9d. to 1s. advance. There were sellers of River Plate, afloat, at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. ; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 10½d. ; Jan.-Feb., 18s. 3d. ; Feb.-March, 18s. 9d. Business comprised La Plata, afloat, at 17s. 7½d. and 17s. 9d. ; Nov.-Dec., 17s. 3d. to 17s. 4½d. ; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 3d. to 17s. 9d. ; Jan.-Feb., 17s. 10½d. to 18s. 3d. and 18s. ; Feb.-March, 18s. 4½d. to 18s. 9d. ; No. 2 white flat African, afloat, at 19s. 4½d. Spot parcels were firm and in better demand, with Plate quoted 4s.

Oats.—Shipment parcels were firm. River Plate, f.a.q., Jan., 11s. 6d. ; Chilean, tawny, afloat, 12s., sellers.

Flour remained quiet but steady.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sugar—British refined in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. ; T L, granulated, 19s. 9d. Home grown, granulated, prompt, ex Rly. Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 18s. 6d. (3d. less ex London) ; Kelham, 18s. 6d. ; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., 18s. 9d. ; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factory ; T L, ex refinery, quoted 18s. 6d. ; West Indian, crystallised, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s. ; white Java, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 5½d. ; Jan.-March, 7s. 9d. ; B R B, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 9d. ; German, crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d., c. and f., India, Mauritius, 99 per cent., afloat, quoted 9s. 8½d., sellers, c.i.f. Czech., granulated prompt, quoted 6s. 7½d. ; Jan.-March 6s. 10½d., for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg, Dutch, granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., value, f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Nov.-Dec., quoted 2s. 2d., value ; Peruvian, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 5s. 7½d., sellers ; Cuban, 96 per cent., nominal, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened with a quieter tone and prices marked a further decline. Towards the close values improved and finished steadier ; Dec. delivery sold from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. to 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7½d. ; May at 6s. 1½d. ; Aug., 1931, at 6s. 8½d. Calls (88 per cent. test) :—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. ..	5 1½	4 4½	5 1½	4 4½	5 1½	4 3
Dec. ..	5 7½	4 6¾	4 7½	4 7¼	4 7¼	4 7¼
New Contract, basis 96 per cent., c.i.f.						
Jan. ..	5 8½	5 7½	5 8½	5 7¼	5 8¼	5 7¼
March	5 11	5 10½	6 0	5 11½	5 11¾	5 11¼
May ..	6 1

COMPANY MEETINGS

HORDEN COLLIERIES, LIMITED

RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING

COAL TRADE DIFFICULTIES

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY OF THE NEW ACT

SIR HUGH BELL'S CRITICISM

The THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Horden Collieries, Limited, was held yesterday at Darlington.

SIR HUGH BELL, Bt., the chairman of the company, said:—In accordance with the notice of meeting which you have just heard read by the secretary, I now move: "That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended September 30 last be taken as read and that they be received and adopted."

It is with deep sorrow that we have to record a loss which the board has sustained by the death of a very valued colleague, Mr. Howard Temple.

COAL MINES LEGISLATION

Before proceeding to examine the accounts it seems desirable to refer to the legislation with which we were threatened when we met you a year ago. This, after many vicissitudes, has come to pass in the form of "An Act to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coal mines; for the temporary amendment of section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908; for the constitution and functions of a Coal Mines National Industrial Board; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid." The uneasiness with which we viewed the declared intention of the Government has been fully justified by the result.

The new Act interferes to a very remarkable extent with the freedom of those engaged in the industry. The methods by which wages shall be settled are still further removed from their being determined by the needs of the trade of each district. They will apparently continue to be settled by an arbitrary formula having only a very indirect relation to the ability of the industry to provide them. Even when so settled, unless they provide an equally arbitrary amount which is set down as the minimum wage the particular class of man ought in the opinion of some tribunal to receive, that additional sum shall be payable.

OUTPUT PROPOSALS

The output, in the first place of the country as a whole, then of the 21 districts into which it is divided and ultimately of each colliery, is to be fixed by an elaborate machinery which will, we fear, prove very detrimental to the trade. It may prove specially disadvantageous to such an undertaking as ours which we believe to be better able than many to maintain a large output in the most difficult conditions of trade.

This machinery for the County of Durham is comprised in a complicated scheme of 91 clauses. There will be a like scheme for each of the 21 districts named in the Act. There is yet another scheme which sets up a body in London, and comprises a further group of clauses dealing with its administration. We may take it for granted that all this machinery will not be set in motion without cost. This will probably fall directly on the coal trade, either locally or through the central scheme in London, and will thus raise the cost of fuel, or, if not, then the costs will be found out of the taxpayers' pockets and will add some unconsidered trifling number of thousand pounds to the 800 or more millions of taxation under which the country groans.

When it is borne in mind how large a proportion of the coal raised in Great Britain goes to the productive and competitive industries, it will cause no surprise that many coalowners feel the greatest anxiety as to the result of this Act.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Those portions of it which affect the wages and hours of the men in our employment and the conditions of their employment are likely to prove equally detrimental to the prosperity of the trade: I go farther and say to the well-being of the men in our employment. Nearly all the legislation of recent years has, in my judgment, tended to reduce the output per man employed. I yield to none in my desire to see the men we employ earning adequate wages, but this desire must be qualified by the absolute necessity that these should be measured by the amount of work done.

If in any industry the net result of the operations is to leave a deficit on the produce over a period, and this state of things continues for long, the end must be bankruptcy. Too little attention has been paid in recent years to this essential condition. Wages of almost all description have been settled by applying rules of an arbitrary character having little or no relation to the power of the industry to pay them. In the coal trade this has been markedly the case, and the result has been that the coal trade has been reduced to the deplorable condition in which it has found itself for a considerable number of years. I gravely fear that this new legislation will have the effect of continuing a state of affairs which will inflict serious injury on the trade as a whole and peculiarly harmful to the County of Durham.

A MODERN COLLIERY ANALYSIS

Too little attention is paid to the conditions under which we carry on our industry. I will endeavour to lay them before the shareholders as briefly as possible. To do this I will take our figures as an example. I am thus dealing with a modern coal enterprise on which no expense has been spared. We possess a group of collieries equipped with all the most recent improvements and laid out to secure the best conditions of working.

The houses for our workmen have mostly been built in quite recent years. They rank, we believe, among the best in the country, though no extravagant cost has been incurred either in construction or lay-out. To effect this there has been found in actual cash the sum of £2,250,000, consisting of £1,500,000 in shares and £750,000 in debentures. For this you have got two modern and perfectly equipped collieries, Horden and Blackhall. You have a third colliery, Shotton, which was sunk in 1840, was closed in 1876 and had lain derelict until 1900, when it was reconditioned. You have a fourth colliery, Castle Eden, with a history greatly resembling that of Shotton except that you are now engaged in reconditioning it in circumstances with which I shall deal more fully later.

You have provided 2,722 houses out of your own funds. At Shotton there were nearly 500 old houses standing when your operations began there; you have encouraged independent persons to build; the council have built 500, making almost exactly 5,000 at your three main colliery villages. It has been necessary to acquire land for all these houses. You have bought 2,212 acres, of which, however, a considerable area was acquired for other reasons connected with the good management of your property.

For all these purposes you have spent £716,117 5s. 3d., but you have sold land and houses to the extent of £212,495 11s. 8d. The net result on your capital account is to include in the balance-sheet we now present to you £503,621 13s. 7d. To make my analysis complete I should deduct from this sum £44,598 16s. 8d. loans on houses, and add £86,907 17s. 11d. being loans to workmen to enable them to purchase 292 houses built privately, making £535,930 14s. as the amount found out of our resources under this head. This amount deducted from the £2,250,000 previously mentioned leaves about £1,750,000 for the collieries.

BATTERIES OF COKE OVENS

At the pits themselves you have in addition to the colliery two batteries of coke ovens, one at Shotton, another at Horden, which with the installation necessary to work them have cost £320,000. A modern colliery is a very different thing from a colliery fifty or sixty years ago, or even before the War. Now, elaborate apparatus for preparing your coal for the market is an essential addition. The steam-raising plant of to-day is a much more costly thing than it was at any of the earlier periods. After making due allowance for all this expenditure it may be said that the actual coal pits may be taken to have cost £1,730,000, made up as follows:—Horden, £880,000; Shotton, £350,000; Blackhall, £500,000. I again omit Castle Eden, which I will deal with later.

For this expenditure you have actually raised 2,750,000 tons of coal in one year. I believe that this does not represent the limit of your present capacity, for I am advised by Mr. Hall that from favourable conditions of trade and of willing men we could produce at least 3,000,000 tons in a year.

The old estimate for the County of Durham was 10s. of capital for each ton-year. Collieries to produce 3,000,000 tons would, therefore, have cost about £1,500,000. Yours, on the above valuation, have cost £1,730,000. As a good deal of the expenditure was incurred after prices had risen, this result may be regarded as very satisfactory.

RESULT TO THE OWNERS

Let us now see what has been the result to the owners of the property which they have created at a cost of 2¼ million pounds.

Since we began operations in 1905 we have worked nearly 40 millions of tons of coal. Counted on the ton of coal

so worked we have received	17/4.52d.
To obtain this result we have made the following disbursements:—	
Wages, direct and indirect, took	9/2.13d.
Salaries of all kinds, including management of every sort	3.77d.
A total, therefore, of .. to all the persons in our employment.	9/5.9d.
For stores we have paid .. Our selling charges amount to..	2/5.89d. 1.33d.
Administration, that is to say, all the expenditure at our various offices ..	0.85d.
For royalties we have paid	4.51d.
We have paid to the Railway Co.	1/9.03d.
And in taxation, both general and local, our total payment has been	8.31d.
	—14/11.82d.
leaving a balance of	2/4.70d.
Which we have disposed of as follows:—	
There has been paid for interest on debentures and on money borrowed from the bank	2.89d.
For depreciation we have set aside	3.88d.
Sundry appropriations (issue expenses, &c.) ..	0.72d.
We have placed to reserve	4.77d.
We have distributed to our shareholders in dividend, out of which the recipients are liable for income-tax	1/3.93d.
And we have carried forward as undistributed profits	0.51d.
	2/4.70d.

REWARD TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

It cannot be said that the reward to the shareholders has been extravagant, regard being had to the nature of the investment. It must be borne in mind that the period under review includes the exceedingly high prices during and immediately after the War.

In a trade so fluctuating as that in which we are engaged, a comparison over any short period is apt to be misleading. If I were to take the results of the year now under consideration I should find that our receipts instead of amounting to 17/4.52d. amount to 14/7.8d. The relations between wages and salaries remain in about the same proportion, but the amount received by the shareholders has fallen from 1/3.93d. to 10.41d.

These figures demonstrate on how narrow a margin the coal trade in the County of Durham is carried on. This may be put in another way. There are 3,000 persons interested in our concern as holders of shares or Debentures. We employ about 9,000 men. On the average each person interested in our capital receives £50 as income. He gives employment to about three men whose total wages on the average amount to £375 per annum. What is true of coal is true of all the other important industries with which I am acquainted. They demonstrate very clearly how large a proportion wages bear to the total cost and consequently what relatively trifling alterations in the Wages Bill or in the conditions of employment may produce disastrous results on the industry as a whole.

CASTLE EDEN

Dealing now with Castle Eden you will recollect that we were able in our last report to state that the scheme for supplying water from that pit to the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company was already in operation.

In order to remove all question as to the purity of the water it was decided, after consultation with Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., and Messrs. Melling and Ardern, the eminent chemists who advise the Manchester Corporation, to instal a plant for the filtration and chlorination of the water. This work was entrusted to Messrs. William Boby and Co., Limited. It cost about £4,000 and is now at work and is giving satisfactory results.

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

After examining in some detail the balance-sheet the Chairman continued:—The net result of our year's working has given us £154,045 18s. 8d. as the profit on the collieries, coke ovens, &c., a result £1,489 1s. 10d. better than last year. Sundry profits amounted to £87,759 10s. 2d. or about £10,000 more than last year. A trifling amount for transfers brings the total at our disposal to £241,862 0s. 4d.

As before, we placed £40,000 to depreciation, the directors' remuneration absorbs £6,548 17s. 10d., and we have as the profit for this year £195,313 2s. 6d. We bring in £54,816 18s. 3d., making £250,130 0s. 9d. Debenture interest takes £37,644 15s., interim dividend paid May 29 £56,250, Debenture sinking fund £15,000, and general reserve £5,000, leaving £136,235 5s. 9d. We recommend that you should declare a dividend of 3½ per cent., which will take £56,250, and we propose to carry forward £79,985 5s. 9d.

THE OUTLOOK

From what I said in my opening remarks you will conclude that we do not take a very sanguine view of the future. The uncertainty as to what the Government would propose to Parliament in the way of legislation has affected the trade very considerably for many months past. The Coal Mines Act of 1930 has not diminished the uncertainty as to the future. We await with considerable concern its effects on the industry. Moreover, the general uneasiness in the financial world, both in this country and abroad, is tending to affect all industries adversely.

At home certain wages questions may interfere with the smooth course of business. I refer specially to the discussions now in progress between the railway companies and the men they employ. As you have seen, we have paid the railways for carrying our products to the consumer 1/9.03d. a ton over the period of our existence. But railway rates in our district are at present 60 per cent. plus 2d. higher than in 1913. We await with no little anxiety the result of these discussions, which we hope may enable the railways to revert to the more reasonable figures which prevailed before the War.

TAXATION BURDENS

The heavy taxation under which we labour is most prejudicial to progress and prosperity. The difficult problem of the unemployed still awaits a solution, which would be much easier were we likely to have prosperous trade, with the consequent demand for labour. But with the immense sums now taken in taxation and used in unproductive ways any development is rendered very difficult.

In view of all these circumstances we have felt unable to ask you to agree to any larger distribution of your resources. We hope that on the whole you will feel satisfied with the results of our administration of your affairs. In achieving these results it is again my pleasure and that of my colleagues to recognize the help we have had from our staffs here and at the collieries. From our colleague the Managing Director and Mr. Curry, our secretary and head of this office, and all the members of his staff; from Mr. Hall and the respective managers and those under them at the pits we have had zealous and devoted service. On your behalf—for I feel sure you will join with me—I tender these gentlemen our sincere thanks.

I move the resolution and call on the Managing Director to second it.

The resolution was carried.

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR

STRONG LIQUID POSITION

ACQUISITION OF BANK OF ENGLAND'S WEST END BRANCH

CONTROL OF WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of the Royal Bank of Scotland was held at Edinburgh yesterday.

His GRACE the DUKE of BUCCLEUCH, K.T. (Governor of the bank), presided.

In moving the adoption of the report the GOVERNOR said:—I presume it will be your pleasure that the annual report and balance-sheet, with the auditors' report, which have now been in your hands for some days, shall be taken as read. The directors are pleased again to submit a statement of so satisfactory a character, evidencing as it does the important developments which have taken place during the year.

INCREASED DEPOSITS. WESTERN BRANCH, LONDON

The deposits and other credit balances show an increase of over £4,000,000—the total now topping the £50,000,000 point. Knowing of our recent acquisition from the Bank of England of the private business conducted by them at their Western Branch in Burlington-gardens, London, you would, no doubt, be prepared for a substantial increase, but various circumstances have contributed to the large addition. It is gratifying to record that the transfer referred to has been attended with a full measure of success. I am again glad to report that the introduction of the system of small deposit accounts and home safes has been justified in every way, the figures being still on the increase from week to week. Our note circulation is well maintained, there being a slight increase over last year's figures. Acceptances show a reduction, reflecting the condition of foreign trade.

LIQUID CONDITION: INVESTMENTS

On the assets side the strong liquid position to which you are accustomed is again well sustained. There is a large addition to our investments in British Government Securities—the total holding being nearly £14,000,000—arising from the increased resources of the bank; while consistently with our policy of keeping a good bill portfolio, bills discounted amount to considerably over £6,000,000—including £2,740,000 of British Government Treasury Bills.

ADVANCES

For the first time for a period of years the advances on cash credit and current accounts are slightly down, at nearly £22,000,000. This amount is substantially within the ratio which good banking practice permits in relation to deposits, and the decrease has no special meaning except perhaps as an indication of the slackness of trade; but when handling such large sums there must always be considerable fluctuation. It is satisfactory from the point of view of our trading and manufacturing friends to note that we have resources available for further advances on a considerable scale on sound banking lines for the long-looked-for trade revival.

PROFITS

The margin of banking profit has not been so good as it might have been, taking the year as a whole. The volume of our business is, however, always growing, and I am glad to say that we are able to show a substantial increase in our net profit. This is all the more satisfactory seeing that under our arrangement with the shareholders of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, we have to pay them at Christmas a full half-year's dividend on the new stock issued to them. A certain amount of dividend has accrued upon the shares acquired from them, but this has not been taken into account in arriving at the profits of the year. Next year the position will be quite different, as we shall receive a whole year's dividend, payable in January and July, and be responsible in like manner for a full year's distribution on the corresponding amount of stock issued.

APPROPRIATIONS

Bank buildings and pension reserve fund have received the customary appropriations, and after providing a dividend at the same rate as last year on the largely increased amount of capital stock, there remains a sum of over £70,000 which has been carried to rest.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO CAPITAL AND RESERVES

I went so fully into the subject of the acquisition of the shares of Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited, at the special general court held on August 20 last, and my remarks on that occasion received so much publicity in the Press, that I do not propose to say more to-day than to refer you to the report in your hands which shows that the Royal Bank's offer was accepted by all but a few of the shareholders, and I may add that we quite expect to acquire the whole capital within a relatively short period. The full effects of this operation and the disposition of the premium upon the issue of new stock, which was computed for the purpose of the purchase at 345 per cent., are set forth in the report, which shows that after writing down the value of the shares and contributing materially to the strength of the inner reserves of the bank, sums amounting to £800,000 are available as additions to the rest or reserve fund. On completion of the transactions set forth in the report the capital of the bank will appear as £5,770,344 fully paid, and the rest will stand at £5,780,926.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LIMITED

The year has been an outstanding one in the long history of the bank. As I have said, the shareholders of Williams Deacon's Bank have, practically as a whole, evinced a desire to become associated with this institution, which is all to the good, as the great majority of them are resident in the districts from which Williams Deacon's business is drawn. The customers and other connexions of that bank have accepted the new position, which really involves no change so far as they are concerned, in the most agreeable way. There has been no disturbance of business. On the contrary, we trust that the new association may lead to increasing connexions for both concerns, and result in a forward movement both in the North-West Midlands and in London. In looking for the fruits of a development such as this, it is the long view that we must take, and await that gradual recovery of trade which is so much desiderated by all.

TRADE DEPRESSION AND THE REMEDIES

We are passing through a period of world-wide depression on an unexampled scale. Much has been spoken from the platform and written in the Press, and many specifics have been put forward for dealing with this situation. Without trenching on political and controversial topics, which would be out of place here, one may venture to mention certain remedies which seem to be not only necessary but obvious, however old-fashioned they may look. First and foremost I would put the urgent need for public economy and the reduction in the burden of taxation. Imperial and local, which is weighing heavily upon all enterprise, and by diminishing available funds is hindering the making of adequate provision for grasping the earliest opportunities of reviving trade when the proper time arrives. Much of the growing expenditure of the present time is not merely wasteful. It is demoralizing. It is essential that the seriousness of the country's position should be realized so as to bring home the necessity for proper measures being taken to face with determination what is tending to become a national emergency. But this does not mean that we are to give way in any degree to pessimism or to cease for a moment to believe that, as has happened again and again in our past history, the time of recovery will come. This country greatly needs better methods and equipment, harder work, and something of the spirit of cooperation and of sacrifice which prevailed during the War. By such means, and by the return of confidence and of that sense of security which is essential to all trading enterprise, we should be in a position to bring about the lowering of our costs of production, and thus enable British goods again to compete successfully in the markets of the world.

THE DIRECTORATE

Suitable notice is taken in the report of the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Maconochie, our senior director, who not only rendered valuable service to the bank, over a long period, but by his personality endeared himself to all his colleagues. As you know, part of the arrangement with our friends of Williams Deacon's Bank was that two members of their board should join the court of directors of the Royal Bank and, as you will observe from the report, the directors recommend the election of Mr. Dewhurst, the chairman of that bank, and Lord Bradbury, one of their directors. In order to admit of this it is necessary to increase the number of our ordinary directors from nine to ten, and a motion to this effect will come before you at a later stage of this meeting. I am confident that these arrangements will meet with the unanimous approval of the stockholders. Steps are being taken for the appointment of three representatives of the Royal Bank as directors of Williams Deacon's Bank.

The stock of the bank, which has hitherto been officially quoted on the Stock Exchanges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London, is now also quoted in Manchester.

THANKS TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

The directors desire to express their thanks to the officials and members of the staff at Head Office, London, the City and West End offices, Glasgow and Dundee, and all the other branches for their loyal and willing cooperation.

I again desire to place on record our high appreciation of the valuable services which Sir Alexander Wright, the general manager, has rendered to the bank. Our thanks are specially due on this occasion in connexion with the important developments which have taken place during the year, which have necessarily thrown on Sir Alexander a large amount of extra work.

As stated in the report, Mr. Adshead has resigned the position of secretary after long and valued service, and we desire to extend our cordial good wishes to him in his retirement.

APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS: DIVIDEND

With these observations, I beg to propose that the report now submitted, containing a statement of the accounts and balance-sheet, be approved, and that out of the profits of the year a dividend at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum for the half-year, under deduction of tax, be now declared in conformity therewith.

The report was approved, the two new directors elected, and the governor, deputy-governor, extraordinary directors, and the retiring ordinary director were re-elected, and auditors were reappointed for the ensuing year.

HOME RAILWAY TRAFFICS

DECREASED PASSENGER RECEIPTS

Company	Passengers	Merchandise	Coal and coke	Total
	£	£	£	£
Gt. Western	176,000	198,000	129,000	503,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 9,000	— 18,000	— 3,000	— 30,000
L.M. & S. ..	406,000	507,900	309,100	1,223,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 29,000	— 90,300	+ 2,300	— 117,000
L. & N. Eastn.	279,000	401,000	278,000	958,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 17,000	— 46,000	— 19,000	— 82,000
Southern	246,000	76,500	35,500	358,000
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 8,000	— 2,500	— 1,500	— 12,000

RECEIPTS FOR 47 WEEKS TO NOVEMBER 22-23 (000's omitted)

Gt. Western ..	11,204	9,908	5,526	26,638
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 410	— 575	— 326	— 1,311
L.M. & S. ..	24,733	24,097	11,820	61,250
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 1,438	— 2,214	— 872	— 4,524
L. & N. Eastn.	16,696	18,225	11,922	46,843
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 602	— 1,551	— 762	— 2,975
Southern ..	15,097	3,621	1,392	20,110
Inc. or dec. on 1929 ..	— 349	— 72	— 132	— 553

OTHER HOME RAILWAYS

Company	Past week	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate from Jan. 1	Inc. or dec.
Belfast and C. Down ..	£2,582	— 37	— 5,295	
Gt. N. (Ireland) ..	£24,650	— 50	— 76,700	
Gt. S. (Ireland) ..	£68,216	— 2,601	— 164,307	
Mersey ..	£4,290	— 129	+ 3,260	
Metropolitan ..	£35,600	— 1,000	+ 8,800	
Undergrd. Elec. of London:—				
Commn. Fd. Cos.	£294,800	+ 8,600	+ 735,700	
Ldn. and Sub. Tractn. Group.	£43,200	+ 1,100	+ 113,900	

INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Antofag. & Bolivia ..	£28,410	— 4,880	— 549,175 (Jan. 1)
Argen. N. Eastn. ..	£12,500	— 5,800	— 22,800
Argen. Transandine ..	£4,766	— 307	— 15,950
Bengal Docars .. (Nov. 1)	Rs.52,877	— 17,396	— 2,40,154 (April 1)
Bengal-Nagpur .. (Oct. 25)	Rs.12,97,000	— 5,59,434	— 55,08,884 (April 1)
B.A. & Pacific ..	£133,000	— 1,000	— 559,000
B.A. Central ..	£12,746	— 272	— 9,228
B.A. Gt. Southn. ..	£202,000	— 22,000	— 880,000
B.A. Lacroze Trams ..	£11,786	— 447	— 13,252
B.A. Western ..	£72,000	— 18,000	— 330,000
Cent. Argentine ..	£210,000	— 29,000	— 1,034,000
Costa Rica (Sept.) ..	£25,930	— 9,962	— 32,780
Entre Rios ..	£25,800	— 2,200	+ 16,500
Gt. Westn. of Brazil ..	£16,200	— 9,500	— 224,900 (Jan. 1)
Leopoldina† ..	£31,522	— 15,054	— 28,000 (Jan. 1)
Do., Terminal ..	Rs.256,000	— 27,000	— 1,90,000 (Jan. 1)
Mexican ..	$207,200	— 40,700	— 349,200
Ottoman (8myrna to Aidin)	£8,829†	— 2,048	— 65,754
Paraguay Central ..	£3,020	— 910	— 7,680
Salvador ..	£2,277	— 505	— 29,078

* Unless otherwise shown. † Calculated at 1.028 P. piastres to the £ (against 1.037 P. piastres). ‡ Receipts for five weeks to Nov. 1 not yet advised.

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Nov. 24	Inc. or dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver ..	451,416,000	+ 193,000
Bills and advances ..	384,439,000	— 3,282,000
Notes in circulation ..	812,967,000	— 13,355,000
Deposits ..	41,788,000	+ 11,248,000

—Reuter.

BANK OF ESTONIA

	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
LIABILITIES	Ekr.	Ekr.
Capital ..	5,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund ..	4,394,025	Unchanged
Current liabilities:—		
Notes in circulation ..	32,240,427	32,600,052
Sight deposits and current accounts ..	16,202,436	15,189,384
Other liabilities ..	7,321,134	7,177,578
ASSETS		
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and gold bullion ..	6,551,636	6,552,008
Net foreign exchange ..	17,772,183	17,790,812
Subsidiary Estonian coin ..	1,653,282	1,578,991
Loans and advances ..	14,154,894	13,893,112
Immovable property and equipment	1,623,928	1,623,816
Other assets	11,831,505	11,325,259
Proportion of reserve to current liabilities, 50·21 per cent. (against 50·94 per cent.).		

RUSSIAN SOVIET STATE BANK

	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
LIABILITIES:—	Chervonets	Chervonets
Bank notes transferred to State bank ..	210,513,765	206,983,016
Balances to which notes may be issued	486,235	1,016,984
ASSETS:—		
Gold in coins and bars ..	48,386,864	48,372,814
Other precious metals ..	2,431,293	2,464,447
Foreign currency:—		
£1 sterling = R.9.40; 1 dollar = R.1.94; 1 German mark = R.0.45	4,460,749	4,735,243
Drafts in foreign currencies ..	283,748	283,748
Collateral for short terms loans	155,435,346	152,143,548

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO Nov. 26.—EXCHANGE on London continues to be quoted at 5d. by the Banco do Brasil. The COFFEE market ruled easy, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 2825 reis lower at 118925. Receipts, 13,000 bags, which makes 1,567,000 so far this season, against 1,287,000 a year ago. Clearances were 3,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase at 280,000 bags, which compares with 207,000 a year ago. At SANTOS receipts were 41,000 bags, which increases the aggregate for the season to 4,715,000, against 3,610,000 a year ago. Clearances were 4,000 bags to the United States, 23,000 to Europe, and 1,000 elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,187,000 bags, against 1,081,000 a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 26.—The market opened barely steady with March unchanged and other positions ½ to ¼ lower, but afterwards improved, and closed irregular with Dec. ½ lower and later months ½ to ½ higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 32 (32½); March, 29¾ (29½); May, 28½ (28¾); July, 27¾ (27¼). Yesterday's sales, nil.

RUBANA RUBBER ESTATES

PRODUCTION POLICY

MODIFIED SYSTEM OF TAPPING

OUTPUT REDUCED BY ONE-THIRD

MR. EDWARD L. HAMILTON'S REVIEW

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Rubana Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. EDWARD L. HAMILTON (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. E. Maguire) having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts have been circulated as usual and I presume it is your wish that I should take them as read. (Agreed.)

The result of the year's working is a profit of £14,859 2s. 4d., which, added to the £38,709 16s. 8d. brought forward from last year, makes a total of £53,568 19s.

We have had to place £3,500 to reserve for taxation to provide for tax which will become payable in respect of the profit earned, and we propose to carry forward the balance of £50,068 19s. We should have liked to have been able to recommend the payment of a small dividend, but I think you will agree that in a time like the present such a course would not be prudent.

For some years past we have refrained from publishing costs of production, principally for the reason that no uniform method of arriving at such costs existed, and, consequently, wrong impressions and unfair comparisons resulted. This year, however, while adhering to the practice of not publishing costs, we have given you in the trading account figures that will enable you to make your own deductions and comparisons with other companies.

THE OUTPUT AGREEMENT

You will have seen in the report, and probably in the Press, that the board has decided to adopt a modified system of tapping under which output will be reduced by approximately one-third, this decision having been taken in conjunction with the other companies in this group, which together represent a potential annual output of over 16,000,000lb. It involved the most careful consideration of the question in all its aspects, and estimates of the expenditure under various systems have had to be prepared in the East, so that the issue of the report and accounts this year has been subject to some delay.

We have not given you in the report the usual estimate of crop for the current financial year, as until the modified system of tapping has been tested it is not possible to forecast the yield with any degree of accuracy.

A certain amount of misapprehension appears to be abroad with regard to the respective economic merits of producing a maximum crop as against a restricted crop. We hear it said on one side that full production is suicidal, and on the other that unless the value of rubber falls substantially below even the record low price of 3½d., which was reached in September, it pays to produce a maximum crop. If I deal with the matter at some length it is in the hope that I may be able to shed a little light on a difficult subject.

EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTION

The first stage in our survey of the problem is naturally made on a purely arithmetical basis. The question is, How much does the rubber cost and how much does it realize?

The expenditure on the production of a crop falls under two main heads. First, the fixed expenditure, which includes such items as European staff salaries, immigration and recruiting charges, upkeep of hospital, rent, upkeep of estates, and so forth, all of which expenditure is incurred irrespective of the crop gathered, subject to certain qualifications with which I shall deal later.

Under the second head we have the charges appertaining to each pound of rubber collected, which include the cost of tapping, manufacture, and bringing the rubber to market.

The cost under this second head is somewhere round about 2d. per lb., and if the fixed, or overhead, expenditure is maintained as in normal times it is quite true that each additional pound of rubber costs only 2d., so that, with a selling price of anything over that figure, the loss on a large crop would be less than on a small one.

If, however, the crop is substantially reduced—I do not mean just a few poor yielding acres left out of tapping, but a material cut such as we are making—then the overhead charges can also be reduced by working with a smaller staff and labour force, and by the cutting down of many concomitant expenses. This means that the all-in cost per pound of producing the smaller crop is only slightly higher than that for the full crop, so that, on a declining market, the point at which the actual loss, in total, is less on the restricted crop than on the maximum is reached at a price considerably higher than 2d. per lb. In our case the point is reached at 3½d., but this price must not be confused with all-in cost, which is quite a different thing.

QUESTION OF BARK CONSERVATION

On these figures it would appear that with rubber selling at over 3½d. it would pay better to produce a full crop, but we must now go a step further in our deliberations, leaving behind us the purely arithmetical point of view, and bring into consideration the bark on the trees. You must realize that every time a tree is tapped a certain amount of bark is cut away, and while nature, in a period of years, makes good the damage by supplying new bark which becomes available for further tapping, each successive renewal is slower than the previous one. You can see, therefore, that our bark, while not actually a wasting asset like ore in a mine, is of a semi-wasting nature, and none the less valuable because it is impossible to express its worth in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence.

Full tapping, therefore, in these times means cutting away the company's capital in the shape of bark for the sake of the very meagre profit to be got with rubber at its present price, and I do not think there can be any doubt that it is a better policy to give all parts of an estate periodical rests, and so assist nature in her efforts to restore the bark which has been removed, and which, after all, is our principal asset.

TAPPING AND THE GENERAL POSITION

We have so far looked at the question from what I might term the cash book point of view, and have gone a step further in considering the unassessable value of our bark. We must now take still a further step and consider the effect of tapping all out upon the general position. It has been said that the duty of directors is to do what is best for their own company and let the general position look after itself, but this attitude is in my opinion entirely indefensible. If all companies were to act on that principle we should find that the small saving in the cost per lb. would very quickly be overtaken by the fall in the price of rubber which is bound to take place if, in times when consumption is low, growers will persist in the shortsighted policy of producing normal, or even greater than normal, crops, and throwing them on to a market already overburdened with unwanted stocks.

If, on the other hand, all plantations of 100 acres and over in the Malay Peninsula, Dutch East Indies, British India, and Ceylon would make a reduction of one-third on the 1929 crop, as we are doing, a total of approximately 150,000 tons of rubber would be kept off the market in a year. If that were done there is little doubt that we should see a very substantial increase in the price of the commodity, sufficient not only to recoup us for the extra cost of production but also to provide a margin of profit.

DUTY OF PRODUCERS TO REDUCE OUTPUT

If unity of action were possible among growers, both British and Dutch, the position could be righted in a comparatively short time, but failing such unity it is in my view the duty of every producer to reduce output, seeing that what is for the good of the industry as a whole must in the end be for the good of individual companies.

In carrying out the policy of restricting crop it has been necessary to reduce the numbers of our European staff, and we have also been compelled to ask those remaining to accept a small temporary reduction on their salaries. This step has been taken with the greatest reluctance, but under existing circumstances it cannot be avoided.

The company's agents in Penang have agreed to accept a reduced fee, as also have the secretary and London office staff. Your directors have reduced their fees as from October 1 last by 25 per cent.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY

We shall make every possible effort to keep down costs on the estates, but we do not propose to do so by neglecting to carry out work which is necessary for the future well-being of the property, which is now in excellent condition.

I am sure we all appreciate the difficulties which have to be faced by our manager, Mr. Tobutt, and his staff, and I feel confident that those difficulties will be ably met and overcome.

I will now move: "That the statement of accounts and balance-sheet at June 30, 1930, and the reports of the directors and auditors be received and adopted."

Mr. W. DUNCAN seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of questions or comments, was unanimously carried.

The retiring director (Mr. W. Duncan) was unanimously re-elected.

The auditors (Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope) having been reappointed, the meeting terminated.

BURMA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

MOTOR-OMNIBUS COMPETITION COUNTERED

LOST TRAFFIC REGAINED

MR. C. O. WEBB ON THE OUTLOOK

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Burma Electric Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

Mr. C. O. WEBB, F.C.A., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. R. Elston) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—During the year under review the business community in Mandalay suffered, as it is still suffering, from a severe depression in trade, with its consequent effect on the earnings of the population and on the number of country folk who come into the city. These conditions have adversely affected the takings of our tramways, and the situation has been aggravated by intense competition from motor-omnibuses. As a consequence a considerable reduction was shown in the company's earnings during the earlier months of our year which ended on July 31 last.

We could do nothing to fight the trade depression, but we have done everything in our power to meet the competition of the motor-omnibuses. In Mandalay, where the greater part of the population is poor, low fares are essential. We are now convinced that the cost of running, maintaining, and replacing motor-omnibuses, which is so much greater than the corresponding expense of upkeep of a tramway undertaking, makes the former unsuitable to the conditions in that city and entirely unprofitable.

As I explained to you last year, the competition we have had to meet has not been from a properly organized omnibus service, but largely from a number of individual owners who have been hampered by no rules or regulations, and who have been allowed to run when and where and how they liked.

ACCELERATED SERVICE AND REVISED FARES

To meet this competition we have carefully studied the convenience of the travelling public. We have accelerated our service, we are gradually putting improved bodies, designed by our assistant manager, Mr. P. D. Webb, on our cars, and we have revised our fares, instituting new fares for shorter distances. These alterations, and, we presume, the deterioration of the competing motor-omnibuses, are having their effect, and during the last six months of our year we have regained a considerable part of the traffic we had lost. It was because of the poor results of the first six months of the year that the directors deemed it prudent not to declare an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares.

Dealing with the accounts for the whole year, which we are met to consider to-day, I am glad to be able to report that during the second half of our year we have been able to recover the loss on the tramways during the first six months and to finish the year with a small profit.

THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

The profit from the other and now the more important side of our undertaking, the supply of electric current for lighting and power, shows for the first time for many years a small reduction instead of the increase we have come to expect. This decrease has been due to the general depression of trade, and we have no reason to think

CONSOLIDATED TIN SMELTERS

BENEFITS OBTAINED FROM AMALGAMATION

OUTPUT CAPACITY

MR. R. J. HOSE ON THE TIN POSITION

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Consolidated Tin Smelters, Limited, was held yesterday at Princes House, 93, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

Mr. R. J. HOSE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. C. Bell) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is the first annual general meeting of the company, which was incorporated on December 28, 1929.

You will have seen from the directors' report, which I assume you will take as read, that the accounts, which have been in your possession for some time, have been made up to September 30, 1930. They thus cover a period of 15 months from July 1, 1929, from which date the shareholders in our subsidiary companies became entitled to participate in the profits of this company. For the reasons set forth in the directors' report it was found impossible to issue the balance-sheet of the company as at June 30, as was originally intended.

We are pleased to report that the acceptance of the scheme by the shareholders of the subsidiary companies has been most satisfactory, shareholders in three of the companies having accepted the exchange of shares in full and those in the remaining company to the extent of over 99 per cent. of their holdings. The small number of shares still outstanding and held by non-assenting shareholders is being dealt with under Section 155 of the Companies Act of 1929.

The date of closing the books of the subsidiary companies, which previously had been closed at varying dates, has been adjusted to enable their results to be included in our subsequent annual accounts, which will in future be made up to June 30 of each year.

The debit side of the profit and loss account includes payments made from July 1, 1930, but the dividends on investments and loan interest shown on the credit side include dividends received from only two of the subsidiary companies in respect of their profits to March 31 and June 30, 1930, respectively.

PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD

The profit for the period amounts to £229,338, which has been allocated as set out in the directors' report, and I call your attention to the fact that the whole of the preliminary expenses, amounting to £40,320, has been written off.

The balance-sheet shows the shares which we hold in the subsidiary companies and other investments together with the other assets as set out.

It will be noted that the issued capital is 1,258,876 Seven per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each fully paid and 1,997,925 Ordinary shares of £1 each fully paid. The other details on that side of the balance-sheet are self-explanatory.

You will be interested to learn that the annual output capacity of the subsidiary companies constituting the combine is of the order of some 100,000 tons of tin, which is the largest tin-smelting capacity under one control in the world. Of course, with ore supplies as they are to-day, our smelteries are unable to work at full capacity, but we are satisfied that the disadvantages arising from this fact have been minimized as a result of the formation of this company, in that costs have been kept at a lower level than would otherwise have been possible.

RATIONALIZATION OF PRODUCTION

Tin differs from many of the other commodities essential to modern conditions of life in that world supplies are limited, and it is a matter of universal interest that these resources should not be dissipated by uneconomic production. Taking a superficial view, it might be supposed that the interest of smelters would be to see the greatest possible amount of tin produced and sent to them, irrespective of economic conditions. We take a different and, we think, a longer view in regarding the interests of the producer and the smelter as interdependent, and have therefore welcomed the efforts which have been made to rationalize production in the industry and to obtain an equilibrium between supply and demand; we shall certainly continue to help in any way we can to achieve that common objective.

We are now passing through a period of deep depression affecting virtually every commodity and consequently all parts of the world, but we regard the future with every confidence, and we think signs are not entirely wanting that commodities have reached, or are reaching, the bottom. When these signs become obvious confidence will surely return and the stage be reset for a recovery in trade, which we are fully equipped to meet.

I have now the pleasure to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts and balance-sheet submitted to this meeting be, and they are hereby, adopted."

Sir GEORGE PENNY, M.P., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That a dividend of 5 per cent. be declared on the Ordinary shares issued to June 30, 1930, payable on December 4, 1930, less income-tax."

This resolution was seconded by Sir CECIL L. BUDD, K.B.E.

Mr. FREEMAN congratulated the chairman and the board on the excellent results which had been achieved in the company's first year.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was unanimously approved.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

Mr. FREEMAN also proposed a vote of thanks to the staffs at the various smelters.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would like to second that vote as chairman of the company. Almost everything depended upon the work of the staff, and they had a really wonderful staff. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

Mr. ERNEST V. PEARCE, Assoc.Inst.M.M. (managing director), in acknowledgment, said that it would give him very great pleasure to pass that vote on to his fellow-workers in the different companies, and he was sure that they would very much appreciate it. They had an excellent staff, and he could assure the shareholders that they were always on the lookout for improvements and changes which might be for the benefit of the operations of the company. That applied especially to the technical department, on which practically the whole success of the undertaking depended.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE

Sir SAMUEL INSTONE, presiding on Tuesday at the annual meeting of S. Instone and Co., Limited, said that in South Wales, notwithstanding any marketing scheme, prices must always be dependent upon the economic value of British coal in the open markets of the world, and whatever view they might take as to the social needs of their employees, they must face the fact that the wages which the coalfields could pay must bear a direct relationship to the economic value of their product. It must surely be clear to any unbiased person that the coalfield could not pay the same wage for 7½ hours work as was now paid for eight hours work.

He regretted to inform the shareholders that the Bedwas Colliery had closed down for the time being. The agreement between the Owners' Association and the Miners' Federation ceased on the 30th of the present month, and it was to be hoped that a new agreement would be made between the parties such as would enable the colliery to reopen, but unless an agreement was come to within the next few days, he was afraid it might mean the closing of the whole of the pits in South Wales.

JERUSALEM ELECTRIC AND PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

FAVOURABLE FIRST YEAR'S RESULTS

EXTENSION OF AREA OF OPERATIONS

The FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited, was held in Jerusalem on October 31 last.

Mr. L. LE BOUVIER, the local director, presided in the absence of Mr. William Shearer, the chairman, and read the chairman's speech. He said:—On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I have pleasure in submitting to you the report and accounts of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation from the date of the incorporation of the company to March 31 last. Mr. William Shearer, the chairman of the company, desires me to express his regret that he is unable to address you personally, and I am also sorry that my other colleagues are unable to be present. The chairman, however, has prepared a few remarks in regard to the progress of the company and has asked me to read these to you on his behalf:—

The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and operating a concession granted by the High Commissioner for Palestine authorizing the supply of electricity for power and lighting purposes in Jerusalem and district. The principal districts included in the concession area are Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

The company lost no time in arranging for the construction of the power station and the laying of the necessary mains, and the construction of the plant was sufficiently advanced to enable a partial supply of electricity to be given to consumers on November 3, 1929.

POWER STATION AND PLANT CAPACITY

We were fortunate in securing an excellent site, several acres in extent, for the power station near the Jerusalem railway terminus. The site was chosen with due regard to the distribution of the supply under the concession and also for future requirements. The power station itself is of steel construction, and the architecture is such as to harmonize as far as possible with the general architectural features of the city.

The installed plant capacity has been selected to deal fully with the anticipated demand in the initial stages of development, while at the same time the general layout is designed to enable further plant to be easily added as the business of the company expands. The demand for electricity is such that the board are at present contemplating an extension of the generating plant.

The installation of the distribution system has been carried out rapidly. A high-tension ring main now extends throughout the area of supply, and low-tension distribution lines have been provided.

The ring main is composed of overhead lines and underground cables and supplies three sub-stations, which are located at suitable points where the supply is stepped-down to low pressure for local distribution.

At date the mains, both high tension and low tension, comprise approximately 17 miles of overhead lines and 20 miles of underground cable.

OVER 2,500 CONSUMERS

The benefits conferred on the public by the introduction of electricity for lighting, heating, and power are evidently appreciated, judging by the number of consumers who are already taking a supply. These number over 2,500, and further applications are still being received from hotels and institutions, as well as from the general public, for domestic and industrial purposes.

The installation of electricity in Jerusalem will undoubtedly bring many advantages to this city of such great historical interest and will materially add to the comfort of the many tourists who visit Palestine.

AGREEMENTS WITH MUNICIPALITIES

Your company has entered into an agreement with the Municipality of Jerusalem for the street lighting of the city and its environs.

The street lamps in Jerusalem were switched on for the first time on October 1, 1930, and have considerably added to the amenities of the city.

A similar agreement is contemplated with the Municipality of Bethlehem.

Your directors have authorized immediate extensions to the Montefiore and Boukharian districts, and several other extensions are under review; these will be dealt with as soon as the demands justify the installation. It is the policy of the board to deal expeditiously with all reasonable requests made by the public, and it is their determination to keep pace by increasing the plant in advance of requirements.

As you will see from the directors' report, the contractors are operating the system on behalf of the company until November 3, 1930.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance afforded to the company by his Excellency the High Commissioner and the officials of the Government, and by the Mayor and Corporation officials. I would also like to express the board's appreciation of the expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the works were carried out, the contractors and their local representatives having done everything possible in cooperating with the company to ensure a quick and satisfactory installation.

THE ACCOUNTS

Turning to the accounts, the 62,998 Ordinary shares which are shown as 13s. paid have been fully paid up since the date of the balance-sheet.

The item of sundry creditors includes £P.21,200, balance due to contractors under the construction agreement, and the revenue account is made up of interest, less miscellaneous expenses.

As I have already mentioned, the contractors are operating the plant on our behalf until November 3, 1930, and the net revenue derivable from sales of electricity will be accounted for in the next accounts of the company.

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, the cost of concession is £P.60,000, the preliminary expenses, including registration, £P.4,193, and commission on shares £P.15,339. The capital expended, £P.232,603, includes £12,070 interest on the Preference shares, at 5 per cent., during the period of construction up to March 31 last. As from July 3, 1930, the dividend of 7 per cent. on the Preference shares is payable out of revenue.

I now move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts from the date of incorporation to March 31, 1930, now submitted be hereby approved and adopted."

This was seconded by Mr. S. O. RICHARDSON, of Jaffa, and carried.

After the re-election of directors and auditors, the proceedings terminated.

SERVICE PETROLEUM COMPANY

PROGRESS OF RUMANIAN SUBSIDIARY

Presiding on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Service Petroleum Company, Limited, Mr. B. W. GINSBURY, LL.D. (chairman), said that since the last general meeting their Rumanian subsidiary had made great progress and had benefited by fortunate and important changes. They had at last reached considerable production, which amounted for the first 10 months of the year to about 155,000 tons gross and over 71,000 tons net, after deduction of royalties, participations, and taxes. Production in September was 12,970 tons and in October 17,451 tons net, their daily net production being over 550 tons. They now had five wells in drilling in very good fields, so that they expected to be able to increase their production shortly to equal the total throughput of their refinery.

The Rumanian subsidiary had adhered to the agreement to limit production, and the result of that agreement was an improvement in prices; but at the end of October the restriction agreement was temporarily suspended, and in consequence prices had dropped. It was earnestly hoped that after a revision the agreement would again come into force and that the Rumanian oil industry would benefit by it as it had during the 9½ months of its practice.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.40 (previous, 86.20); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101 (101.05); 4% 1917, 102.40 (102.15); 4% 1918, 100.02 (99.85); 5% 1920, 132.65 (132.80); 4% 1920, 104.95 (104.97); 6% 1927, 104.50 (104.60); 5% Credit National, 1919, 624 (623); 5% 1920, 561 (565); 6% 1921, 542 (543); 6% 1922 (1st), 528 (528); 6% 1923 (1st), 553 (552); 6% 1924, 555 (555); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354 (354); 3½% Italian Rentes, 91.30 (91.40); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 344.50 (—); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.50 (4.50); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.90 (2.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 39.50 (40); Banque de France, 20,545 (20,400); Banque de Paris, 2,310 (2,325); Banque Parisienne, 1,585 (1,560); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,672 (1,680); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 5,365 (5,350); Credit Lyonnais, 2,700 (2,695); Banque d'Athenes, — (178); Banque Ottomane, 745 (730); Suez Canal Shares, 16,455 (16,390); Chargeurs Reunis, 502 (500); Messageries Maritimes, 197 (198); Transatlantique, 536 (532); Raffinerie Say, 4,755 (1,754); Sucres d'Egypte, 595 (587); Wagons Lits, 370 (363); Thomson Houston, 625 (619); Lautaro Nitrate, 310 (310); Ford of France, 240 (221); Rio Tinto, 3,900 (3,840); Tharsis, 437 (422); De Beers, Def., 666 (670); De Beers, Preld., 1,195 (1,192); Jagersfontein, Estate, — (135); Central Mining, 1,445 (1,405); Chartered, 181 (179); Brakpan, 342 (350); Crown Mines, 450 (450); East Rand, 47 (47); Geduld, 436 (429); General Mining, 70 (71); Consolidated Goldfields, 137 (134); Johannesburg Consolidated, 197; Randfontein Estate, 78 (77); Rand Mines, 332 (332); Tanganyika, 206 (192); Transvaal Consolidated, 112 (112); Union Corporation, 293 (290); Moozambique, 32 (31); West Rand Mines, 39 (39); Caoutchoues, 88 (85); Eastern International, 58 (62); Gula Kalimpong, 95 (92); Kuala Lumpur, 130 (126); Malacca, 146 (138); Mexican Eagle, 45 (40); Royal Dutch, 31,000 (29,900); Shell Transport, 473 (449); Platine, 1,550 (1,586); Oceana Consolidated, 5.25 (5). Exchange on New York, 25.45½ (25.45½); Exchange on London, official average, 123.60½ (123.62); Cheques, closing market rate, 123.59½ (123.61½). Private Discount Rate, 2% (2%); Short Money, 1¼% (1¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 26.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 102[15/16] (102[1/4]); 2½% Dutch, — (66¾); 3% Dutch, 80¾ (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 45¼ (45¼); Peruvian, 4[15/16] (5⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 31¾ (31½); Eric, — (30⅜); New York Ontario, 7⅞ (7⅛); United States Steel, 147⅛ (149⅝); Union Pacific, — (189½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 304½ (291). Anaconda, 74½ (74½); Deli Batavia Rubber, 62½ (60⅛); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 272 (—); Deli Mij, 262½ (260); Senambah Mij, 299 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 110¼ (110½); Margarine Unie, 206 (205); Philips Lamps, 220½ (222). Exchange on Berlin, 59.23½ (59.26½); London, 12.06[7/16] (12.06⅞); New York, 2.48½ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.76¼ (9.76¼).

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 57 (previous, 57.50). Dynamit Nobel, 60 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 118.25 (119.50). Salzdetfurth, 223.50 (234); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 150 (154.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 139.75 (143). Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 4.50 (previous, 4.70). Mexican Consols, — (15.10); Reichsbank, 213 (215.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 124.25 (126.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 108.75 (110.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 144.50 (147.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 107 (107.50); Dresdner Bank, 107 (108); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 82 (82.50); Harpener, 74.50 (76.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 101.25 (103); Farbenindustrie, 128.25 (132); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 87.25 (89.50); Hamburg Amerika, 66.80 (67); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 67.75 (68.25); A.E.G., 59.50 (65.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 62.75 (64.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 269 (269); Polyphon, 143 (144.50); Siemens and Halske, 156 (161.50); Schuckert, 116.50 (117.75); Ford Motors, 170 (171). Exchange on London, 20.37⅛ (20.36¼); Paris, 16.47⅜ (16.47⅜); Amsterdam, 168.80 (168.73); New York, 4.19½ (4.19⅝). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅝%); call money, 5¼%-5¾% (5½%-5½%).

FRANKFURT, Nov. 26.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 107 (previous, 108); Dresdnerbank Bank, 145 (147½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 145 (147); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 85 (84); Farbenindustrie, 128⅝ (131¼); Harpener Bergbau, 75 (77½); Mannesmann, 63½ (64¼); Rheinische Braunkohler, 67½ (67½); Phönix Bergbau, 58½ (59); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 81 (83); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 101¼ (103); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 120 (unquoted); Siemens and Halske, 156¼ (160½); Schuckert, 116 (118½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 127½ (unquoted); Philipp Holzmann, 68½ (68¼); Zellstoff Waldhof, 100 (100); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 67½ (68); Hamburg Amerika, 66½ (67½); Süddeutscher Zucker, 134½ (135¼); German Liquidation Loan, 52 (52⅝); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 86¼ (86¾); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅛ (2⅛); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11½ (unquoted); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8 (8).

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.50 (previous 107.45); Donau-Save-Adria, 13.30 (12.70); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 86.50 (87); Oest. National Bank, 310 (311); Wiener Bank Verein, 16.90 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47 (46.90); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, — (80.10); Niederoest. Eskompte, 158.10 (158); Zivnostanska Banka, 89.30 (89.30); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 18 (18.25); A.G. Tabon Petroleum, — (17.45); Oest. Brown Boveri, 140.10 (140.50); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 166.10 (166.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 39.80 (40.35); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 572.50 (574); Oest. Alpine Montan, 18.90 (18.85); Berg and Huttenwerks, 72.75 (73); Felten and Guilleaume, 185 (185); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.70 (2.71); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.75 (95.80). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.89 (285.92); London, 34.48⅛ (34.49½); New York, 702.50 (703); Paris, 27.89 (27.90½).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Nov. 26.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.90 (previous, 216.90); British Hungarian Bank, 72 (72.20); Hungarian General Credit Bank, — (64.50); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.50 (85.50); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101 (101); City Savings Bank, 63.20 (63.40); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75 (75.50); National Central Savings Bank, 78 (78); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 170 (171). 460 (461); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 30.50 (30.50); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 32.20 (32.60); Arms and Machine Works, 180 (180); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 62.20 (62.60); Rima Iron Works, 52.30 (52.40); Ofa Timber, 57.20 (58); Union des Usines de Nasic, 100 (100); Sugar Works Veliki Becskerek, 90 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 84.70 (85.20); United Glowlampa, 113.45 (113.70); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 21.50 (22); Electric Power Traction, 105.60 (106); Cellulose of Brasso, 18.30 (18.10). Exchange on London, 27.73½ (27.74½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Nov. 26.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.76 (previous, 92.75½); Consolidato 5%, 82.37 (82.30); Banca d'Italia, 1,652 (1,655); Banca Commerciale, 1,406 (1,407); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 107½ (107½); Credito Italiano, 741 (745); Cosulich Navigazione, 87 (88); Meridionali, 860 (890); Navigazione Generale, 490 (495); Cantoni Coats, 625 (625); Sole Chatillon, 250 (251); Snia Viscosa, 213 (215); Terni, 384 (385); Monte Amiata, 142 (143); Montecatini, 197½ (199); Fiat, 234½ (235); Adriatica, 202 (201); Edison, 657½ (653½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 744 (741½). Terni, 384 (385); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 734 (736); Adamello, 257 (259).

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE

Referring to the growth of Manchester as a cotton port, Mr. C. E. H. HOBSON, president of the Manchester Cotton Association, speaking at the annual meeting, said that in the case of American cotton the percentage figures for last season were 27.8, against 22.1 in 1928-29, while the percentage of Egyptian cotton was 55 per cent., against 51.9 per cent., and of East Indian 39.5, against 26.5. Referring to the fact that Manchester cotton is not to [illegible] against the Liverpool contract, although [illegible] had been repeated requests made by the association for this concession to be made. He believed that the industry as a whole would not be content until this long-delayed change was made.

On the question of trade Mr. Hobson said there had been a slight improvement. This country had had its special difficulties, one of which probably was the too precipitate return to the gold standard. The Government and the banks appeared at present to be pressing amalgamations upon an industry which did not seem particularly willing to accept them. Whatever might be the outcome of that movement, unless our great markets of India and China were more freely opened to us for trade there was no hope of any very successful results in the near future. He appealed to the Government to establish a friendly feeling with the people of India and China, to the mutual advantage of each country. Mr. Hobson also expressed the view that it would be a mistaken policy for the trade to seek too much Government interference in the conduct of its industry.

The re-election of Mr. Hobson as president was carried unanimously.

MINING NEWS

OROVILLE DREDGING.—The gross returns for 20 days to November 22 from Pato No. 2 dredge amounted to $7,686 from 118,148 cu. yds.

LAKE VIEW AND STAR.—Development report to October 25:—LAKESIDE GROUP.—1,519ft. Level.—The South Drive on the No. 3 Lode was advanced 18ft. to a total distance of 843ft. from the Patterson Shaft, in ore averaging 43s. per ton over a width of 54in. The development on the No. 3 Lode at this horizon has been proved for a total length of 730ft., in ore averaging 44s. per ton over a width of 60in. The drive has holed to Golden Horseshoe Slope. Section 2. CHAPPARS GROUP.—1,950ft. Level.—The North Drive on East branch No. 2 Lode was advanced 42ft. to a total distance of 66ft. from the Horseshoe Chapars boundary, in ore averaging 27s. per ton over a width of 60in. GOLDEN HORSESHOE GROUP.—2,000ft. Level.—The South Drive on No. 4 Lode was advanced 26ft. to a total distance of 112ft., in ore averaging 42s. 6d. per ton over a width of 60in. The development of the No. 4 Lode on this level has proved a length of 192ft. of ore averaging 42s. per ton over a width of 60in. 2,150ft. Level.—The North Drive on No. 4 Lode was advanced 45ft. to a total distance of 86ft. from the Crescent, in ore averaging 104s. per ton over a width of 60in. The ore averaging 104s. per ton over a width of 60in. The East Drive from the same point was advanced 4in. to a total distance of 80ft., in ore averaging 40s. per ton over a width of 54in. The average value for 10ft. of driving on No. 4 Lode is 43s. per ton.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅜	58⅛	..
88[15/16] 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	92⅞	93⅛	..
103¼ 99[7/16]	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅞	103	+[1/16]
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅝	101	..
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	95	95¼	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	97	97¼	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	97	97¼	..
80¼ 72[7/16]	Conversion, 3½%	81⅞	82⅛	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	100⅝	101⅜*	−⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	106⅛	106⅝	..
101⅛ 97¼	Treas., 5% '33-35	103	103¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101	101¼	..
98[13/32] 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101¼	102	..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-35	101	101¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	62¾	63¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	69	70	+¼
65[15/16] 60	Local Loans, 3%	69	69¼	−⅛
84⅜ 80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	83	85	..
266 239	Bank of England	269	271	−1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	84	86	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	64¾	65¾	..
61⅝ 50½	Do., 3% ..	55¾	56¾	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½	47½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% '55-85	102⅞	103⅛	..
102¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	87¼	88¼	..
109 103[7/16]	Sudan, 5½% ..	108¼	109¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	68	69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79¼	80¼	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼	105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 3%	105¾	106¾	+¼
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69	70	..
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	68	69	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90	91	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75	76	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	65	66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	86¾	87¾	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	102½	103½	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91	96	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	80	85	..
91¾ 86¼	Can. 4% '40-60	94½	95	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	87¼	87⅝	..
95¼ 91[15/16]	Cape, 4% '16-36	97	97½	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86⅜	87¼	..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% '35-43	85¼	86¼	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110⅛	111	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104½	105	..
85⅛ 81⅜	N'rl., 3½% '34-44	88¾	89¼	..
76⅛ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	80¾	81¼	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% ..	75	80	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	54	59	..
94⅜ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	84	89	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	75	80	..
102 99	Do., 5¼% '47-57	77	82	..
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 4% '40	104¼	104¾	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98	98½	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88¾	89¼	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	90¼	90¾	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	81¼	81¾	..
98½ 92⅛	Qld., 5% '47-57	104½	105	..
100 99	Q'ld., 5% '40-60	75	80	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	61	66	..
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	104¼	104¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	92	92½	..
93⅝ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	97	98	..
102¾ 97⅛	Do., 4% '31-35	101	101¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% '40	72	77	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	77	82	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	57	62	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	77	82	..
86 80½	Do., 3½% '29-49	57	62	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	60	65	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
87¼	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	86	88	+1
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	79	81	..
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91	93	..
104¼	Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½	..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109	110	..
79	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	78	80	..
45½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	44½	45½	..
53½	Do., 4% Resciss ..	52	54	..
54½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	53	55	..
71½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	70	72	..
76	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	72	74	..
56	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	55	57	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75	78	..
90½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	89	91	..
85	Do., 5% 1911 ..	83	86	..
104	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104	..
99½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100	..
88½	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87	88	..
49	Do., 5% 1912 ..	51½	52½	+½
68	Do., 5% 1913 ..	67¾	68½	+1
61½	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	61	63	+1
30	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	26	31	..
29	Costa Rica	28	30	..
75	Entre Rios	68	70	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10	13	..
28	Leopoldina	24	26	..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3	..
165	San Paulo	159	164	−1
7	United of Havana ..	5	7	−½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6[11/16]	+1/16	Lloyds, A ..	64/6	..
Alexanders	69/0	+3d	Martins ..	7⅝	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5½	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅛	..
Bk. of Aust.	9⅝	..	Midland, £1	79/0	..
B. Ltd. & S.A.	7½	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl.	59¼	+¼	Nat. of N.Z.	5⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	29	+¼	Nat. Dist. B.	10	+1/16
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0*	..	Nat. Egypt	27¾	..
Barclays, A	8[9/32]	+3/32	Nat. India	42½	..
Do., B	57/6	..	Nat. Prov.£4	14	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..	Ryl. of Can.	58	..
B. Overseas	5[5/16]	..	Ryl. of Scot.	356	..
Can. Com.	47½	+1½	Stand. S.A.	15¼	..
Char. India.	18⅞	+1/16	Un. of Aust.	7[13/16]	..
Chartered	64/9	..	Un. Discount	10	..
Eng. S. & A.	4[15/16]*	−1/16	Westminster	79/3	..
Hambros ..	8⅜	..	Do., £1 ..	52/3	..
Hong-kong	113½	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅞*	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Prudential	25	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Do., "B"	40/9	..
Com. Un. ..	24[9/16]	+1/16	Royal	8¼	−1/16
Eagle Star ..	12½	−⅛	R. Exchange	6¾	+1/16
Empl'rsLiab.	71/3	..	Scottish "A"	16⅝*	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	..	Sea	74/6	..
Guardian ..	10¾*	..	Sun. Insur.		..
Ldn. and L.	28⅜	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	81/0*	..
Ldn. Assur.	10⅛	−⅛	Sun Life ..	5⅜	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6[13/16]	..
Nthn. Assur.	16⅝	..			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1[15/16]	..
Bleachers ..	17/6	..	Fine Spinners	21/0	..
Borax, Def.	15[5/8]	+1/4d	Hoyle, J. ..	5/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/4½	−1d	Impl. Chem.	19⅞	−1/4d
Brit.Celanese	9/0	..	Do., Defd.	5/7½	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	6/9	−3d	Juta Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	3⅞	..	Linen Thread	1

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

R.A. and Pacific, 61½ 2 2 2 1 1 1 ½ ½ ¼ ½ 60½ ½
Do., 4% Deb., 76½
Do., 5% 2nd Deb., 73½
Do., 4½% Cons. Deb., 76½ ½
Do., 5% Deb., 85½ ½
R.A. Cuba, 6% Notes, 98
R.A. Gt. Southn., 2½% Deb., 39½
Do., 5% Pref., 82 ½
Do., 6% Pref., 99½
Do., 4% Deb., 74½ ½
R.A. Western, 61½ ½ ½ 60½ ½ ½ 1 1 1
Do., 4% Deb., 73½ ½
Cent. Arg., 61 60½ 1 ½ 60 1 60½ ½ ½ 2 1¼ 60 ½ ½
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Do., 4½% Pref., 70½ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Pref., 98½
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Cent. Uruguay Ry., 5% Deb., 88½
Debenhams Sec., 5½10% 6/- 5/10½ 6/- ½
Do., 7% Pref., 16/10½ 17/3 17/- ½ 17/- ½
Dennis, 5½ 5½ 5½ ½ ½

HOUSES

HARRODS

FLATS

QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY.
HYDE PARK-GATE.

DELIGHTFUL outlook; accommodation on three floors; central heating; lavatory basins in bed rooms; parquet flooring; very light and sunny; nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three reception, ground-floor kitchen, &c.; maximum of comfort with minimum of labour.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
Sole Agents—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RENT £400 A YEAR.
QUEEN'S-GATE.

A RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, beautifully appointed and decorated, painted walls; exceptionally light and open; radiators, hot and cold water in bed rooms; easily run; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, light offices. Lease 21 years available on advantageous terms.
Strongly recommended by the Agents.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT HOUSE WITH GARAGE.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (off), quiet position.—To be SOLD, a newly built HOUSE of artistic design with every consideration for saving labour; five bed rooms (lavatory basins, h. and c.), two tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; good lock-up garage.
PRICE £4,800.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A REAL BARGAIN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD, an excellent HOUSE, with access to gardens in rear; seven bed rooms, four reception rooms, bath, kitchen, and offices; price £1,900; lease 44 years.—Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.
UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK, situate in premier building; immediate possession; comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. Lease four or ten years. Rent £650 per annum or near offer.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY. PREMIER SERVICE FLAT.
MAYFAIR, W.1.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, at a sacrificial rent to ensure immediate letting, or substantial sum would be paid to anyone taking assignment of lease; two bed rooms, large reception room, excellent bath room, small kitchenette; all modern conveniences. Rent includes all service charges.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT (overlooking).—Delightful MANSION FLAT, facing South; extensive views; constant hot water; passenger lift; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, excellent offices. Rent £400 or offer. No premium. Recommended.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE (DISTRICT).

TO be LET Unfurnished, no premium, an exceptionally attractive and perfectly appointed SUITE, fitted with every convenience regardless of cost, comprising three bed rooms, three reception rooms (including panelled library), large hall, two excellent bath rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £650 per annum inclusive. Lease 5-12 years.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
NO PREMIUM. NEW LEASE.

COMMODIOUS MAISONNETTE in fashionable position near Grosvenor-square and the Park, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Will be redecorated. Independent hot water service.
RENT £425 PER ANNUM EXCLUSIVE.
Further particulars and keys of
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,

Telephones: GROSVENOR 2200 & 2201.

127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

BELGRAVIA.

TO BE SOLD at the reasonable price of
£6,000
the substantial Lease at a ground-rent of only £75 per annum of an exceedingly light and convenient HOUSE, standing at the rear, with 13 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, including A RED-ROOM SUITE ON FIRST FLOOR, but the house is so planned that the top floor of five bed rooms could easily be shut off, thereby reducing the number of bed rooms to eight, three excellent reception rooms, good offices, and modern conveniences, including central heating. Abundance of sunshine.
Situate in a modern building near Cavendish-square. Sunny aspect.
Further particulars may be obtained from TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

A SPACIOUS FAMILY FLAT.

Nine bed, two bath, and three reception rooms. Lounge hall. Good offices.

TO BE LET, without premium, at the low inclusive rental of
PER £1,050 ANNUM.

Every convenience. Central heating, constant hot water. Passenger lift.
Situate in a modern building near Cavendish-square, Sunny aspect.
Further particulars may be obtained from TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778.)
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers.
31, HOBART-PLACE, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1; 5, West Halkin-street, 25, Mount-street, and 45, Parliament-street.
Telephone: Sloane 6231-2-3.

TO be SOLD or LET.
DELIGHTFUL OLD WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, carefully restored in recent years, and now possessing every comfort, including luxurious bath rooms and central heating. There are nine bed, bat room, and three fine reception rooms, hall, and excellent offices.

DOUBLE-FRONTED BIJOU HOUSE to be SOLD at £5,000.—Charming little place in best part of Belgravia; four bed, two bath and three reception rooms (one very large), ground floor kitchen. Access to gardens close by. About 60 years' lease at low Ground Rent. Garage could be arranged.

WARWICK-SQUARE.
£200 A week and a month premium asked for long lease of HOUSE containing eight bed two bath and five reception rooms, usual offices.

CATHERINE-STREET.
PRICE £7,400.—Excellent LITTLE RESIDENCE with three bed, bath and two sitting rooms, kitchen, &c. Long lease at £125 p.a. rent. Just in market.

FURNISHED TOWN RESIDENCES.

Several excellent Houses and Flats of various sizes available for long or short periods.
For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected flats apply
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
13, HOBART-PLACE, S.W.1.
Tel.: Sloane 6251-2-3.

FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS OR LONGER.

	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Rent Gns.	
Belgrave-square	12	3	5	40	Passenger lift
Cadogan-gardens	10	3	4	18	Facing gardens
Chesham-place	8	3	3	20	Central heating
Chester-square	8	2	3	12	From January
Grosvenor-gate	10	3	4	20	Facing gardens
Eaton-place	11	2	4	20	Servants if required
Eaton-square	10	2	5	30	Sound order
Eaton-square (adj.)	7	3	3	12	Facing gardens
Lowndes-square	9	3	4	20	Central heating
Pont-street	9	3	4	20	Well furnished
Sloane-gardens	8	4	4	10	Well furnished

GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON & OLLIFF,
2, PONT-STREET, BELGRAVE-SQUARE, S.W.1.
Sloane 2542.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

FREEHOLD to be SOLD in favourite and quiet road adjoining Lord's Cricket Ground; six bed, bath and two fine reception (parquet floors), kitchen, &c.; service lift; independent hot water; attractive garden. PRICE £5,250.
FREEHOLD.
REGENT'S PARK.—To be SOLD, small HOUSE with large garden; six bed, bath, three reception; garage; excellent position, close to Park; accommodation could be arranged as flat if required.—Sole Agents, ALLSOP and Co., 153, Park-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

A very charming NON-BASEMENT COUNTRY TYPE RESIDENCE, comprising a choice position (close to "Lord's"); six bed, two baths, three reception rooms, billiard room, &c.; garage with rooms; large secluded garden. Rent £600 per annum.—Agents, ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

A PERFECT NURSERY FLOOR AND A SPACIOUS GARDEN

of old-world character are but two of the many nice features of this warm, sunny HOUSE at Park Head. There are several master bed rooms with baths, a tastefully decorated suite of reception rooms, and very up-to-date offices; in all about ten bed rooms, two bath rooms (two are extremely handsome), four-five reception rooms. The electric passenger lift and modern conveniences make management very simple. Excellent garage premises. THE LONG LEASE is for SALE at a most moderate price.—Sole Agents,
WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14).

CAMPDEN-HILL-SQUARE (near).—Lady's charming low-built semi-detached HOUSE; 3 receptions, six bed rooms, bath; secluded garden; ample space for the erection of a cottage with garage or studio, if required. LEASE 61 yrs. £3,150 FREEHOLD.—Owner, 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CHELSEA. No premium. £130 p.a. exclusive.—NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for term of five years; 3 bed rooms, two reception, and offices. Immediate inspection essential.—Kerr, with Owner's Agents, ANDREWS and HILTON, 69, King's-road, S.W.3.

CHELSEA.—Compact little FREEHOLD for SALE at only £1,950; modernized throughout; three bed, bath, kitchen and bath room.—Write Box B.1751, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—FREEHOLD HOUSE; eight rooms; vacant; £1,650; needs modernizing.—LUFF, 34, Marsham-street, Westminster. Tele., 4166 Victoria.

CHELSEA.—Two reception, two bed, kitchen, bath; constant hot water, gas fires, parquet floors. LEASEHOLD £1,850. Might Let.—Forster, 8, Cornwall-gardens, S.W.7. Kelvin 9272.

CHELSEA (close CADOGAN-SQUARE).—A charming modernized GEORGIAN HOUSE, facing due South, ready for immediate occupation; two good living rooms, five bed, two bath, kitchen, and pantry; central heating; independent hot water, fitted lavatory basins, oak floors; garden. FREEHOLD only £2,500 w.s.e. Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

EATON-SQUARE (close to).—Large FAMILY RESIDENCE to be SOLD; 12 bed, three baths, five reception; modern improvements; requires redecoration. Lease over 50 years. Moderate ground-rent. Low price for quick sale.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

EATON-SQUARE (out of).—6 years' LEASE of exceptional HOUSE available; perfect order; central heating; garden; four-five bed, three baths, two-three reception. Moderate premium to include carpets and curtains.
£100 P.A.
Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street. Slo. 6206 (three lines).

AT A LOW RENT.
BROMPTON-SQUARE.

EXCELLENT FURNISHED RESIDENCE with three reception on ground floor, two bath, seven bed, light offices; gardens front and rear. Three, six, or 12 months.—Recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

With unique Rockery in Garden.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

HAMPSTEAD (close to Station).—Excellent double-fronted HOUSE; eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices.—MATCH and Co., 74 and 76, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

HAMPSTEAD, few minutes Golders Green and Hampstead stations, in secluded road, with access to beautiful park. DETACHED FREEHOLD; two floors; two garages; contains 10 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms (two are extremely handsome), four-five reception rooms. The electric passenger lift and modern conveniences make management very simple. Excellent garage premises. THE LONG LEASE is for SALE at a most moderate price.—Sole Agents,
WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14).

CAMPDEN-HILL-SQUARE (near).—Lady's charming low-built semi-detached HOUSE; 3 receptions, six bed rooms, bath; secluded garden; ample space for the erection of a cottage with garage or studio, if required. LEASE 61 yrs. £3,150 FREEHOLD.—Owner, 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CHELSEA. No premium. £130 p.a. exclusive.—NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for term of five years; 3 bed rooms, two reception, and offices. Immediate inspection essential.—Kerr, with Owner's Agents, ANDREWS and HILTON, 69, King's-road, S.W.3.

CHELSEA.—Compact little FREEHOLD for SALE at only £1,950; modernized throughout; three bed, bath, kitchen and bath room.—Write Box B.1751, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—FREEHOLD HOUSE; eight rooms; vacant; £1,650; needs modernizing.—LUFF, 34, Marsham-street, Westminster. Tele., 4166 Victoria.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

HYDE PARK (North side).—Short LEASE (5½ years) of attractive RESIDENCE for SALE (with option renewal), overlooking private gardens; large airy rooms; eight-nine bed, three sitting, bath, kitchen, &c. VACANT POSSESSION. Ground-rent £20 per annum. PRICE £1,250. Apply Sole Agents, SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1786.

KENSINGTON (Victoria-road). — A delightful HOUSE, recently decorated in perfect taste. Two ground-floor reception rooms, six good bed rooms, first-rate domestic offices; long lease. Rent £225. Low and reduced price.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

TO RENT—NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON-GARDENS, NORTH SIDE.—Nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, tiled offices; thousands of pounds recently expended; central heating, parquet floors throughout.—Agents, H. LIDINGTON and Co., 87, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0737.)

KENSINGTON.—For SALE FREEHOLD, DWARF HOUSE; two large reception rooms; greenhouse and studio; parquet floors; six bed rooms, bath, &c.; roomy kitchen premises; garage; paved gardens.—Write Box W.496, The Times, E.C.4.

MODERN HOUSE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA; seven bed, two bath; garage; chauffeur's flat if required; owner going abroad will let furnished at very low rent.—Write Box B.1878, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
NEWLY Constructed MEWS COTTAGE, close to the Park; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, small tiled kitchen; ready for occupation; independent hot water; gas and electric heating. Rent £125; premium £200 for 14 years' lease.—H. CATFORD and Co., 104, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LEASE for DISPOSAL on terms equal to
ONLY £320 PER ANNUM.

REGENT'S PARK.—ONE of the charming SMALLER HOUSES, MODERNIZED but UNSPOILED; six bed, TWO BATHS, three reception, compact offices.
SERVICE LIFT. ELECTRIC POWER.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.
Agents, DRIVER and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 113, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

CLOSE TO THE PARK.

PERFECTLY-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed, two bath, four reception, and lounge hall. Would be LET, Furnished; or Long Lease SOLD at a reasonable price.
GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—To be LET privately or for conversion; eight-nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four handsome reception and entertaining rooms, splendid domestic offices; constant hot water; parquet flooring; southern aspect; suitable for flats. Rent only £375 per annum. Lease 14, 21 or 28 years. Extremely moderate premium.—Apply
KNIGHT & CO.,
14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7, facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (three lines).

SPACE FOR GARAGE.
QUIET KENSINGTON SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL; four bed, &c.; modernized. £275 or offer secures 21 years' Lease held at £200.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—FREEHOLD HOUSE; three floors; large rooms and garage; vacant; £2,500.—LUFF, 34, Marsham-street, Westminster. Tele., Victoria 4166.

A BARGAIN.
SOUTH KENSINGTON (close).—Delightful NON-BASEMENT GEORGIAN COTTAGE in walled garden; well furnished; three bed rooms, two reception, bath; 6gns. per week for six months; immediate inspection advised.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Three months or longer. Beautiful FURNISHED HOUSE of eight rooms; 8gns. weekly.—Call 19, Clifton-hill.

Every Modern Improvement. Garage and Garden.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD-ROAD, N.W. (off).—A really delightful HOUSE for SALE, in quiet situation; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; in perfect order; good lease; rent £65 per annum only; price £1,500, cash; or reasonable offers.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

VICTORIA-SQUARE, S.W. (adjoining).—Charming small RESIDENCE to be LET. Rent £350.—Write Box W.479, The Times, E.C.4.

WALTON-STREET, S.W.—Conveniently arranged HOUSE available FURNISHED for winter or year; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c.; garden. Rent 11gns. per week, or offer long let.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

45, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

MOST ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE HOUSE.
Stone fronted, painted and panelled walls, ceilings, &c.
Appointed regardless of cost ready for occupation.
GENUINE PERIOD DECORATIONS AND MANTELPIECES.
Superb mahogany doors, surrounds and cornices, rare and costly marbles. Winter garden.
QUEEN ANNE BED ROOMS PANELLED IN PINE.
MUSIC ROOM with new CONCERT ORGAN.
New electric passenger lift, lighting, hot water, and automatic inter-communicating telephone installations.
12 *Bed rooms, five bath rooms, six reception rooms, garage and rooms.*
Direct lease for sale.—Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 67, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT.
A HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
18, CHESHAM-PLACE, S.W.1,
FACING GARDENS and
occupying a fashionable position, practically
ADJOINING BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
EXCEPTIONAL HALL.
FOUR VERY LARGE RECEPTION ROOMS,
TEN BED ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS,
EXCELLENT OFFICES,
GARAGE and ROOMS.
Modern decorations and conveniences.
LEASE ABOUT 42 YEARS. GROUND-RENT ONLY £75 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 2nd DECEMBER (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Sanderson, Lee and Co., 7, Moorgate, E.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

GARAGES

REGENT'S PARK.
SUPER GARAGE for four cars and five rooms and bath; central heating.—Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLAT. Oxford-circus; bed, room, reception, kitchen, bath room; 4gns. per week.—CRESSEY, Ltd., Flat Agents, 28, Easterncastle-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. Museum 4603.

ALBANY, PICCADILLY, W.1.
ATTRACTIVE SUITE IN BEST Ssituation.
Hall, lounge, dining room, three principal bed rooms, dressing room, two secondary bed rooms, bath, kitchen, and excellent offices.
NEWLY DECORATED and fitted with every MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Rental £350 per annum and rates. Substantial Premium for Lease of 14 years.
Apply the Secretary, 11, Albany.

QUIETUDE
AND BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK directly over Regent's Park are the features of one of the best FLATS in a first-class modern building close to BAKER-STREET STATION; constant hot water, central heating.
Two handsome reception rooms (oak floors), five bed rooms, two bath rooms (one tiled).
Pantry, kitchen, &c. Electric power.
Rent £1,100 per annum inclusive, but Executors would consider offer.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (off).
RENT £800 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
A Charming MAISONNETTE-HOUSE in a quiet position, and having large rooms to be LET for remainder of term; remarkable price for excellent fixtures. There are three to four bed rooms, bath room, one to two reception rooms.—Keys with DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2574-5.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER
For all the Best Flats,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

SERVICE FLAT
OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM.
Double bed room, modern bath room, large reception room, and lounge; Park-lane; ready for Immediate Occupation. Moderate inclusive rental; no premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 11).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

MOUNT-STREET.
First-class Unfurnished Mansion Flat.—Four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water and passenger lift. Rental only £400 per annum inclusive; reasonable sum for fittings, &c.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.
Modern Mansion Flat, beautifully Furnished and in excellent decorative repair; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, window breakfast room, sitting room, all labour-saving domestic offices and servants' hall; central heating and passenger lift.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

ALEXANDRA COURT, 171-5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Quietly situated, light, attractive FLATS, partly refitted to requirements, comprising five bed rooms, &c., &c.; £375-£450 per annum.—Apply Office.

A REMARKABLY cheap and extremely attractive FLAT near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room and library or smoking room, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry; chalk room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, passenger lift and porter. Rent only £450 per annum inclusive.—Apply Messrs. DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

A.L.P.
THE HALL MARK OF
EFFICIENT
FLAT MANAGEMENT.
ASSOCIATED LONDON PROPERTIES, LTD., ST. ERMINS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING
A FLAT IN
LONDON
You cannot do better than write for Brochure No. 8, containing all the information you require about Flats in the best Residential parts of the West End.
If you telephone (Victoria 1723) ask for THE FLAT LETTING DEPARTMENT.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, bright, newly decorated FLAT, overlooking Park; excellent service, valeting, and cuisine. Three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, square hall; plate, linen; central heating. Two lifts. Porters on duty.—Write Box B.1626, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Gros venor 1874.

MAYFAIR. FACING PARK.

S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
ATTRACTIVE SERVICE unfurnished SUITE (two rooms communicating), second floor; large bath room; meals and light cooking if desired; valet if required. Phone Kens. 5740 up to 10.30 a.m. or after 3 o'clock. Write Box J.1643, The Times, E.C.4.

NO PREMIUM. RENT £815 INCLUSIVE.
SUNNY, quiet position, one minute HYDE PARK and Lancaster-gate Tube; self-contained; six bed, two reception, two bath, two w.c.'s, kitchen and lounge hall; two lifts. Lease 21 yrs.—Major S. 1A, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 8604.

109, CLIVE-COURT,
MAIDA VALE.
A FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; sitting room; dining hall, three bed rooms, box room, tiled bath room, kitchen; constant hot water; central heating; restaurant; lift. Rent only £420. Lease or exceptionally low rental £175 inclusive. Curtains, carpets, draperies for disposal.—Phone Cunningham 2462 or write Owner.

ATTRACTIVE, easily worked modern Unfurnished flat on second floor; two bed rooms, two reception, large kitchen, &c.; near Kensington Gardens. Rent £200 inclusive; small sum for floor coverings, &c.—Particulars Dudeney, 82, Shaftesbury-road, Marylebone.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, Weymouth-street; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath room, &c.; unique chance; plate and linen; only 6gns.; offers considered.—Apply Agent, J. TRUMWELL and Co., Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT, Furnished; large reception, bed room, bath; 'phone; meals as required; 4 gns.—21, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 3481.

COUNTRY HOUSES.
AN unique opportunity to SECURE a beautifully FURNISHED well-appointed MANSION FLAT; two magnificent reception rooms, suitable for entertaining; large bed room, and every labour-saving equipment; kitchen and bath room; accept 9gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

AIRWAYS MANSIONS,
HAYMARKET.
Newly decorated and FURNISHED MODERN FLATS, consisting of one bed room (double or single), sitting room, and bath room. Rents 5 to 10 guineas weekly; including service, valeting, etc.; excellent cuisine; lift; constant hot water; extremely quiet. Apply Manageress, Airways Mansions, Charles-street, Haymarket, W.1.

BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS, near Naval and Military Club.—To Adjutants of Territorial Regiments and War Office staff, a large well-furnished bed-sitting room to be Let for rent 3gns. per week, including electric light, bath, valeting.—Apply Owner, 14, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, W.1 (off).—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; two bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; third floor. Rent only £160 per annum. Lease 21 years.—Millard Bros., 231, Oxford-street. Gerr. 7457.

FINE UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTE.
BAKER-STREET.—Three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; decoration to choice. New £255 P.A. lease. NO PREMIUM. DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

BAYSWATER, W.2.—Spacious unfurnished MAISONNETTE; three bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath. £130 p.a.—LOUGHTON and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.—UNUSUAL BARGAIN.—Lady willing to Transfer the 5½ Years' LEASE of MAISONNETTE (three bed, two sitting, bath, offices, &c.), and to a careful tenant will Lose the handsome Furniture, Carpets, &c., for nominal rent of £300 per annum. GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
BURTON COURT.—ONE of the best of these delightful FLATS, overlooking gardens and very quiet; two good living rooms, three bed rooms, &c.; lift; porter. Rent £200. Lease eight years. PRICE £250. Strongly recommended.—J. TAYLOR and SON, 6, Hans-place, S.W.1. Sloane 6148-9.

CHARMING Unfurnished Self-Contained FLAT, close Westbourne-grove; £6 monthly inclusive; four rooms, bath; redecorated.—B., 25, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
CHELSEA.—Luxurious MANSION FLAT, fitted with passenger lift and porter).—Newly decorated FLAT to be LET; Rent only £140 per annum inclusive; no premium; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, North side of Park.—Well-arranged UPPER MAISONNETTE; four-bed, two reception rooms. Rent £185 per annum.—SWAN and Co., 26, Notting-hill-gate.

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.
CLOSE GLOUCESTER-ROAD Station; quiet surroundings; facing gardens.—Large House in Floor SUITES, unfurnished; bath room each floor; service, valet, meals if required; constant hot water. 'Phone Kens. 5740 up to 10.30 a.m. or after 3 o'clock or write Box J.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOSE to KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Unfurnished FLAT, with six bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, extra kitchen premises. No premium. Good lease. Inclusive rent £400 p.a.—Write Box W.479, The Times, E.C.4.

FACING DUE SOUTH.
CLOSE CADOGAN-SQUARE.—A MODERN MAISONNETTE now in course of construction; two living rooms, three bed rooms, tiled bath room; garden. Rent £300 per annum.—Full details Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

EXCELLENT opportunity of securing very advantageous lease Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, S. KENSINGTON, or can be Let Furnished. Newly decorated.—Write Box 07000, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EXQUISITE LUXURY FLAT.

The choicest position in Mayfair.
Every room overlooks Hyde Park and enjoys the maximum of sunshine and air.
FIVE BED ROOMS, FOUR TILED BATH ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO KITCHENETTES.
Central heating, constant hot water, passenger lifts.
As the owner will be abroad, this perfectly furnished home is available during the winter at a sacrificial rent which barely covers the unfurnished rental. Unhesitatingly recommended by the Sole Agents,
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER,
14, Sackville-street, W.1.

FACING SQUARE GARDENS, ST. GEORGE'S-SQUARE.—Commodious SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE in a very select residence; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath room; £180 per annum; also ground-floor flat, two bed, one reception, &c.; £200 per annum.—Sole Agents, QUINTANA and Co., 86, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

FLATLETS
AND SMALL UNFURNISHED FLATS.
Suitable for Bachelors and Married Couples.
Centrally heated; constant hot water; passenger lift; resident porter; no premiums; decorations done by landlord. Situation, Knightsbridge, near Harrods and Tube stations. Accommodation: One to three bed rooms. Rents from £180 per annum inclusive. View any time, Saturdays or Sundays included. Leases and terms advised by Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, 45, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; rent for six months; beautifully furnished antique linen, silver; suitable bachelor; two reception, two single bed rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; maid, 17 years reference, to remain, wages 30s. week.—'Phone Sloane 8202.

GENTLEMAN'S High-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; moderate; excellent service; good valeting.—Mayfair chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.—FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, bath room. £140 inclusive; immediate possession.—Estate Office, Astrim-mansions.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE COURT.—An opportunity of acquiring a Four Years' LEASE of ONE of these MODERN FLATS exceptional rooms of four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating, constant hot water; all fixtures left without purchase; beautifully decorated throughout and very lofty and sunny. Or would be *Let*, Furnished, from middle of January.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

NEW LEASE. NO PREMIUM.
£285 P.A. FLAT, WESTMINSTER.—High up and airy MANSION FLAT, second floor; two bed and kitchen.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7980.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

LEXHAM-GARDENS, W.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, and bath; constant hot water. Rent £185 p.a. inclusive. No premium.—Apply S. A., 48, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

LOVELY VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK.
South Aspect. Sunny. Very Quiet.
MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT, absolutely up to date; six rooms, bath, kitchen, box, &c.; large rooms. Unusual opportunity at low rent £650 per annum inclusive; no premium. Minute Marble Arch.—Apply NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (close).—Beautifully FURNISHED MODERN FLAT, containing two reception rooms, two bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent only 7½gns. per week.—ERNEST DURRRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

RENT £850 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.
MAYFAIR.—Delightful MAISONNETTE to be LET Unfurnished; six bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Nominal sum for Lease.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

MAYFAIR.—Clarges-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT. Self-contained; hall, bed room, sitting room, bath; electric fires; 'phone; good cooking; moderate.

FIRST YEAR'S RENT FREE.
MIDWAY between the Houses of Parliament and Sloane-square.—The FAMILY FLAT to be LET unfurnished; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms (all good dimensions), servants' hall, pantry; passenger lift; constant hot water. £600 per annum inclusive.—Apply Manager, 15a, Broompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CARLTON COURT,

PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
REGENT 4255 (six lines).

MODERNLY Decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; central heating; constant hot water, telephones in every room; passenger lift, &c. All meals à la carte. For short or long stays. Self-contained suites from 6½ to 12gns. a week. No extras.
Managing Director, VINCENT DAVICO.

PALACE COURT.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FLAT FACING SOUTH AND WEST.

Two Reception.	Five Bed Rooms,	Tiled Bath Room
Passenger lift.	*Day and night porters.*	*Central heating.*
	Electric power.	

NOMINAL RENT. NO PREMIUM.
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

PARKSIDE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, W.—With rooms and balcony actually overlooking Hyde Park, to be LET, with immediate possession, FIRST FLOOR FLAT, containing hall, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; constant hot water; lift and resident porters. Rent £800 per annum; no premium.—Apply Superintendent, in the building.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent).—FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; 'phone; electric fires; public lounges and dining rooms available; including full hotel service and meals. 11 guineas weekly.—Normand Court, 92-5-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2896.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (off).—Fine unfurnished MAISONNETTE to be LET at £250 per annum; four bed rooms, reception, &c. Apply Wills and Son, 8, FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2075.)

PORTLAND-PLACE (off).—Attractively FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, kitchen and bath room. Rent only 6gns. Constant hot water; lift; plate, linen, and Hoover, and Frigidaire.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

PRIMROSE-HILL.—MAISONNETTES in imposing Rent £300 and £250 p.a. or offer. Corner House; five bed, two bath, two reception each large rooms; entirely Self-Contained; nice garden; open aspect.—Apply A. R. PEACEY, 114, Park-street, W.1. Mayfair 6218.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7; close to the Park, in a very open position; five bed rooms, hall, two large reception rooms with parquet floors. Lease four years. Price for fittings £150. Rent only £420. Lift and porters.
E. R. PRITCHARD and Co.,
13a, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167-1168.)

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED.
Rates, including valeting, central heating and light, single 18s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Excell

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: HOWARDSGATE.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

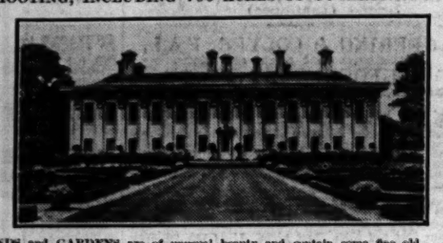
RIVIERA CORRESPONDENTS:
THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, AVENUE DE LA COSTA,
MONTE CARLO.
BELL ESTATE OFFICE, 33, RUE D'ANTIBES,
CANNES.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SONDES.

LEES COURT, KENT.

5½ miles from Faversham, 10 miles from Canterbury, and 14 miles from Ashford.
TO BE LET FURNISHED, TOGETHER WITH
9,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING, INCLUDING 700 ACRES OF COVERTS.



THE STATELY MANSION fitted with all modern conveniences, a replica of the one designed by Inigo Jones in 1651, stands in a fine park. The accommodation includes :—

Fine reception hall, handsome suite of reception rooms, including billiard room and small private chapel, 14 principal bed rooms, each with water basin (h. and c.), nursery suite, eight bath rooms, ample servants' bed rooms, and suitable range of domestic offices.

Electric light and central heating.

Complete stabling ; garage accommodation for six cars.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS and GARDENS are of unusual beauty and contain some fine old trees, also hard tennis court, lawns, rose garden, and cut box hedges, matured Kitchen Garden.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.5956.)

BY DIRECTION OF LORD HATHERTON.

TEDDESLEY HALL,

PENKRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
Six miles from Stafford, 14 miles from Wolverhampton.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS WITH
OVER 5,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

THE IMPOSING MANSION built in 1760 stands in the centre of a grandly timbered Park and has fine views.

Entrance and staircase halls, five reception rooms, and billiard room, 18 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and servants' accommodation.

Stabling and Garages.

WELL-PLANNED AND NICELY LAID-OUT PLEASURE GARDENS with rhododendron and laurel walks, specimen cedars and other trees, productive kitchen garden.

Good shooting over 5,000 acres ; some good coverts. Last year 700 pheasants, 386 partridges, many hares and rabbits, in spite of no rearing for several years. Hunting and Golf.

VERY REASONABLE RENT.

Resident Agent :—E. A. FODEN, Esq., Teddesley Estate Office, Penkridge, Staffs ;
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.8082.)

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.

Near main line station. Residential and sporting estate. Georgian house. Three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Gas, central heating, Company's water. Old-world gardens, 10 Acres. River adjoins the property for 200 yards, affording coarse fishing. A 21 years' lease of shooting over 1,760 acres near to the property is included in the sale at a nominal rent of £5 per annum. Average bag about 2,000 pheasants. At the low price of £5,000 ; or the Residence would be sold separately. (27635.)

YORKSHIRE.

Adjoining the Moors. To be sold, a well-built house, specially suitable for an hotel, institution, or for scholastic purposes. Spacious hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 13 large bed and dressing rooms. Electric light, main drainage, Company's water, central heating. Cottage, garage, stabling, timbered grounds, in all

2¾ ACRES. (28266.)

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE WILLIAM LEACH LEWIS, ESQ., J.P.

CHAPEL HILL HOUSE, NEAR MARGATE.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE SEA.
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, NURSING HOME, &c.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. above sea-level and enjoying extensive sea and land views.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Electric light, Central heating Company's water.

Garage for two. Stabling for three. Good cottage.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with three tennis courts, croquet lawn, ornamental lawns with rose beds and pergolas, fine range of heated greenhouses, kitchen garden, in all nearly

SIX ACRES.

NEAR SEVERAL GOLF LINKS.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (15176.)

SITES AND LAND FOR SALE.

UXBRIDGE.

ABOUT 600 YARDS FROM UXBRIDGE (METROPOLITAN RAILWAY) STATION, with frequent electric trains to Baker-street and the West End.

FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE
known as
HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM,
extending to about
130 ACRES,
and possessing about
3,280 FEET OF FRONTAGE.
TO EXISTING ROADS.
Also Farm House, Farm Buildings, Four Cottages.
ALL PUBLIC SERVICES AVAILABLE.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in TWO LOTS, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CHALFONT ST. GILES.

ON RISING GROUND, CLOSE TO THE VILLAGE, about three miles by frequent omnibus service from Gerrards Cross (G.W.R.) Station, whence fast trains reach Paddington in 31 minutes. Also within easy reach of Chalfont-road (Metropolitan and Great Central Railway) Station, for trains to Marylebone and Baker-street.

VACHE ESTATE
FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND,
extending to about
29¾ ACRES,
AND HAVING VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO THE UXBRIDGE-AMERSHAM MAIN ROAD, TO NIGHTINGALE-LANE AND A PRIVATE ROAD,
of in all about
2,550 FEET.
READY FOR DEVELOPMENT
BY WAY OF GOOD-CLASS RESIDENCES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, ON THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitor :—NIGEL E. CAREY, Esq., 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WEMBLEY PARK.
BUILDING PLOTS.

Between two Stations on the Metropolitan Railway in a district where development is actively proceeding. Freehold Plots suitable for Shops and Private Houses. All Public Services available. Prices from £5 10s. 0d. per foot frontage. (18254.)

FINCHLEY-ROAD.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD SITE.

A Corner site having a total frontage of about 480 feet. Suitable for the erection of a Cinema, Shops with flats over, Block of Flats or Private Houses. The Freehold would be Sold, or a Building Lease granted at a moderate rental. All Public Services are available. (18278.)

BETWEEN CHISLEHURST AND ORPINGTON.

Close to a Station with numerous trains to Town in 23 minutes. A Valuable Property of 116 Acres, with existing frontages of 3,400 feet. All Services available. Adjacent to a well-known Building Estate which is developed. Price Freehold £15,750, which includes a good Farm Residence, Buildings, and two cottages. (A.U. 19158.)

GREAT WEST ROAD.
FREEHOLD LAND.

Important Site extending to about 67,500 square feet and having a valuable frontage to the Great West Road of about 220 feet. All Public Services are available, and the land is eminently suitable for the erection of houses or light industrial purposes. Price Freehold £3,000. (18497.)

FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE.

Well-situated property about five minutes from a Station. Total Area about 63 acres and with frontages to four existing Roads, totalling about 3,400 feet. Public Services available. This Estate is ready for immediate development. Moderate price. (T.)

WESTERN SUBURB.
BUILDING ESTATE.

Situated within a few minutes' walk of Metropolitan Railway Station. This Estate extends to about 160 acres and possesses frontages to Parish Roads totalling about 5,000 feet. Development on excellent lines is proceeding in the immediate vicinity. All Public Services are available. A moderate price would be accepted for the entire property. (18162.)

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

Containing five reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, and five bath rooms. Garage and rooms. Long Lease at moderate ground-rent for Sale. (11152.)

BRUTON-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A BUSINESS LICENCE WOULD BE GRANTED.

Four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Central heating. Passenger lift and garage. Lease for Sale. (11212.)

CHARLES-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

Redecorated and modernized. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms. Garage and rooms. Long Lease at low ground-rent for disposal. (11132.)

GREEN-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.

Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms and three bath rooms. Central heating and passenger lift. Long Lease for Sale. (10557.)

LANCASTER GATE.
FREEHOLD.

Direct South aspect over Hyde Park. A spacious well-fitted House with a fine suite of reception rooms. Modernized throughout. Hall, five or six reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms. Good domestic offices. To be Sold. (11569)

OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.
A UNIQUE MANSION FLAT.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five to six bedrooms, two bathrooms and offices. Central heating. Beautiful decorations and appointments. Long lease at inclusive rent. (6678.)

PARK-LANE (adjoining).
HIGH-CLASS FLAT BUILDING.

Suites of delightful residential accommodation in London's latest building. Rents from £650 per annum inclusive. These flats incorporate the very latest improvements in modern flat construction. Two reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, two-three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. (6886.)

MARBLE ARCH.
SELF-CONTAINED FLAT.

Undoubtedly one of the finest flats in London, with delightful views over gardens and spacious and well-proportioned rooms. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices. Electric passenger and service lifts, central heating, constant hot water, refrigerator. Very reasonable inclusive rent. (6888.)

KENSINGTON.
NEWLY ERECTED BLOCK OF FLATS.

Delightful suites, spacious and light rooms with every modern convenience. Electric passenger and service lifts, central heating, constant hot water, lavatory basins in bed rooms, refrigerator. One-two reception rooms, two-three bed rooms, bath room. Rents, £200 to £400 per annum, inclusive. (6872.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
MAISONETTE.

Containing :—Three bed rooms, bath room, large reception room and kitchen. Redecorated throughout in excellent style. Rent £325 per annum inclusive. Also a bachelor flat in the same building. (6913.)

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.

Six reception rooms, 12 bed rooms and four bath rooms ; garage and flat over ; parquet floors ; passenger lift and central heating. Long lease at low ground rent for disposal. (11450.)

WESTMINSTER.
QUEEN ANNE PERIOD RESIDENCE.

Quiet and secluded position, close to the Abbey. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms ; central heating ; independent hot water service. To be let on lease at £550 per annum. (11573.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
FREEHOLD.

Prominent corner property for sale, overlooking the Gardens and suitable for use as an Hotel or for conversion into Flats. Two lounges, four reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, four bath rooms, modern conveniences, two service lifts. (U.H.11529.)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
MODERN SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE

within a few yards of the Heath and standing in a delightful, secluded situation overlooking an attractive garden. Accommodation : two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, usual offices. To be Let or Sold. (11527 U.)

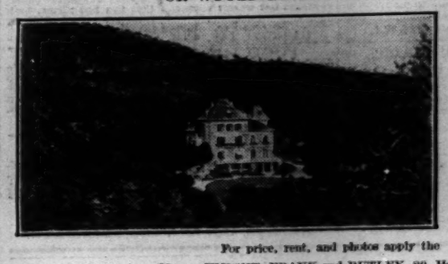
MAYFAIR.
HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Overlooking and with use of extensive private gardens. Eight principal bed and dressing rooms and six servants' bed rooms. Garage and stabling with rooms over. For sale at a low figure. (11157.)

RIVIERA PROPERTIES.

COSTEBELLE-HYERES.

FOR SALE
OR WOULD BE LET FOR THE SEASON.



A FINE STONE-BUILT VILLA
occupying a good position and surrounded by just over 25 ACRES OF GROUNDS, pleasure gardens, and woodland.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, ten best bed rooms, eight visitors' and servants' bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices.

STABLING AND GARAGE Accommodation.
COTTAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.

For price, rent, and photos apply the

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and BELL ESTATE OFFICE, 33, Rue d'Antibes, Cannes. (28107.)

BEAULIEU, PETITE AFRIQUE.

A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE VILLA, FACING FULL SOUTH,
WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CAP FERRAT.

Hall, large drawing room opening to terrace, dining room and complete domestic offices, six bed rooms (with hot and cold running water basins), dressing room, two bath rooms.

Central heating. Electric light and all modern conveniences.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM,
HALF AN ACRE OF SHADY GARDEN,
with orange and lemon trees.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 ; THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (26237.)

NEAR CANNES.

On high ground enjoying some of the finest views on the Riviera although a few minutes by car from the Casino. A Provençal style Villa replete with every modern convenience, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, central heating in all rooms. Garage for two cars. Gardener's cottage. Well laid out gardens of over an acre with terraces, lawns, palm and fruit trees.
Any reasonable offer considered. (F.6892.)

CAP D'ANTIBES.

In the Garoupe Section, ideally placed in the Pines, with beautiful views and close to the bathing beach. A charming little bijou Villa in Provençal style well furnished throughout, everything new. Dining room and Salon, five bed rooms, bath room, three w.c.s. Garage for large car. Central Heating. Electric light. Refrigerator, every modern convenience and luxury. Inexpensive gardens of about ¼ acre, with pines and mimosas. Price only £3,200—lock, stock and barrel. Would let for the season. (28628.)

OVERLOOKING BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY,
CLOSE TO THE BEST BATHING BEACH BETWEEN NICE AND MONTE CARLO, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE BY A SMALL FLIGHT OF STEPS.

A PRE-WAR VILLA, upon which many sums of money have been spent in decorations and improvements.

Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms, opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four bed bed rooms and four bath rooms, six servants' rooms and bath room ; gardener's cottage ; garage for two cars and chauffeur's room.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN,
PROFUSELY PLANTED WITH ALL TYPES OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS
FOR SALE TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1 ; THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (26661.)

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PICTURES, OLD SILVER, AND CHINA.

AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEEK IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

JEWELS, LACE, FURS.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. A FESTOON DIAMOND AND PLATINUM NECKLACE, DIAMOND AND OTHER GEM RINGS, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, PENDANTS, HAIR ORNAMENTS, UNSET PRECIOUS STONES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, PINS, STUDS, LINKS, CIGARETTE CASES, PEARL NECKLACES, CHINCHILLA, RUSSIAN SABLE AND ERMINE CAPES, FOX STOLES, MUSQUASH AND OTHER MUFFS, &c. CHANTILLY, MECHLIN AND VENETIAN LACE.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER,

IN EPERGNES, ENTRÉE DISHES, SALVERS, MUFFINEERS, SALT CELLARS, CREAM EWERS, TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, SPOONS AND FORKS.

ON VIEW TO-DAY,
AND MORNING OF SALE.

CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, PICTURES, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A LADY, ALSO BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS, AND OTHER PROPERTIES. A QUEEN ANNE WALNUT TALLBOY CHEST OF DRAWERS ; A PAIR OF SHERATON SEMI-CIRCULAR SIDE TABLES ; AN OLD ENGLISH RED LACQUER BUREAU ; A PAIR OF MAHOGANY COMMODES OF CHIPPENDALE DESIGN ; A CHINESE LACQUER 12-FOLD SCREEN, COREAN LACQUER CABINETS, AN OLD ENGLISH OAK DRESSER, STUART AND JACOBEAN CHAIRS, SETTEES, TABLES, BUFFETS, OAK CUPBOARDS, COFFERS, QUEEN ANNE CHESTS AND TOILET MIRRORS, GEORGIAN SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, STOOLS, CARD TABLES, WINE COOLERS, BOOKCASES, CABINETS, DINING AND OCCASIONAL TABLES, LONGCASE, BRACKET AND MANTEL CLOCKS, PIANOFORTES, GRAMOPHONES, A MAHOGANY THREE-QUARTER SIZE BILLIARD TABLE BY WRIGHT AND CO., BRONZE AND IVORY FIGURES AND GROUPS, ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, CUT GLASS, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, PERSIAN, CHINESE AND OTHER CARPETS AND RUGS, BEDROOM SUITES IN SCARLET LACQUER, WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND OTHER WOODS, AND MISCELLANEA.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN & PICTURES,

BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN AND OTHER PROPERTIES. STUART AND JACOBEAN CHAIRS, SETTEES, TABLES, BUFFETS, OAK CUPBOARDS, COFFERS, QUEEN ANNE CHESTS AND TOILET MIRRORS, GEORGIAN SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, STOOLS, CARD TABLES, WINE COOLERS, BOOKCASES, CABINETS, DINING AND OCCASIONAL TABLES, LONGCASE, BRACKET AND MANTEL CLOCKS, PIANOFORTES, GRAMOPHONES, BRONZE AND IVORY FIGURES AND GROUPS, ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, CUT GLASS, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS, PERSIAN AND OTHER CARPETS AND RUGS, BED ROOM SUITES IN MAHOGANY AND OTHER WOODS, AND MISCELLANEA.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

BY DIRECTION OF G. DAVIDSON, ESQ.

SIDHOLME, SIDMOUTH, SOUTH DEVON.

HALF A MILE FROM THE STATION.

OLD FRENCH & ENGLISH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.

A WILLIAM AND MARY OYSTER WALNUT CHEST OF DRAWERS, WITH MARQUETERIE PANELS ; A WILLIAM AND MARY MARQUETERIE WARDROBE ; SHERATON, SATINWOOD AND INLAID MAHOGANY BOOKCASES ; A SHERATON PAINTED SEMI-CIRCULAR COMMODE ; A GEORGIAN MAHOGANY PEDESTAL SIDEBOARD ; WINE COOLERS ; TWO-FLAP TABLES AND WHATNOTS ; DUTCH MARQUETERIE SIDE-TABLES ; WARDROBES ; A PAIR OF ITALIAN MARQUETERIE CABINETS ; A LOUIS XIV. CARVED WOOD CONSOLE TABLE ; A SET OF 10 LOUIS XIV. CARVED AND GILT CHAIRS IN GENOA VELVET ; A LOUIS XV. KINGWOOD AND TULIPWOOD SECRETAIRE, RICHLY MOUNTED IN ORMOLU ; A LOUIS XV. MARQUETERIE PETIT SECRETAIRE (SIGNED B.V.R.B.) ; LOUIS XV. PARQUETERIE AND MARQUETERIE COMMODES ; SECRETAIRES AND OCCASIONAL TABLES OF KINGWOOD AND TULIPWOOD ; A BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE BY BEULHOFF IN ROSEWOOD CASE ; A SET OF 20 WALNUT DINING CHAIRS ; OAK SIDEBOARDS ; DINING AND SIDE TABLES.

THE COLLECTION OF PICTURES

COMPRISES IMPORTANT EXAMPLES OF THE FRENCH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS—"LOVERS OVERLOOKED" AND "SHEPHERD AND SHEPHERDESS" BY FRANÇOIS BOUCHER ; PASTORAL SCENE SIGNED FRANCOIS BOUCHER ; "FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE" BY NICHOLAS LANCRET ; A PORTRAIT GROUP OF THE FAMILY OF HYACINTHE RIGAUD, BY HIMSELF, SIGNED AND DATED 1699 ; THREE IMPORTANT FLOWER PIECES BY JEAN BAPTISTE ; A SCENE ON THE BANKS OF A RIVER, BY VAN RUISDAEL ; A LAKE SCENE, BY RICHARD WILSON ; AND OTHERS BY AND ATTRIBUTED TO :—

BEECHEY KOEKKOEK HENRIETTE RONNER
W. K. HEDA PATER H. T. SCHAFER AND W. WIDGERY.

MEZZOTINT AND STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS, IN COLOUR.

SALE BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES, AS ABOVE, ON TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY EACH DAY. ON VIEW SATURDAY AND MONDAY PRIOR (6th AND 8th DECEMBER) FROM TEN TO FIVE O'CLOCK EACH DAY. PRIVATE VIEW (BY CARD ONLY) ON FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER, FROM TEN TO FIVE O'CLOCK.

PORCELAIN AND POTTERY

CHINESE, DRESDEN, WEDGWOOD, SÈVRES, CROWN DERBY, DELFT, AND SATSUMA ; A LOUIS XV. GARNITURE DE CHEMINÉE OF BISCUIT PORCELAIN ; LOUIS XVI. ORMOLU MANTEL CLOCKS, CANDLESTICKS, AND CANDELABRA ; VENETIAN GLASS ; BIJOUTERIE ; IVORIES ; CANTON AND CLOISONNÉ ENAMEL ; JAPANESE LACQUER ; BRONZES ; SAMPLERS, &c.

A LIBRARY OF GENERAL LITERATURE

INDIAN, WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS.

THE FURNISHINGS OF 18 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS ; CHINA AND GLASS ; LINEN ; THE EQUIPMENT OF THE DOMESTIC OFFICES ; OUTDOOR EFFECTS AND MISCELLANEA.

FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD.

BY DIRECTION OF JAMES S. NOTION, ESQ., F.F.A.I.

HAZELDEAN, BOLNEY, SUSSEX.

5 miles from Haywards Heath, 14 miles from Brighton.

THE CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE.

A GEORGIAN CONVEX MIRROR ; A SET OF 12 CHIPPENDALE PATTERN MAHOGANY CHAIRS ; AN OVAL DINING TABLE ; A SIDEBOARD WITH MIRROR BACK ; A BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHEDMAYER ; ENGLISH EMPIRE MAHOGANY OBLONG TABLE ; A BRACKET CLOCK INSCRIBED THOMAS LEONARD ; A LOUIS XVI. MANTEL CLOCK ; AXMINSTER, TURKEY AND PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS ; PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SPORTING PRINTS, INCLUDING A SET OF FOUR ENGRAVINGS IN COLOUR, "THE LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLECHASE, 1836," BY CHARLES HUNT, AND "THE FIRST STEEPLECHASE ON RECORD," BY J. HARRIS, AFTER ALKEN, &c. ; MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND MAPLEWOOD BEDROOM SUITES, BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OUTSIDE EFFECTS INCLUDING A 40-50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE SALOON LANDAULETTE (1914), IN BLUE AND BLACK ENAMEL AND UPHOLSTERED IN BEDFORD CORD ; AN ATCO LAWN MOWER, &c.

AUCTION ON THE PREMISES.
ON MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1930, AT ONE O'CLOCK. ON VIEW TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY, from 10 to 5 O'CLOCK.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.
NOTE.—The RESIDENCE with 10 ACRES will be offered as Lot 1.

FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN & BRONZES,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HYDE PARK-GATE, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. A PAIR OF SHERATON SATINWOOD SEMI-CIRCULAR SIDE TABLES, A FRENCH BOULLE AND TORTOISESHELL TABLE, A SET OF 14 QUEEN ANNE PATTERN MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS, A SHERATON SATINWOOD BUREAU BOOKCASE, A BOULLE AND TORTOISESHELL BRACKET CLOCK, A SHERATON MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, A SHERATON MAHOGANY WINE COOLER, QUEEN ANNE AND GEORGIAN TABLES, CABINETS, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, STOOLS AND MIRRORS, &c. FRENCH CANAPES AND FAUTEUILS, BRACKET, MANTEL AND LONGCASE CLOCKS, PIANOFORTES, PANATROPES AND GRAMOPHONES, BRONZES, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, INLAID MAHOGANY AND OTHER BED-ROOM SUITES, AND MISCELLANEA.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE,

CHINA, GLASS & LINEN,
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, CHAIRS, SETTEES, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, CARPETS, CARVED WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, AND OTHER BED-ROOM FURNITURE IN WARDROBES, DRESSING CHESTS, TOILET MIRRORS, AND WASH-STANDS, WRITING TABLES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, TEA AND DINNER SERVICES, GLASS, AND MISCELLANEA.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

SOLICITORS : MESSRS. MAPLES TEESDALE & CO., 6, FREDERICK'S-PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.2. CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED PRICE 2/6 EACH, PLAIN COPIES FREE) OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

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